USI
S
WSFSL
VOL. 4

DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS

AUG 25 1980

GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATIONS

USI
S
W5F56
VOL.4

THE ASSASSINATION

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

OF

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

SECRETARY OF STATE,

AND

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

On the evening of the 14th of April, 1865.

1865
Part IV

EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND SYMPATHY INSPIRED BY THESE EVENTS.

DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS
AUG 25 1980
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Universitas
BIBLIOTHECA
Ottaviensis

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1866.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
AUSTRIA.		
Government of Austria	Count Meysenbug to Mr. Motley	1
Do	House of Deputies	2
Do	Count Meysenbug to Baron Wydenbruck	2
Do	Baron Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward	3
Do	Count Mensdorff to Baron Wydenbruck	3
Do	Baron Wydenbruck to Mr. Hunter	3
Brelitz	Members of Associations of Commerce and Industry	4
Vienna	Mr. Motley to Mr. Seward	4
Do	do	6
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Government of the Argentine Republic.	Señor Rufino de Elizalde to Mr. Kirk	8
Do	Department of the Interior	8
Do	President of the Congress	8
Do	Congress of the Argentine Republic	9
Buenos Ayres	Governor of the Province	9
Do	Mr. Kirk to Mr. Seward	10
Do	Spanish Democratic Committee	10
Do	Mr. Tomas Guido	11
Do	American Residents	11
BELGIUM.		
Government of Belgium	Mr. Rogier to Mr. Sandford	13
Do	Mr. Berghmans to Mr. Hunter	13
Do	House of Representatives	13
Do	From the *Moniteur*. Action of the Government	16
Brussels	Mr. Sandford to Mr. Seward	16
Do	do	17
Ghent	Septentrion Masonic Lodge	18
New Orleans	Belgian consul. (See *United States.*)	
BRUNSWICK.		
Government of Brunswick	Mr. Bechtel to President Johnson	19
DUCHY OF BADEN.		
Carlsruhe	Swiss Residents to the Editor of the *Bund*, in Berne	20
Kappel Rhein	Turners' Society	20

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.
BRAZIL.	
Government of Brazil	Señor José Antonio Saraiva to Mr. Webb
Do	Señor Ignacio de Avellar Barloza de Silva to Mr. Seward.
Botafoga	The Marquis d'Abrantes
Rio de Janeiro	Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward
Do	Minister of Peru
Do	Minister of the Argentine Republic
BOLIVIA.	
Cochabamba	Mr. Hall to Mr. Hunter
CHILI.	
Government of Chili	Señor Alvaro Covarrubias to Mr. Nelson
Do	President's annual message, (extract)
Do	Señor F. S. Asta Buruaga to Mr. Hunter
Andes	Governor of the Department
Calbuco	Municipal Council of Carelmapu
Copiapo	Inhabitan
Santiago	Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward
Do	do
Do	do
Do	Minister of Spain
Do	Society of Primary Instruction
Do	Union Club
Do	Council of the Artisans' Society
Do	Union Americana
Valparaiso	Anglo-Saxon Workingmen's Association
Do	American Residents
Do	Municipal Council of Quillota
COSTA RICA.	
Government of Costa Rica	Señor J. Volio to Mr. Riotte
Do	do
Do	Señor J. Volio to Don Luis Molina
Do	Don Luis Molina to Mr. Hunter
San José	Mr. Riotte to Mr. Hunter
Do	do
CHINA.	
Government of China	Prince Kung to Mr. Williams
Peking	Mr. Williams to Mr. Seward
DENMARK.	
Government of Denmark	Mr. Raasloff to Mr. Hunter

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1835—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
overnment of Denmark	Mr. Raasloff to the President	43
openhagen	Mr. Wood to Mr. Seward	44
t. Croix	Governor of the West India Colonies of Denmark	44
ECUADOR.		
overnment of Ecuador	Señor Pablo Herrera to Mr. Hassaurek	46
Do	do	46
Do	President Moreno to Mr. Hassaurek	47
nayaquil	Mr. Hassaurek to Mr. Seward	47
Do	do	47
EGYPT.		
exandria	Mr. Hale to Mr. Seward	49
Do	Mr. Hale to Mr. Hunter	49
FRANCE.		
vernment of France	Mr. Drouyn de Lhuy's to Mr. Bigelow	50
Do	Corps Legislatif	50
Do	do	51
Do	Corps Legislatif, Deputies of the Left	52
Do	do	53
Do	Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. de Geofroy	54
Do	Mr. de Geofroy to Mr. Hunter	54
ran-on-the-Sea	Inhabitants	55
oisy-le-Roi	Lodge of La Franché Union	55
vaniac	Oscar de Lafayette	56
urente	Perfect Union Masonic Lodge	56
n	Edward Talbot	57
Do	Inhabitants	57
ingamp	do	58
asse	New Friendship Lodge	58
utilly	United Benefactors' Lodge	59
illac	Orion Lodge of St. John	60
adeloupe	Creoles of African descent	60
ons	Republicans	61
Do	Evangelical Alliance	61
re	Toleration and Progress Lodge	62
ourne	L'Escole de la Morale	62
icon	Les Art Reunis Lodge	63
tz	Friends of Truth Lodge	64
utauban	Members of the Protestant Church and London Society for the Abolition of Slavery.	64
ncy	St. John of Jerusalem Lodge	65
nes	Louis and Casimir Didett	65

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pa
Nimes	Louis and Casimir Didett	
Nice	American Residents	
New York	French Residents. (See *United States.*)	
Philadelphia	French Society of Beneficence. (See *United States.*)	
Paris	Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte	
Do	Young Men of France	
Do	Clement Friendship Lodge	
Do	Oriental Lodge	
Do	Mars and Arts Lodge	
Do	Straight Line Lodge	
Do	Friends of the Country Lodge	
Do	L'Avenir Lodge	
Do	La Prévoyance Lodge	
Do	St. John's Lodge No. 147, the Heroes of Humanity	
Do	Scotch Rite Lodge	
Do	Henry IV Lodge	
Do	Perseverance Lodge	
Do	Admirers of the Universe Lodge	
Do	Scotch Hive Lodge	
Do	St. John of Jerusalem Lodge	
Do	Harmony Lodge	
Do	St. Pierre des Acacias Lodge	
Do	Fraternity of the People Lodge	
Do	Scotch Lodge No. 146; the Right Line	
Do	Supreme G.·. C.·. of Misraïm	
Do	President of the Lodge Renaissance	
Do	St. Augustus the Beneficent Lodge	
Do	French Committee of Emancipation	
Do	Students of the School of Medicine	
Do	International Committee of the Darien Canal Company	
Do	National Union for Commerce and Manufactures	
Do	Universal Religious Alliance	
Do	Conference of French Pastors	
Do	do	
Do	Address of the press	
Do	M. Imbert	
Do	J. C. Lusine	
Do	J. C. Lusine: Ode	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Paris	Alfred Monod	90
Do	Ph. Target and E. Villetard, Editors of the Sunday Courier. (See also page 97.)	90
Do	Auguste L'Alloux: Ode	91
Do	Ed. Laboulaye	92
Do	Paul Thouzery	92
Do	do	92
Do	Poul Thouzery: Ode	93
Do	F. Campadelli	95
Do	F. Campadelli: Ode	95
Do	J. H. Vries	97
Do	Ph. Target and E. Villetard, Editors of the Sunday Courier. (See also page 90.)	97
Do	Gregory Ganesco	97
Do	General Count Faubert	98
Do	French West Indian Colonists	98
Do	Chargé d'Affaires of Persia	99
Do	American Residents	99
Do	do	100
au	Cradle of Henry IV Lodge	103
Do	American Residents	103
ons	Reformed Church of France	103
rpignan	Friends of Perfect Union Lodge	104
Do	do	104
Do	do	105
Do	do	106
iette	F. B.: Poem	106
. Stephen	Royal Scotch Lodge	106
. Germain-en-laye	Good Faith Lodge	107
rasbourg	Students of the Faculty of Protestant Theology	107
Do	Inhabitants	108
arare	Working Classes	108
eurs	Democrats	108
Do	do	109
oulouse	Members of the Protestant Church and the London Society for the Abolition of Slavery. (See *Montauban.*)	
ierzon	Inhabitants	109

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

FROM THE PRESS OF PARIS.

Date.	Name.	Page
April 27, 1865	Avenir Nationale	1
April 28, 1865	do	1
April 29, 1865	do	1
May 1, 1865	do	1
May 3, 1865	do	1
May 4, 1865	do	1
April 29, 1865	Constitutionnel	1
May 2, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	Epoque	1
April 29, 1865	do	1
May 3, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	France, La	1
April 30, 1865	do	1
May 1, 1865	do	1
May 3, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	Gazette de France	1
April 30, 1865	do	1
May 5, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	Journal des Debats	1
April 29, 1865	do	1
May 3, 1865	do	1
May 4, 1865	do	1
May 8, 1865	do	1
April 27, 1865	Monde, La	1
April 28, 1865	Opinion Nationale	1
April 30, 1865	do	1
May 1, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	Presse, La	1
May 1, 1865	do	1
April 28, 1865	Pays, La	1
April 28, 1865	Patrie, La	1
May 3, 1865	do	1
May 1, 1865	Revue des Deux Mondes	1
April 28, 1865	Siècle	1
April 30, 1865	do	1
May 2, 1865	do	1
April 27, 1865	Temps	1
April 28, 1865	do	1
May 1, 1865	do	1
May 2, 1865	do	1
May 4, 1865	do	1

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
REAT BRITAIN AND DEPENDENCIES.		
overnment of Great Britain	Earl Russell to Mr. Adams	146
Do	Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce	146
Do	do	147
Do	Resolutions of Parliament and the Queen's answer to the Address.	147
Do	Proceedings in the House of Lords	147
Do	Proceedings in the House of Commons	152
Do	Mr. Burnley to Mr. Hunter	155
ntrim	Northern Presbytery of Antrim. (See *Ballyclare.*)	
erdeen	Convener Court of the Seven Incorporated Trades of the City.	156
Do	Municipal Council	156
bridge	do	156
struther Easter	do	157
r	do	157
roath	do	157
nton-under-Lyne	do	157
Do	Temperance Society	158
Do	Union and Emancipation Society	159
glesey	Baptist Association. (See *Beaumaris.*)	
umaris	Anglesey Baptist Association	160
ton	Municipal Council	160
Do	do	160
chin	do	160
wick-upon-Tweed	do	161
nley	do	161
ntisland	do	161
rnstaple	do	161
con	do	162
ubury	do	162
dport	do	162
th	do	163
ckingham	do	163
lford	do	164
dgenorth	do	164
istol	do	164
Do	Inhabitants	165
Do	Teachers of the Ragged School	165
Do	Workingmen's Club and Institute	166
Do	Reform Union	166

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
Brighton	Inhabitants	
Do	do	
Do	Trading and Working Classes	
Do	Workingmen	
Balsall Heath	Local Board of Health	
Bournemouth	Inhabitants	
Bilston	do	
Barrhead	do	
Bridlington	do	
Blackburn	do	
Do	do	
Burham	do	
Broomfield	do	
Brockville, C. W	do	
Belfast	do	
Bradford	do	
Do	do	
Do	Chamber of Commerce	
Birmingham	Municipal Council	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society	
Do	Representatives of the Baptist Churches of England	
Blaydon	Local Board	
Bridgewater	Municipal Council	
Do	Methodist Free Church	
Bury	Town Commissioners	
Do	Inhabitants	
Ballyclare	Northern Presbytery of Antrim	
Barnsley	Local Board of Health	
Berlin, C. W	Inhabitants	
Birkenhead	Workingmen's Association	
Bahamas	Governor of the Bahamas	
Do	Legislative Council	
Bermuda	Lieutenant Governor	
Do	Colonial Secretary. (See *Hamilton.*)	
British Guiana	Government Secretary	
Canada	Governor General to Sir F. Bruce	
Calcutta	Bengal Chamber of Commerce	
Do	do	
Do	American Residents	
Do	Justices of the Peace	
Chelsea	Vestry of the Parish	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Camden Town	Inhabitants	187
Chatham	do	187
Cramlington West	do	188
Crail	Municipal Council	188
Chester	do	188
Chippenham	do	188
Cardigan	do	189
Carnarvon	do	189
Canterbury	do	189
Cork	do	190
Congleton	do	190
Do	Inhabitants	190
Cardiff	do	191
Do	Merchants, Brokers, and others	191
Coventry	Municipal Council	191
Do	Inhabitants	192
Cambridge	Municipal Council	192
Do	The Chancellor of the University	192
Do	University of	193
Colchester	Municipal Council	193
Do	Inhabitants	193
Carlisle	Municipal Council	194
Do	Inhabitants	194
Cobourg, C. W	Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Canada	194
Canada East	do	195
Cape Town	Town Commissioners	195
Do	Chamber of Commerce	196
Cupar	Municipal Council	196
Do	Commissioners of Supply	196
Cape Coast, Africa	Inhabitants	197
Cardigan	Independent Ministers. (See *Pembroke.*)	
Carmarthen	Independent Ministers. (See *Pembroke.*)	
Deal	Municipal Council	198
Dorchester	do	198
Dover	do	199
Dumbarton	do	199
Dumfries	do	200
Doncaster	do	200
Dunfermline	do	200
Dewsbury	do	201
Do	Chamber of Commerce	201
Darwen	Inhabitants	201

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page
Derby	Inhabitants	20
Devizes	do	20
Darlington	do	20
Do	15th Durham Rifle Volunteers	20
Dublin	Municipal Council	20
Do	do	20
Do	Inhabitants	20
Do	Democratic Classes	20
Do	Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Ireland	20
Do	Wesleyan Ministers and Stewards	20
Dundee	Municipal Council	20
Do	Magistrates, Bankers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants.	20
Do	American Residents	21
Dowlais	Welsh Baptist Association	21
Exeter	Municipal Council	21
Evesham	do	21
Edinburgh	do	21
Do	Inhabitants	21
Do	do	21
Do	Chamber of Commerce	21
Do	Ladies' Emancipation Society	21
Do	Grand Master Masons of Scotland	21
Elgin	Commissioners of Supply	21
Emerald Hill	Municipal Council	21
Do	do	21
Falkirk	do	21
Forfar	do	21
Do	Commissioners of Supply	21
Friockheim	Inhabitants	21
Greenock	Municipal Council	21
Grantham	do	21
Gloucester	do	21
Geelong	do	21
Great Bardfield	Inhabitants	21
Galt, C. W	do	21
Galway	do	21
Glasgow	do	21
Do	Chamber of Commerce	21
Do	Members of the Merchants' House	21
Do	Union and Emancipation Society	21
Do	American Residents	21

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Glasgow	American Residents	225
Do	Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.	226
Guernsey	Chamber of Commerce	227
Gateshead	Workingmen and Women	227
Holyhead	Anglesey Baptist Association. (See *Beaumaris.*)	
Huntingdon	Municipal Council	228
Hastings	do	228
Hertford	do	229
Hereford	do	229
Hanley	do	229
Hawick	do	230
Do	Friends of Union and Emancipation	230
Halifax, N. S	Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. (See *Nova Scotia.*)	
Do	Legislative Chambers. (See *Nova Scotia.*)	
Do	Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers. (See *Nova Scotia.*)	
Do	Municipal Council	231
alifax, York Co	do	231
Do	Inhabitants	232
aslingden	do	232
alstead	do	233
eckmondwike	do	233
amilton	do	234
Do	Lieutenant Governor. (See *Bermuda.*)	
Do	Colonial Secretary	234
Do	Alexandria Lodge of the G. U. O. of Odd Fellows.	235
Do	Municipal Council	236
Iuddersfield	Chamber of Commerce	236
Do	Improvement Commissioners	237
Do	Union and Emancipation Society	237
Hull	Chamber of Commerce	237
Holmfirth	Chamber of Commerce	238
Hinton Martell	Workingmen	238
Do	do	238
Hartlepool	Town Commissioners	238
Do	do	239
Do	Inhabitants	239
Do	United Methodist Free Church	240
pswich	Inhabitants	240
Do	Working Classes	240

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
Ingersoll	Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada	2
Jedburgh	Municipal Council	2
Do	Commissioners of Supply of the County of Roxburgh. (See *Roxburgh.*)	
Kilmarnock	Municipal Council	2
Kidderminster	do	2
King's Lynn	do	2
Kirkaldy	do	2
Do	do	2
Kendal	do	2
Do	do	2
Do	Inhabitants	2
Keighley	do	2
Kettering	do	2
Kingston, Jamaica	do	2
Do	do	2
Do	do	2
Do	do	2
Kingston-upon-Hull	do	2
Ludlow	Municipal Council	2
Llanidloes	do	2
Lymington	do	2
Leominster	do	2
Lancaster	do	2
Lincoln	do	2
Do	Inhabitants	2
Leicester	do	2
Limerick	do	2
Lanark	Municipal Council	2
Do	Lord Lieutenant, Sheriff, and Commiss'ners of Supply.	2
Liverpool	Municipal Council	2
Do	Inhabitants	2
Do	do	2
Do	American Chamber of Commerce	2
Do	Chamber of Commerce	2
Do	Mercantile Marine Service Association	2
Do	Cotton Brokers' Association	2
Do	Emancipation Association	2
Do	Financial Reform Association	2
Do	Albert Literary Society	2
Do	Robert Leighton: Ode	2
Leeds	Inhabitants	2

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Leeds	Working People	259
London	Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward	259
Do	Mr. Adams to Mr. Hunter	260
Do	Leon Lewis	260
Do	Lodge of Gymnosophists	262
Do	Municipal Council	263
Do	Workingmen	263
Do, south	do	265
Do, west	Workingmen's Christian Institute	266
Do	International Workingmen's Association	266
Do	Merchants, Bankers, and Traders	267
Do	White Chapel District Board of Works. (See *White Chapel.*)	
Do	Emancipation Society	268
Do	Freedmen's Aid Society	268
Do	British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society	269
Do	Committee of Deputies of British Jews	270
Do	Argyle Square Junior Members Society	270
Do	Bank of British Columbia	270
Do	British Honduras Company	271
Do	Temple Discussion Forum	271
Do	Atlantic Telegraph Company	272
Do	Covent Garden Theatrical Fund	272
Do	Concord Lodge	273
Do	German National Vercin	273
Do	American Residents	274
Do	do	275
Do	Mauritian Colored Residents	281
Do	German Residents	281
Do	Greek Race Residents	282
Do	Welsh Residents	282
Do	Irish Residents	283
London, C. W	Municipal Council	284
Do	Inhabitants	284
Do	Board of Trade	285
Do	Grand Trunk Railroad Company	285
Luton	Local Board of Health	285
Leith	Municipal Council	286
Do	Chamber of Commerce	286
Lynden, C. W	Methodist New Connection Conference	287
Margate	Municipal Council	287
Morpeth	do	278

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pa
Macclesfield	Municipal Council	
Maidstone	do	
Maldon	do	
Musselburgh	do	
Montrose	do	
Manchester	do	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	do	
Do	Chamber of Commerce	
Do	Union and Emancipation Society	
Do	do	
Do	British Temperance League	
Do	Sons of Temperance	
Do	Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.	
Mossley	Inhabitants	
Do	do	
Merthyr Tydfil	do	
Do	do	
Melbourne	Polish and Hungarian Refugees	
Do	Municipal Council	
Montreal	do	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	New England Society	
Do	Canadian Institute	
Newark	Municipal Council	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	do	
Neath	do	
Newburg	do	
Do	do	
Newmilns	Anti-slavery Society	
Northwich	Salt Chamber of Commerce	
Newport	Watch Committee of the Corporation	
Newport, (Isle of Wight)	Municipal Council	
Nottingham	do	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	United Methodist Free Church Assembly	
Norwich	Inhabitants	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Municipal Council	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	Conference of the Methodist New Connection	
Newfoundland	Executive Council	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
New South Wales	Citizens of the Swiss Republic	307
Nassau	Governor of the Bahamas. (See *Bahamas.*)	
Do	Legislative Councils. (See *Bahamas.*)	
Northampton	Municipal Council	307
Do	Miss Grace W. Gray, Acrostic	308
Nova Scotia	Lieutenant Governor of the Province	309
Do	Legislative Chambers	309
Do	Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers	310
New Orleans	British Consul. (See *United States.*)	
New York	British Residents. (See *United States.*)	
Oldham	Municipal Council	311
Do	do	311
Do	Inhabitants	312
Old Ford	Ancient Order of Foresters	312
Oxford	Municipal Council	313
Do	Chancellor of the University	313
Do	University	313
Ottawa	Municipal Council	314
Patrick	do	314
Pollokshaws	do	315
Portsmouth	do	315
Paisley	do	316
Perth	do	316
Peterborough	Improvement Commissioners	317
Do	Inhabitants	317
Pudsey-near-Leeds	Local Board of Surveyors	318
Preston	Municipal Council	318
Do	Inhabitants	318
Do	Anti-slavery Society	319
Do	do	319
Do	Union and Emancipation Society	320
Pembroke	Municipal Council	320
Do	Independent Ministers of the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.	321
Plymouth	Municipal Council	322
Do	Inhabitants	322
Plaistow	do	323
Do	do	323
Port Rowan	do	323
Quebec	Governor General of Canada. (See *Canada.*)	
Do	Municipal Council	324

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pa
Rochester	Municipal Council	
Rothesay	do	
Rochdale	do	
Do	Inhabitants	
Ramsgate	do	
Reading	do	
Rhyl	Improvement Commissioners	
Roxburg	Commissioners of Supply	
Ryde	do	
Do	Inhabitants	
Sudbury	Municipal Council	
Stratford-upon-Avon	do	
Strashrog	Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. (See *Ingersoll.*)	
Scarborough	Municipal Council	
Shrewsbury	do	
Sanquhar	do	
Saint Albans	do	
Southampton	do	
Salford	do	
Stirling	do	
Do	Commissioners of Supply	
Stalybridge	Inhabitants	
Sunderland	do	
Staplehurst	do	
Stewarton	do	
Saint Helens	do	
Stroud	do	
South Shields	do	
Southport	do	
Selby	do	
St. Catharines	do	
Do	do	
Sherbrooke	do	
St. Thomas, C. W.	do	
Sheffield	Municipal Council	
Do	Inhabitants	
Do	do	
Do	Chamber of Commerce	
Do	Cutler's Company	
Do	Secular Society	
Selkirk	Municipal Council	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
elkirk	Commissioners of Supply	340
igo	Municipal Council	341
Do	Board of Guardians	341
ourbridge	Inhabitants	341
Do	Workhouse Board	342
rafford	Auxiliary Union and Emancipation Society	342
ockport	Municipal Council	342
Do	Sunday School Union	342
. Martin-in-the-Fields	Vicar, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Parish.	343
vansea	Inhabitants	344
Do	Workingmen's Institute	344
. Marylebone	Vestry of the Church	344
. Pancras	Vestrymen of the Parish	344
ockton	Municipal Council	345
Do	Inhabitants	345
John	Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance	346
Do	Executive Council. (See *Newfoundland.*)	
nt George's	Colored People	347
Do	Division of the Sons of Temperance	347
hney, N. S. W	Municipal Council	348
Do	Irish National League	349
ronto	Municipal Council	350
vkesbury	do	350
stford	do	350
nemouth	Inhabitants	351
ncouver's Island	Legislative Assembly	351
Do	do	352
Do	Legislative Council	352
toria, V. I	Welsh Baptist Association	352
Do	American Residents	352
Do	do	353
gan	Working Classes	354
hite Chapel District	Board of Works	355
nchester	Municipal Council	355
rcester	do	355
lsall	do	355
lls	do	356
rwick	do	356
terford	do	356
Do	Inhabitants	357
terloo, C. W	Inhabitants. (See *Berlin.*)	
rrington	Inhabitants	357

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	P
Wakefield	Inhabitants	
Wolverhampton	do	
Woodstock	do	
Wednesbury	Local Board of Health	
Yeovil	Municipal Council	
York	Inhabitants	

FROM THE PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Androssan	Herald, April 29, 1865
Belfast	Ulster Observer, April 27, 1865
Bradford	Review, April 29, 1865
Caledonian	Mercury, April 27, 1865
Carlisle	Examiner, April 29, 1865
Dublin	Freeman's Journal, April 28, 1865
Do	Evening Post, April 29, 1865
Do	Express, April 29, 1865
Do	Reformer, April 29, 1865
Gateshead	Observer, April 29, 1865
Glasgow	Herald, May 1, 1865
London	Morning Post, April 27, 1865
Do	Evening Standard, April 27, 1865
Do	Times, April 27, 1865
Do	Daily News, April 27, 1865
Do	Morning Star, April 27, 1865
Do	do
Do	Evening Star, May 2, 1865
Do	Daily Telegraph, April 27, 1865
Do	Daily Telegraph, April 28, 1865
Do	Spectator, April 29, 1865
Do	do
Do	John Bull, April 29, 1865
Do	Punch, May 6, 1865
Liverpool	Daily Post, April 27, 1865
Leeds	Mercury, April 27, 1865
Do	do
Paisley	Renfrewshire Independent, April 29, 1865
Surrey West	Times, April 29, 1865
Belfast	Ulster Observer, April 27, 1865
Saltcoats	Herald. (See *Androssan.*)

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
GUATEMALA.		
overnment of Guatemala	Señor de Irisarri to Mr. Hunter. (See *Salvador.*)	
Do.....	Señor de Irisarri to Mr. Seward. (See *Salvador.*)	
GREECE.		
overnment of Greece.....	Mr. Braylas to Mr. Botassi.....	422
HONDURAS.		
overnment of Honduras.....	Don Louis Molina to Mr. Hunter. (See *Costa Rica.*)	
HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.		
overnment of the Republics..	Mr. Rösing to Mr. Hunter	423
overnment of Bremen.....	Senate	423
Do.....	House of Burgesses.....	424
overnment of Hamburg.....	Senate	425
amburg	American Residents.....	425
overnment of Lubec	Mr. Schumacher to Mr. Seward.....	425
Do.....	Senate	426
DUCHY OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.		
overnm't of Hesse-Darmstadt	Mr. Hagedorn to President Johnson.....	426
Do.....	Baron von Dalwigk to Mr. Hagedorn.....	427
HAYTI.		
overnment of Hayti	Mr. Bruno to Mr. Hunter	428
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.		
ov't of the Hawaiian Islands.	Mr. Odell to Mr. Hunter	429
Do.....	------do.....	429
onolulu	Address delivered by Rev. E. Corwin. (Inadvertently inserted under the head of Liberia.)	474
Mhaina	Inhabitants	429
ITALY.		
overnment of Italy	Mr. Marmora to Mr. Marsh	431
Do.....	Mr. Marmora to Mr. Bertinatti.....	431
Do.....	House of Representatives.....	432
ncona.....	Emigration Society.....	432
orruzzo	Inhabitants	433
Girgenti.....	------do.....	434
lessandria	United Workmen's Society	434
Arga	Workingmen's Society	434
Pescia	Mechanics' Mutual Aid Society.....	435
Bologna	Workingmen's Society	435
Do.....	Ladies' Society.....	436

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pa
Bologna	Ladies Society	
Canzo	Inhabitants	
Do	Municipal Council	
Carru	Mechanics' Mutual Aid Society	
Chieti	Mutual Aid Society	
Do	Municipal Council	
Catania	Workingmen's Union	
Do	Sons of Labor	
Do	Students of the University	
Chiavenna	Society of Operatives	
Dogliani	Mechanics' Society	
Fermo	Municipal Council	
Foggia	Workingmen's Mutual Aid Society	
Florence	Mr. Marsh to Mr. Hunter	
Do	Democratic Republican Association	
Do	Democratic Association	
Do	Social Progress Lodge	
Do	Fraternity of Artisans	
Do	Constitutional Rights Association	
Do	American Residents	
Forli	Mechanics' Society and the Society of Progress	
Genoa	Inhabitants	
Do	Union of Operatives	
Leghorn	Fraternal Association of Artisans	
Do	Anziani Virtuosi Lodge	
Messina	Lodge Le Lume e la Verita	
Do	Municipal Council	
Milan	Workingmen's Mutual Help Association	
Monteroduni	Inhabitants	
Marsala	do	
Naples	Workingmen's Union	
Do	Garibaldian Mutual Aid Society	
Do	Workingmen's Benevolent Society	
Do	Students	
Do	Juvenile Society of Progress	
Do	Italian Electoral Association	
Do	Municipal Council	
Do	Juvenile Scientific, Literary and Political Association.	
Do	From the Press. Reunion of Students	
New York	Italian Residents. (See *United States.*)	
Parma	Italian Una Lodge	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
avia	Students of the Royal University	459
erugia	Juvenile Politico Literary Association	459
Do	Students of the University	460
isa	Montanelli Democratic Society	460
eggio	Patriotic Mutual Aid Society	461
an Marino	Regents of the Republic	462
an Pier d'Arena	Union of Operatives	462
enna	Democratic Society	463
Do	Italian Union Committee	463
ssa	Mechanics' Society	463
oezia	Municipal Council	464
Do	Workingmen's Society	464
ilza Irpina	Municipal Council	465
omma Vesuviana	do	465
ssari	Mutual Help Association	466
orre del Greco	Municipal Council	466
Do	do	466
Do	Juvenile Association	467
urin	Mr. Marsh to Mr. Hunter. (See *Florence.*)	
Do	Society of United Mechanics	468
Do	Regent of Masonry	468
Do	Italian Emigrants	469
Do	Polish Residents	469
Tercilli	Merchants' Association	469
JAPAN.		
do	Mr. Portman to Mr. Seward	471
kohama	Chargé d'affaires of Great Britain	471
LIBERIA.		
vernment of Liberia	Hon. H. B. W. Johnson, Secretary of State	472
Do	President Warner	473
Do	Mr. Pinney to Mr. Hunter	474
nolulu	Address delivered by Rev. E. Corwin, (inadvertently inserted under this head.)	474
nrovia	Municipal Council	477
Do	Mr. Hanson to Mr. Seward	478
MEXICO.		
vernment of Mexico	Señor Lerdo De Tejada. Circular addressed to the Governors of the various States.	480
Do	President Juarez	480
Do	Mr. Romero to Mr. Hunter	481
Paz	Governor Gibert	481

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
New York	Mexican Club. (See *United States.*)	
Providencia	Governor of Guerrero	
San Juan Bautista	Governor of Tabasco	
MOROCCO.		
Tangier	Mr. McMath to Mr. Hunter	
THE NETHERLANDS.		
Government of the Netherlands.	Mr. van Limburg to Mr. Hunter	
Do	do	
The Hague	Mr. Pike to Mr. Hunter	
Do	do	
NICARAGUA.		
Government of Nicaragua	Señor Basilio Salinas to Mr. Dickinson	
Do	Señor Pedro Zeledon to Don Luis Molina	
Do	Don Luis Molina to Mr. Hunter. (See *Costa Rica.*)	
Leon de Nicaragua	Mr. Dickinson to Mr. Hunter	
PRUSSIA.		
Government of Prussia	Count Bismarck to Mr. Judd	
Do	House of Deputies	
Do	do	
Do	Polish Members of the House of Deputies	
Do	Baron Gerolt to Mr. Hunter	
Do	Mr. Judd to Mrs. Lincoln, communicating the sympathy of the Royal Household.	
Aix-la-Chapelle	Municipal Council	
Berlin	Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	do	
Do	Mr. Judd to Mr. Hunter	
Do	Workingmen's Club	
Do	Artisans' and Mechanics' Union	
Do	Workingmen's Union	
PORTUGAL.		
Government of Portugal	Señor de Figaniere to Mr. Hunter	
Do	House of Peers	
Do	House of Deputies	
Do	Count d'Avila to Mr. Harvey	
Do	do	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Government of Portugal	Chamber of Peers to Count d'Avila	507
Do	Count d'Avila to Mr. Harvey	507
Do	Chamber of Deputies to Count d'Avila	508
Do	Chamber of Deputies	508
Do	Count d'Avila to Señor de Figaniere	508
Do	do	509
Do	Señor da Silva to Count d'Avila	509
Lisbon	Mr. Harvey to Mr. Seward	509
Do	do	510
Do	From the Comercio	511
Do	From the Jornal	511
Do	Working Class Improvement Association	511
Macao	Governor of Macao	512
New York	Portuguese Residents. (See *United States.*)	
PERU.		
Government of Peru	Señor Pedro José Calderon to Mr. Robinson	514
Do	President Juan Antonio Pezet	514
Do	Señor Garcia to Mr. Seward	515
Arequipa	American Residents	515
Lima	Mr. Robinson to Mr. Seward	516
Do	do	517
Do	Mr. Robinson to Mr. Hunter	517
Do	Governor of the Department	518
Do	Society of the Founders of the Independence of Peru.	519
Do	do	519
Do	American Residents	520
RUSSIA.		
Government of Russia	Prince Gortchacow to Mr. de Stoeckl	523
Do	Prince Gortchacow to Mr. Clay	523
Do	do	524
St. Petersburg	Mr. Clay to Mr. Seward	524
Do	Minister of Great Britain	525
Do	Minister of Italy	525
Do	Minister of Belgium	526
Do	Minister of Sweden and Norway	526
ROME.		
Rome	Mr. King to Mr. Hunter	527
Do	do	527
Do	do	528
Do	Mr. Henry Headly Parish	528

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
SPAIN.		
Government of Spain	Señor Arrazola to Mr. Perry	5
Do	Señor Banuelos to Mr. Perry	5
Do	Senate	5
Do	Chamber of Deputies	5
Do	Duke of Valencia to Mr. Perry	5
Do	Senate	5
Do	Chamber of Deputies	5
Do	Debate in the Senate	5
Do	Debate in the Chamber of Deputies	5
Do	Señor Tassara to Mr. Hunter	5
Do	Señor Arrazola to Señor Tassara	5
Cuba	Captain General, communicated through Señor Tassara.	5
Jerez de la Frontera	Democracy of the Town	5
Do	do	5
Do	do	5
Madrid	Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward	5
Do	do	5
Do	Cuban and Porto Rican Residents	5
New York	Spanish Residents. (See *United States.*)	
Sineu	Committee of Progress	5
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.		
Government of Sweden and Norway.	Count Manderström to Mr. Campbell	5
Do	do	5
Do	do	5
Do	Baron de Wetterstedt to Mr. Hunter	5
Do	do	5
Do	Count Manderström to Baron de Wetterstedt	5
Stockholm	Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward	5
Do	Fredrika Bremer	5
Do	Extract from a Newspaper	5
SAXE-MEININGEN.		
Governm't of Saxe-Meiningen	Baron Von Uttenhoven to Mr. Hirshbach	5
SWITZERLAND.		
Government of Switzerland	Federal Council	5
Do	do	5
Do	Mr. Hitz to Mr. Seward	5
Aargau	Mutual Aid Society of the North Part of the Canton.	5
Altdorf	Government of the Canton of Uri	5

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Aarau	Government of the Canton Aargau	554
Do	Professor Dr. Troxler	554
Appenzell	Government of the Canton of Appenzell of the Inner Rhodes.	555
Arwangen	Inhabitants	555
Aarmuhle	do	556
Aarberg	Teachers of the District	556
Berne	Mr. Fogg to Mr. Hunter	556
Do	do	557
Do	do	558
Do	Government of the Canton	558
Do	Editor of the Bund to Mr. Fogg	559
Do	Congratulatory address to President Lincoln	560
Do	Address of Condolence	561
Do	Justus Schaller, Director of the Berne Railroad	561
Do	Commercial and Manufacturing Association	561
Do	Helvetia Students' Union	562
Do	Students of the Concordia Society	562
Do	Typographia Society	562
Do	Frohsinn Singing Society	562
Do	Men's Gymnastic Union	563
Burgdorf	F. Welchli	563
Bleinbach	N. T. Mollett	563
Bollingen	Reading Society	563
Bremgarten	Municipal Council and Choral Union	564
Bienne	Members of various Societies	564
Do	Jean Jenk and R. Müller	564
Do	Representatives from all the Districts of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Brunnen	A. Niderast and P. Benl	565
Basel	Government of the Canton of Basel Town	565
Balgach	Inhabitants	565
Bucharest	Swiss Residents. (See *Turkey.*)	
Boudry	Grutli Union. (See *Travers.*)	
Bulle	German Residents	566
Bittnau	Inhabitants	566
Baden	Agricultural Society	567
Büren	Teachers of the District	567
Do	Inhabitants	568
Buvet	Grutli Union. (See *Travers.*)	
Chaux-de-Fond	Radical Electors	568
Do	Inhabitants	569

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page
Chaux-de-Fond	Grutli Union. (See *Travers.*)	
Chur	Dr. Carl Hilton	5
Do	Government of the Canton of Grisons	5
Do	do	5
Do	do	5
Do	Chancery of the Canton of Grisons	5
Carlsruhe	Swiss Residents. (See *Duchy of Baden.*)	
Courtelari	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Diegten	Singing and Musical Union	5
Delemont	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Einsiedeln	Workingmen's Union	5
Do	do	5
Estavayer	Democratic Circle	5
Franches Montagnes	Inhabitants	5
Do	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Fribourg	Inhabitants	5
Do	do	5
Frauenfeld	Government of the Canton of Thurgau	5
Do	Thurgau Mutual Aid Society	5
Fraubrunn	Teachers of the District	5
Fleurier	Grutli Union. (See *Travers.*)	
Geneva	Grutli Union	5
Do	Government of the Canton	5
Do	do	5
Do	do	5
Do	Inhabitants	5
Do	Polish Mutual Aid Society	5
Gruyere	Inhabitants	5
Glarus	Municipal Council	5
Do	Swiss Work Unions	5
Herzogenbuschsee	Singing Society	5
Lucerne	Government of the Canton	5
Do	John Kilchman	5
Do	Kasimer Pfyffer	5
Liesthal	Government of the Canton of Basel-Landschaft	5
Lauffen	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Lugano	Government of the Canton of Ticino	5
Lausanne	Government of the Canton of Vaud	5

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Lausanne	Government of the Canton of Vaud	583
Do	do	583
Do	do	583
Langnau	Singing Society	584
Langenthal	Inhabitants	584
Lengnau	Israelite Citizens	585
Locle	Inhabitants	585
Do	Swiss Society	585
Do	German Harmony Society	586
Do	Swiss Gymnasts	586
Munsingen	Official Song Union	587
Menzingen	Sternenleistes Society	587
Meiringen	District Synod of Oberhasli	588
Murten	Singing Society, Friends Aid Society, City Schools, Under Officers Union, Grutli Union, and Mutual Aid Society.	588
Montier	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Neuveville	Mutual Aid Society	589
Do	Representatives from all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Nidau	Teachers of the District	589
Niederurnen	Workingmen's Union	589
Neuenburg	Grutli Union. (See *Travers.*)	
Neufchatel	Government of the Canton	590
Do	do	590
Do	Inhabitants	591
Do	German Industrial Union	591
New South Wales	Swiss Residents. (See *Great Britain.*)	
Offringen	Inhabitants	591
Do	do	592
Philadelphia	Consul of Switzerland. (See *United States.*)	
Porrentrui	Representatives of all the District of Berne. (See *Tavannes.*)	
Roggweil	Fire Company	592
Romont	Grutli Union	592
Sleure	Government of the Canton	593
St. Gall	do	593
Do	do	593
Do	Chancery of the Canton	594
Do	Inhabitants	594
Do	Company of Free Hunters	594

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
St. Gall	Polish Mutual Aid Society. (See *Geneva.*)	
Schöftland	Captain Gloor	5
Do	Riflemen's and Private Club	5
Schönenberg	Grutli Union	5
Schwanden	Factorymen's Association	5
Steffisburg	Men's Choral Union	5
Sion	Industrial Society	5
Do	Government of the Canton of Valais	5
Do	do	5
Do	do	5
Sissach	Meyer and Sutterlin	5
Schwyz	Government of the Canton	5
St. Maurice	Inhabitants	5
Sarnem	Government of the Canton of Unterwalden Upper	5
Do	do	5
Stanz	Government of the Canton of Unterwalden Lower	5
Do	do	5
Schaffhausen	Government of the Canton	6
Do	do	6
Teuffen	Government of the Canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes.	6
Tavannes	Representatives from all the District of Berne	6
Thurgau	Mutual Aid Society. (See *Frauenfeld.*)	
Thun	Inhabitants	6
Travers	Grutli Union	6
Thierachern	Fahrni Dubois	6
Wangen	Singing Society. (See *Herzogenbuschsee.*)	
Zurich	Government of the Canton	6
Do	do	6
Do	Inhabitants	6
Do	Polytechnic Scholars from the Canton of Ticino	6
Do	Editor of the Weisse Adler	6
Do	Polish Refugees	6
Do	do	6
Zweisimmen	Song Union	6
Zug	Government of the Canton	6
Zofingen	Municipal Council	6
Do	Inhabitants	6
SALVADOR.		
Government of Salvador	Señor de Irisarri to Mr. Hunter	6
Do	Señor de Irisarri to Mr. Seward	6
Do	do	6

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
TURKEY.		
overnment of Turkey	His Highness Aali Pacha to Mr. Morris	610
eirout	American Residents	610
ucharest	Swiss Residents	611
onstantinople	Mr. Morris to Mr. Seward	611
Do	Mr. Morris to Mr. Hunter	612
Do	Mr. Morris to Mr. Seward	613
Do	Mr. Morris to Mr. Hunter	613
Do	Germania of the Golden Horn Masonic Lodge	614
Do	Italian Industrial Society	615
Do	Minister of Persia	615
Do	Hellenic Grecks	616
Do	British Community	617
Do	American Protestant Community	618
Do	American Residents	619
nyrna	British Residents	620
Do	American Residents	621
TUNIS.		
overnment of Tunis	Mustapha to Mr. Seward	622
Do	The Bey to President Johnson	622
Do	The Bey to Mrs. Lincoln	623
nis	Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward	624
Do	Mr. Perry to Mr. Hunter	624
Do	Italian Masonic Lodge	625
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.		
vernment of the United States of Colombia.	President Murillo to Mr. Burton	626
Do	Señor Perez to Mr. Burton	626
Do	Speech of President Murillo	626
Do	Señor Salgar to Mr. Hunter	627
gota	Mr. Burton to Mr. Seward	627
Do	do	628
Do	President of the State of Cundinamarca	629
Do	Minister of Great Britain	629
Do	Minister of France	630
Do	Consul General of the Netherlands	630
Do	Consul General of Venezuela	630
Do	Consul General of Chili	631
Do	Hon. Salvador Camacho Roldan	631
Do	From El Tiempo	636

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pa
Bogota	From El Tiempo	
Barranquilla	President of the Municipality	
Do	Municipal Council	
Corozal	do	
Carthagena	President of the State of Bolivar	
Do	Convention of the State of Bolivar	
Panama	Governor of the State	
Do	Consul of Peru	
Do	Consul of Great Britain	
URUGUAY.		
Government of Uruguay	Señor C. D. Castro to Mr. Parsons	
Do	Decree of the Government	
Montevideo	American Residents	
VENEZUELA.		
Government of Venezuela	Señor Rafael Seijas to Señor B. Bruzual	
Do	Señor Rafael Seijas to Mr. Culver	
Do	Señor B. Bruzual to Mr. Hunter	
Do	do	
Caracas	Mr. Culver to Mr. Seward	
Do	Mr. Culver to Mr. Hunter	
WÜRTEMBURG.		
Government of Würtemburg	Mr. Bierwirth to Mr. Seward	
Do	Baron de Varnbuler to Mr. Bierwirth	
Do	Chamber of Deputies	
UNITED STATES.		
Government of the United States.	Senate	
Do	House of Representatives	
Do	Funeral Obsequies	
Albany, N. Y	Albany Zouave Cadets, Company A, 10th Regiment National Guards, State of New York.	
Do	Young Men's Christian Association	
Do	Young Men's Association	
Boston, Mass	Municipal Council	
Do	Hebrew Congregation, Ohabei Shalom	
Do	German Citizens	
Baltimore, Md	Jackson Literary Society	
Do	Aged Guard	
Boone county, Mo	Inhabitants	
Cincinnati, Ohio	St. George's Benevolent Society	
Columbus, Ohio	Municipal Council	

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Page.
Chicago, Ill	Municipal Council	661
Concord, N. H	do	662
Erie, Penn	Inhabitants	663
Huntsville, Ala	do	664
Kalamazoo, Mich	State Synod	665
Martinsburg, W. Va	1st Brigade 3d Division Department of West Virginia	666
Mattapoisett, Mass	Inhabitants	667
Manchester, N. H	Municipal Council	668
Madison, Wis	St. George's Society	669
Do	Soldiers in Harvey General Hospital	670
New York, N. Y	Italian Residents	670
Do	Portuguese Residents	671
Do	Spanish Residents	672
Do	Chamber of Commerce	673
Do	Young Men's Christian Association	674
Do	Vestry of Trinity Church	674
Do	Trustees of Columbia College	675
Do	Annual Conference of Methodist Ministers	677
Do	Seventh Regiment National Guards State of New York	677
Do	Historical Society	679
Do	United States Life Insurance Company	680
Do	Athenæum Club	680
Do	do	681
Do	Ode, by Henry T. Tuckerman, delivered before the Athenæum Club.	690
Do	Mexican Club	691
Do	do	692
Do	French Residents	692
Do	British Residents	693
Do	Polish and Bohemian Citizens	693
New Orleans, La	Inhabitants	694
Do	Consul of Great Britain	695
Do	Consul of Belgium	695
Orange, N. J	Council No. 30 Union League of the State	696
Oyster Bay, N. Y	Inhabitants	696
Philadelphia, Penn	Historical Society of the State	697
Do	Ministers of the Baptist Church	699
Do	National Union League of the 7th ward	700
Do	National Union League of the 13th ward	701
Do	National Union League of the 15th ward	702
Do	Annual meeting of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland.	703

Appendix to diplomatic correspondence of 1865—Continued.

Where from.	From whom.	Pag
Philadelphia, Penn	French Society of Beneficence	
Do	Consul of Switzerland	
Pennsylvania	116th Regiment of Volunteers	
Pella, Iowa	Inhabitants	
Providence, R. I	Baptist State Convention	
Salem, Mass	Municipal Council	
San Francisco, Cal	Grand Council of the Union League	
Savannah, Ga	Inhabitants	
Santa Fé, New Mexico	Inhabitants, Colored	
Wilmington, N. C	Inhabitants	
Washington, D. C	Citizens of New York	
Do	Citizens of Connecticut	
Do	Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F	
Zanesville, Ohio	Inhabitants	

APPENDIX

TO

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRIA.

Count Meysenbug to Mr. Motley.

VIENNA, *April* 28, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the honorable Lothrop Motley, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the nited States of America, of the esteemed note concerning the frightful act rpetrated against the President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, and to state that he once laid the said note before his most gracious master, the Emperor.

The imperial government could not receive the news of this horrible event thout the deepest indignation, which has made upon it the more painful im-ssion as shortly before it had seen reason to instruct its minister at Washing- to express to the government there its sincere congratulations upon the lliant results which promised a speedy end of the bloody contests in the ates of the Union.

The horrid crime of which Mr. Lincoln was the victim could not but inspire government of his Majesty the Emperor with the more sincere grief, as at time have the relations between Austria and the United States borne a more endly character than during the official term of Mr. Lincoln.

The imperial government cannot but cherish the liveliest desire that the pes of a happy future for the United States, which in this country it was ieved might be confidently based on the distinguished characteristics, the dom, and moderation of the lamented President, may be fulfilled under his cessor, and the peaceful relations between the United States and foreign vers be preserved undisturbed.

In conclusion the undersigned feels it his duty to give expression to the sin-e wish of the imperial government that it may please Providence to preserve the country still further the eminent Secretary of State, whose life has also n in danger from murderous hands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the honorable nister the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

In the absence of the minister of foreign affairs, the Under Secretary of State,

MEYSENBUG.

His Excellency J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES,

APRIL 29, 1865.

The session opened at 10.40.

Deputy Dr. Berger spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The news of the tragical fate which has befallen the Presid of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, through a murderous hand, at the v moment in which the cause of the northern States, and with it the cause freedom and civilization and humanity, was victorious, has—I believe I n announce—deeply moved all circles and all classes of society in our fatherl also.

From the very beginning of that eventful and bloody struggle, which lasted several years, Austria was always on the side of the north; and on day on which the news of the last victory of the northern States reac Washington, the man who now stands at the head of the United States clared that the sovereign of the state to which we belong, from the begin an enemy of every rebellion, had always stood on the side of the north.

I think that it becomes this house, which represents the population of A tria, to express its sympathy for the cause of the northern States, its sympa for the tragic fate of Abraham Lincoln, the plain, simple man who has r out of the people to be placed at the head of the greatest state, and I m that the president should summon the house to signify by rising from t places, this its double sentiment—sympathy for the tragic fate of Presid Lincoln—sympathy for the cause of the northern States.

THE PRESIDENT. I doubt not that the House shares the views and feeli which the deputy Berger has expressed and will be ready to give proper dence thereof by rising from their seats.

The assembly rises. During this ceremony, the ministers are in their pl as deputies.

[Translation.]

VIENNA, *April* 27, 186

BARON: It is with the deepest indignation that the imperial government heard the news of the horrible crime which has put an end to the days of P dent Lincoln, and also that of the attempted assassination of the Secretar State, Mr. Seward.

The more the success obtained by the northern States in the bloody s with the south caused us to experience satisfaction, from seeing therein the s rity for the early re-establishment of peace over the vast territory of the re lic, the more must we deplore this day the tranquil end of the eminent st man whose energy, combined with wise moderation, has so powerfully cont ted to these brilliant results, and caused the hope for his country of a futu peace and prosperity. We love, at any rate, to think that the sad event w has happened will not bring about any change in the conciliatory interes the American government, and that its enlightened efforts will continue to towards an early pacification of countries so long ravaged by civil war, as as towards the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers.

I invite you, baron, to express yourself in these terms to the Secreta State, by rendering you the eventual interpreter of the wishes we form fo preservation of the life of Mr. Seward.

Receive, baron, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

MEYSENBUG,

The Under Secretary of State, for the Minister of Foreign Affai

The BARON DE WYDENBRUCK, *Washington.*

[Translation.]

NEW YORK, *June* 14, 1865.

SIR: I have received by the European mail of yesterday a despatch from my overnment, dated 18th May, which charges me to express to his Excellency resident Johnson, the felicitations of my august court on the occasion of his dvent to the presidency of the United States.

Finding myself still not in condition, in consequence of the breaking of my m, to go to Washington to acquit myself of these orders of my court, I take e liberty to send to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the above-mentioned despatch, the original, begging you to place it before his Excellency the President. et me be allowed to add, that I participate in the most lively manner in the ntiments of which I am charged by Count de Mensdorff, to be the interpreter respect to yourself, and that I offer the most sincere wishes for the complete storation of that health so precious in so many aspects.

Begging you, Mr. Secretary of State, to return to me, after using it, the afore-id despatch, I seize this occasion to reiterate to you the assurance of my most stinguished consideration.

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

VIENNA, *May* 18, 1865.

BARON: I have received the despatches you have done me the honor to ad-ress to me up to the 2d instant.

By one of these despatches you transmit a copy of the note of the Acting Sec-tary of State, Mr. William Hunter, enclosing the official announcements of the agic events of the 14th April, and of the advent of Mr. Andrew Johnson to e presidency of the United States, as well as the answer you made to that mmunication.

Having already previously had occasion to request you, baron, to signify to e government of the United States, the deep share we have taken in the calam-y which has plunged the American people in sorrow, it remains now that I ould ask you to express to Mr. Andrew Johnson our felicitations on the occa-on of his accession, which we hope will not bring about any change in the re-tions, so satisfactory, which subsisted between the two countries during the esidency of Mr. Lincoln.

Please, baron, to say to Mr. Seward, when occasion may offer, how happy e are to hear of the progress of his cure, and accept the assurance of my dis-nguished consideration.

MENSDORFF.

BARON DE WYDENBRUCK, *Washington.*

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF AUSTRIA,
Washington, April 18, 1865.

MR. SECRETARY: I can scarcely find words to express my consternation at e news of the tragic event, the subject of your respected missive of this day, hich deprived President Lincoln of his life.

No one participates more sincerely than I do in lamenting the sad catastro-e that has filled the American nation with mourning; for, though but re-ntly arrived in this country, I had learned to appreciate the rare and eminent alities of him whose loss we deplore this day.

It is my painful duty to announce the sad news to my august court. It w certainly be received with a feeling of affliction; and I think I may add th the entire Austrian nation will sympathize deeply with the American people their distress for the great calamity that has overwhelmed them.

The abominable attempt upon the lives of the Secretary of State and his has also filled me with horror. I thank Heaven the crime was not acc plished; and I sincerely desire the speedy and perfect recovery of the intend victims.

I will also hasten to inform my august court of the inauguration of Mr. drew Johnson as President of the United States.

Have the kindness to accept the expression of my most distinguished c sideration.

WYDENBRUCK

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation]

BIELITZ, AUSTRIA, *April* 29, 1865

MR. PRESIDENT: We, the undersigned, members of associations of the s eral branches of commerce and industry in the contiguous cities of Bielitz Biala, in the interior of the Austrian dominions, who have always followed w the liveliest interest and the sincerest sympathy all the events that affected country and the people of the United States, take the liberty to beg of you, President, to receive the expression of our most heartfelt sympathy for the rible loss the Union has sustained in the death of President Lincoln. Ami our rejoicings over the triumph of the Union we received the intelligence this great calamity.

Sorrow and deep affliction followed our exultation, and the deepest abh rence for the terrible crimes to which this great and wise man fell a sacri and which brought his faithful co-laborer in the difficult undertaking, the S retary of State, Mr. Seward, to the brink of the grave, fills every heart.

With terrible violence the noble leader was deprived of the happiness to joy with his self-sacrificing and devoted people, after the most tremendous str gle, the fruits of a long hoped for peace.

May the final complete victory of the good cause and the great work of establishing the Union to its former greatness be reserved for you, Mr. Presid

That reverence for law and justice, as well as love for liberty, which people of the United States have ever manifested during this great war, support you.

With feelings of the inmost sympathy we beg to assure you of our most tinguished consideration.

LUDWIG BRÜLL, AND 26 OTHERS

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President United States, North America.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Seward.

No. 101.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, April 30, 1865

SIR: The news of the great tragedy which has brought desolation upon country, in the very moment of our highest joy, reached this place on the 2 This is the first post which leaves Vienna since the receipt of the intellige

I shall not even attempt to picture the consternation which the event has used throughout the civilized world, nor to describe the anguish which it has cited in my own heart as in that of every loyal American, whether at home abroad.

The European public spontaneously expresses in every public way its admi-ion for the character of the murdered President, and its horror at the vile assin who has taken his life. And if the inhabitants of foreign and distant nds are giving expressions to such deep and unaffected sentiments, what must the emotions now sweeping over our own country? I confess that I shudder the thought of the despatches and journals now on their way to Europe. As t we have nothing but the brief telegraphic tale of horror published by the cretary of War, to Mr. Adams, in London, and by him transmitted to the ited States legations on the continent.

Not often in human history has a great nation been subjected to such a sud-n conflict of passions.

In the midst—not of triumph nor vulgar exultation—but of deep, religious, grate-joy at the final suppression of a wicked rebellion, the redemption of the land m the perils of death and the certainty of its purification from the great curse slavery, blessings brought about under God by the genius of our great gen-ls, the courage of our armies, and the sagacity of our statesmen, the Ameri-n people have seen their beloved and venerated chief magistrate murdered be-e their eyes.

The eminent statesman who with such surpassing ability has guided our for-n relations during the most critical and dangerous period of our history seems, nk God, to have escaped death—if we may trust the more recent telegrams ceived last night—but we must await with intense anxiety the arrival of more n one post before we can feel confidence that the cowardly and murderous ault upon him in his sick bed has not after all been successful. May God nt that his invaluable life may be spared, and that the country may long ve the benefit of his wise and faithful counsels. May the life of that excel-t son, who has so nearly perished in the attempt to defend his father, also be served.

What may be the effect of this sudden revulsion in the national feeling I dly dare to contemplate.

The benignant heart of the late President was filled, as we have reason believe, with thoughts of peace and reconciliation and reunion - with feel-s of compassion for the criminals, mingled with detestation of the crime, be-ing the chief of a great, free, and magnanimous nation in the hour of its tory—when the assassin took his life. And the country itself, conscious of strength, seemed fully to respond to these sentiments of the President.

Will not these gentler feelings give way to a desire to vengeance, to a con-ion of the necessity of terrible severity, now that the great treason has just omplished its darkest crime, now that the most illustrious of all the innu-rable victims of the slaveholders' rebellion has been so basely and wantonly rificed?

I should apologize for giving expression to these thoughts, not suitable to a nal despatch, but in such days as these, and in the midst of such a national row, it is difficult to be formal and impossible to be calm.

Nor can I resist the impulse to add my humble contribution to the univer-eulogy which I know is pouring forth at this moment from so many more quent tongues than mine, and out of so many millions of sorrowing and af-ionate hearts, now that the most virtuous of chief magistrates is no more.

I know that one should avoid the language of exaggeration, of over-excited usiasm so natural when a man eminent in station, mental abilities, and lofty racteristics is suddenly taken away; yet I am not afraid to express the ion that the name of Abraham Lincoln will be cherished, so long as we have

a history, as one of the wisest, purest, and noblest magistrates, as one of
greatest benefactors to the human race, that have ever lived.

I believe that the foundation of his whole character was a devotion to du
To borrow a phrase from his brief and simple but most eloquent inaugural
dress of this year, it was "his firmness in the right as God gave him to see
right" which enabled him to discharge the functions of his great office, in
of the most terrible periods of the world's history, with such rare sagacity,
tience, cheerfulness, and courage. And God, indeed, gave him to see the rig
and he needs no nobler epitaph than those simple words from his own lips.

So much firmness with such gentleness of heart, so much logical acuten
with such almost childlike simplicity and ingenuousness of nature, so much c
dor to weigh the wisdom of others with so much tenacity to retain his o
judgment, were rarely before united in one individual.

Never was such vast political power placed in purer hands; never did a h
remain more humble and more unsophisticated after the highest prizes of eart
ambition had been obtained.

Certainly "government of the people, by the people, for the people"—
quote again his own words—shall never perish from the earth so long as
American people can embody itself in a character so worthy to represent
best qualities of humanity—its courage, generosity, patience, sagacity, and
tegrity—as these have been personified in him who has been one of the bes
rulers, and is now one of the noblest of martyrs.

If it seems superfluous and almost presumptuous that I, a comparative stran
to Mr. Lincoln, although honored with his commission, should speak of
thus at length to those who shared his counsels and enjoyed his intimacy, I
only reply that the grief which, in common with every loyal American, I m
profoundly feel at his death, demands an expression, and that at this dista
from my country it is a consolation for me to speak of his virtues to those
knew him best.

I have followed his career, and have studied every public act and uttera
of his with an ever-increasing veneration for a character and an intellect wh
seemed to expand and to grow more vigorous the greater the demand that
made upon their strength.

And this feeling, I believe, is shared not only by all Americans worthy
the name, but by all the inhabitants of foreign lands who have given themsel
the trouble to study our history in this its most eventful period.

I wish to conclude this despatch by requesting you to convey my most
spectful compliments to President Johnson, together with my prayers for
success in administering the affairs of his great office.

That he is animated with the warmest patriotism, and by a determinatio
meet wisely and manfully the great responsibility which has devolved u
him, we are all convinced, and I am sure that the best wishes of every patri
heart and the counsels of the wisest minds will be ever ready to support
in the great task of reconstructing that blessed Union which traitor hands h
failed, with all their efforts, to destroy.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Seward.

No. 102.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, April 30, 186

SIR: The impression created in this capital by the horrible murder and
tempts to murder just committed in Washington has been intense.

The whole diplomatic corps, with scarcely an exception, have called upon e as representative of the United States, and their warm and sincere expres-ons of sympathy at our national loss, of cordial good-will for the Union, and, ore important than all, of decided respect and admiration for the character of r lamented President, have been most grateful to my heart.

The journals of the capital—all of them, as I have often had occasion to re-ark, conducted with great ability—have vied with each other in eloquent trib-es to the virtues of Mr. Lincoln, in expressions of unaffected sympathy for e great cause of which he was the impersonation, and of horror at the ac-rsed crime by which one of the best of men has been taken from the world.

I enclose, marked A and B, the correspondence between the minister of for-gn affairs and myself in relation to this event.

I send, further, a translation, marked C, of the report taken from the journals the day of the action taken on the subject in the Reichsrath.

Dr. Berger, the member who pronounced the brief but feeling eulogy upon r. Lincoln, is one of the most distinguished and eloquent members of the use.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[Translation]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1865

SIR: I have the honor to enclose your excellency a copy of the resoluti issued by the government, ordering all flags of the republic to be put at h mast, as sign of mourning for the death of the illustrious citizen President of United States of America.

The Argentine government laments with the most profound sorrow the ir parable loss that deprives the United States of their noble President, Abrah Lincoln, whose persevering efforts were just being crowned by victory in fa of the cause of the Union.

In communicating this resolution to your excellency, I take pleasure in off ing my most distinguished regards.

RUFINO DE ELIZALDE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Hon. ROBERT C. KIRK,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1865

Resolved, The illustrious President of the United States of America, Ab ham Lincoln, having been assassinated just as the cause so nobly sustained the American people was being crowned by the most splendid triumph, t Argentine government and people, sorrow stricken by the loss that deprives th great republic of the distinguished and important services of so illustrious a c izen, resolve, that in testimony of their deep regret for so irreparable a lo the offices and other public establishments on which the national flag flies, also the national vessels-of-war in port, keep, during the day of to-morrow, t 28th instant, their respective flags at half-mast. The present resolution to communicated to whom it may concern for its accomplishment.

WILLIAM RAWSON.
RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.
LUCAS GONZALES.
EDWARD COSTA.
JOHN A. GELLY Y OBES.

A correct copy:

EDWARD TBARBAL.

[Translation.]

LEGISLATIVE CONGRESS OF THE ARGENTINE NATION,
Buenos Ayres, June 3, 1865

Marcos Paz, president of the congress of the Argentine nation, to the pre dent of the Congress of the United States of America, greeting:

Conscious of the loss that liberty and democracy have suffered by the dea of Abraham Lincoln, the great republican, the Argentine congress joins t

ople of the United States in their mourning, by a resolution that its members all wear mourning for three days, as you will see by the accompanying authentic copy of the resolution, which you will please transmit to the Congress of e Union.

MARCOS PAZ.

Hon. PRESIDENT *of the Congress of the United States of America.*

[Translation.]

The senate and chamber of deputies of the Argentine nation, in general assembly convened, resolve:

ARTICLE 1. The senators and deputies of the Argentine people shall wear ourning for Abraham Lincoln for three days after the adoption of this resolution.

ART. 2. The national banner shall remain at half-mast over the house of sessns for the three days.

ART. 3. The president of the Argentine congress shall address a letter of adolence, with a copy of this resolution, to the president of the Congress of e United States.

ART. 4. Let this be promulgated, &c.

Given in the hall of congress, in Buenos Ayres, on the second day of June, e year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.
MARCOS PAZ.
CARLOS MARIA SARAVIA,
Secretary of the Senate.
BERNABÉ QUINTANA,
Secretary of the House of Deputies.

A true copy:

[L. S.]

BERNABÉ QUINTANA,
Secretary of the House of Deputies.
CARLOS MARIA SARAVIA,
Secretary of the Senate.

[Translation.]

BUENOS AYRES, *May* 28, 1865.

SIR: The assassination of the illustrious republican, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has caused in Buenos Ayres the most profound regret. The governor of this province the same as all his countrymen, moved by s execrable crime, sympathizes most heartily with your excellency for the fortune that casts into mourning that joy caused by the recent victories ained, that would secure the union and liberty of the great republic you so ly represent.

May it please your excellency to accept the sympathy of this province, and respect that I have always had for the eminent citizen that the country of r excellency has just lost.

I salute your excellency with most distinguished esteem.

MARIANO SAAVEDRA,
Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

His Excellency Hon. ROBERT C. KIRK,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

Mr. Kirk to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 115.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, May 30, 1865

SIR: The awful report of the assassination of President Lincoln and attempted assassination of yourself reached here on the 27th instant. I not attempt to describe the intense excitement, indignation, and heartfelt sor it has produced throughout this part of South America. During Saturday Sunday I had continual calls from ministers and citizens giving expressio words of condolence. On the same day the news arrived here I receiv letter from the minister for foreign affairs, with a resolution passed by government. * * * * * * *

Agreeably to that resolution, on Sunday the national and provincial fl were at half-mast, and the flags of foreign consuls followed the example.

All the newspapers of this city appeared in mourning. * *
The native press is filled with glowing editorials on President Lincoln.

It has never been my lot to witness such intense sorrow as this sad ev has produced, and the universal prayer is that you may speedily be restore health. The same mail which brought the sad news brought the news of surrender of Lee's army.

The provincial legislature has passed a decree authorizing the next t started in this province to be named "Lincoln."

Hoping sincerely that you may soon recover from your injuries, I am, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. KIRK

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

SPANISH DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF BUENOS AYRES.

[Translation.]

BUENOS AYRES, *June* 4, 186

The Spanish democratic committee in this city would fail in one of its n sacred duties did it not manifest to the superior government of the Un States, which you represent, the sad impression caused by the news of assassination of the illustrious citizen, President Abraham Lincoln, the mini of foreign affairs, Mr. Seward, and all the other victims of that drama murder and consternation.

The committee earnestly wishes that the tomb of those great men may ins their successors with fortitude and firmness, so that along with the triump the United States of America, republican principles may triumph wherever want of liberty is felt.

Please then, citizen minister, to lay this manifestation before the supe government of the United States, which you so worthily represent near republic, and rely on the assurances of the most distinguished consideration respect of the committee.

By order of the committee.

THE DIRECTO

Mr. Tomas Guido to Mr. Kirk.

[Translation.]

BUENOS AYRES, *May* 30, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I do not fear to renew your sorrow by uniting mine to the unutterle grief that the American people and all friends of liberty feel at the sight of raham Lincoln's grave.

That great republican, torn from his country, family, and friends at a time en his sacred patriotism had gained its end, has sealed his work with his od. That blood, though a stain on his murderer's hand, will cherish yet the d of liberty in all generations.

Peace to the memory of that great and just man, worthy brother of Washgton, with whom he is now in a better world to come.

You, dear sir, who so honorably represent your country, let it mitigate your row to find sympathy among Argentines for this great misfortune, and I as e of them feel most deeply affected.

I am your most obedient servant,

TOMAS GUIDO.

ROBERT C. KIRK, Esq.,
U. S. Minister Resident.

---

solutions adopted at a meeting of American citizens resident in Buenos Ayres, held May 31, 1865.

Whereas the sad tidings have reached us of the death of Abraham Lincoln, esident of the United States, by the hand of a vile assassin—

Resolved, First, that as loyal and ever-faithful citizens of the United States America, now resident in Buenos Ayres, we have been severely shocked, l at the same time filled with indignation and sorrow, on the receipt here, on turday last, the 27th instant, of intelligence of the dastardly murder of the e eminently distinguished President of our country, Abraham Lincoln, in om we have always recognized inflexible honesty and pure patriotism, and whom we now assign in our memories a place among the very ablest and t statesmen of America.

Resolved, Second, that to the grief-stricken family of the illustrious deceased tender our most unfeigned and profound condolence.

Resolved, Third, that in celebration of the obsequies of our late beloved esident, Abraham Lincoln, whom we would proclaim and consecrate to posity as the second father of his country, the Reverend William Goodfellow, American clergyman resident in this city, be invited to deliver, at an early , an appropriate discourse, commemorative of the distinguished virtues of deceased.

Resolved, Fourth, that as a measure emblematic of our sincere distress at s most deplorable occurrence, we will wear a badge of black crape around left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, Fifth, that we gratefully accept as a compliment to our country l to ourselves, the voluntary and considerate action of the authorities here Sunday last, the 28th instant, in causing all the national and provincial flags be hoisted at half-mast, as a token of grief at the untimely loss of the ored and lamented subject of these resolutions. And we feel thankful that id the unparalleled trials of the most gigantic rebellion ever organized among onal and misguided men, our leaders and defenders have acted with such deration and justice as to secure the sympathies of such enlightened and

progressive statesmen as those whom we have the honor to know in the pers of President Mitre and his cabinet.

Resolved, Sixth, that Governor Saavedra and the legislature of the provi of Buenos Ayres are equally entitled to our thanks, for their compliment resolutions of last evening, declaring that the next new town or city which sl be organized within the province shall be designated "Lincoln."

Resolved, Seventh, that in a corresponding vein of thankfulness and gr tude, we make our acknowledgments to the press of Buenos Ayres for pearing in mourning on Sunday last, and for their numerous and well-expre eulogiums of our own martyred President, and also to the whole body of Argentine congress, for their sympathetic resolutions of yesterday, among wh was one to signify their sad and painful recognition of this solemn occasion wearing the badge of mourning for the space of three days; and to the Arg tine people, whose sympathies with us have been so unreservedly shown dur the long and severe trials of our country, and particularly in this last and sadd event.

Resolved, Eighth, that to our fellow-citizens in the United States we ren our pledge of continued and unfaltering fidelity to the Union and to the fed government as constitutionally organized in Washington.

Resolved, Ninth, that four copies of these resolutions be presented to minister resident in this city, the honorable Robert C. Kirk, with the requ that he will transmit one of them to the bereaved family of our late Presid one to the Department of State in Washington, one to the government of Argentine republic, and the other to the government of the province of Bue Ayres.

Also, resolved, That in the attempted assassination of William Henry Sewa Secretary of State, part of the same dastardly conspiracy which resulted the death of Abraham Lincoln, we recognize as the fitting close of a rebell begun in robbery and perjury, and ending in cowardly and cold-blooded m der, and we extend to him our warmest sympathies, and offer at the same t our best hopes and wishes for his speedy recovery.

ROBERT C. KIRK, *Chairman*

GARDNER B. PERRY, *Secretary*.

BELGIUM.

[Translation.]

BRUSSELS, *April* 29, 1865.

MY DEAR MINISTER: While I transmit to Washington the expression of the timents of the government of the king, on account of the horrid crime perrated upon your venerable President, I must inform you of our astonishment the sad news that has resounded through the entire country, and beg you to the medium of our sentiments to your government.

I also take the liberty of asking you to have the kindness to be my interpreter h the family of Mr. Seward, for whom I have always professed a particular ard. The news given by the papers leave some hope for the recovery of the inent statesman, and it is my dearest wish that he may be restored to perfect lth, and give peace to a country so long desolated by the calamities of a r greatly to be deplored by all friends of liberty.

Accept, my dear minister, the new assurance of my very high and affectionate sideration.

CH. ROGIER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

H. S. SANFORD, Esqr., *Minister of the United States.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 16, 1865.

IR. SECRETARY: It is with real grief that I have the honor of acknowledg the reception of your communication of the 15th, announcing the horrid ne that has deprived the United States of its Chief Magistrate.

The government, of the King, my august sovereign, will sympathize sincerely h the American nation.

The sentiments of respect and affection which I personally entertain for the orable Secretary of State and Mr. Frederick Seward, induce me to hope their ries will have no serious consequences.

Vishing them a speedy recovery, I beg you, Mr. Secretary, to accept the asances of my most distinguished consideration.

A. BERGHMANS.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

MOTION IN ORDER.

Mr. LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU. Gentlemen, you were all horrified three s ago on hearing of the assassination of the President of the United States. all felt that it was not only the chief of a free nation that was struck down, at the same time it was law, the safeguard of all, and I may say civilization f, for there is no longer any personal security when political passion substis brutal action for the protective power of law. I have thought it becoming, lemen, for us not to let this occasion pass without the expression of our ful sentiments.

I will not give you the history of the eminent man who is no more; he spr
from the humblest ranks of society and elevated himself by labor and indus
when the American nation, with that acumen that rarely fails an intelli
people in important emergencies, chose him as a guide to direct it throug
dangerous situation, where a formidable insurrection had placed it.

You all know, gentlemen, what difficulties Mr. Lincoln had to overco
Confronted by a portion of the nation that rebelled against the laws they th
selves had made, he did not falter once in his patriotic duty. In the
perilous circumstances, in face of all kinds of dangers, external and internal
was always calm, and I may even say benevolent to his bitterest enemies.

After gigantic efforts, after a struggle of four years, Mr. Lincoln at last reac
the close of that most bloody contest on American soil, and the greatest trou
of his life seemed over. He had already expressed the sentiments of conciliat
that animated him—it was in his last message, his political testament—when
assassin's bullet struck him in the back of the head, and laid him low.

I cannot foretell the consequences of that crime, so horrid that no terms
strong enough to condemn it; all I can say is, that the parliament of a
nation like Belgium would fail in its duties of international confraternity,
did not express its feelings of horror and regret at a crime that has robbe
great and generous nation of its eminent chief magistrate.

In expressing these sentiments we confirm the unanimous wishes that
deplorable loss may not deprive the American nation of that calmness whi
necessary to finish the great work of conciliation and pacification which
Lincoln has so nobly begun. I am done.

Mr. De Haerne. I agree with my honorable colleague in the sentiment
has expressed, and I am persuaded that the feeling of horror produced by
sad news from America is felt not only in this house, but in every quarte
the globe. Yes, gentlemen, we feel the greatest indignation at this poli
crime that has plunged a great people in the deepest mourning, but has not
couraged it, we must hope, for the great President who was the victim of
barbarous and cowardly act has set an example which his successors sh
follow, for the good of the nation they represent and the enlightenment
free people.

The dreadful catastrophe that has thrown America into the greatest con
nation, and has appalled the world, contains a great lesson for the people,
ticularly when contrasted with the victories that had rejoiced the American U
only a few days before.

On Palm Sunday the news of General Lee's capitulation was announce
most of the cities of the United States—on that day consecrated to the Pr
of Peace, as an American paper expresses it; and on Good Friday Mr. Lin
and Mr. Seward were attacked by barbarous assassins. And this recalls a
found remark of the august and holy pontiff Pius IX, who, speaking of
many vicissitudes of his reign, said, "truly Good Friday is very near to E
Sunday!"

The people of the Union, who were identified with their chief, particu
after the last presidential election, were morally immolated with him, afte
joying the national triumph, to which Mr. Lincoln added glory by his modera

The nation is plunged in grief; but hope will resurrect her from the gl
like the Prince of Peace and Glory. This grand and terrible lesson of misfo
to the people and their government will prove a valuable instruction b
spirit of conciliation bequeathed them by their worthy President, as a myste
pledge of future prosperity, the secret of which is hidden in their past glor

If there is a nation that ought to sympathize with America in its gri
this occasion, that nation is Belgium; for we are the only nation that ha
mained faithful in spirit to traditional rights, and followed America fro
foundation of her political establishment and her liberal institutions. Yes,

men, we looked upon England, on the one hand, as worthy of imitation in
e march of progress in the path of true and practical liberty; but, at the same
ne, we were conscious that there were certain customs in the institutions of
it country we could not adopt, and we cast our eyes beyond the Atlantic,
ere we found a great people worthy of entire imitation, and it is the institu-
ns of that people we have chiefly inscribed upon our organic charter. We
ve followed their example in all that regards public liberty, the distribution
power, the election of representatives and decentralization of rule. For that
ason, I say that Belgium ought to sympathize with America by expressions
horror and indignation, such as all civilized nations feel, and protest against
e art of barbarism that has stained the soil of America with the last mournful
ce of expiring slavery, which has now vanished before the vivifying breath
modern civilization.

The sentiments manifested in this house are felt throughout all Europe;
gland has protested through Parliament; France has spoken by the mouth
her Emperor; Prussia by her legislative assembly, where all the members
se to declare that the infamy of the horrid act deserved the condemnation
all civilized nations. We must also do homage to the man who was the
tim of that atrocious crime, to the man who, as the honorable Mr. De Beaulieu
s truly said, sprung from the people to adorn a nation, and like certain popes,
ne from the lowest ranks of society to be the greatest honor to the church.
Lincoln was a self-made man; he drank from the spring of liberty; he was
ided by the light of a democratic nation, and merit elevated him to the
ghest dignities of the country.

He has set a worthy example, which his successor ought to follow, relying on
support of public opinion, which should be his constant guide, never to be
ndoned or opposed.

That, gentlemen, should be his greatest honor, which, united with his firm-
ss and wise impartiality, will mark him a place in history.

In joining other civilized nations in our protest against this political crime,
do a good deed; by our participation in the sentiment of universal indig-
ion, we help to arrest the contagion of an abominable example that might
ack other nations.

By outlawing monsters guilty of such crimes, we terrify those who might be
npted to commit them.

Mr. ROGIER, minister of foreign affairs. It is useless for me to say, gentle-
n, that the government participates in the sentiments so eloquently expressed
the two honorable members of this assembly entertaining different political
nions. Our government sympathizes with the bereaved nation, and has
smitted the expression of its sorrow to the government of the United States
l their honorable representative in Brussels.

The motion just made is new to Belgium; but it has been made elsewhere,
l the importance of the event justifies it. I consider the sympathy expressed
he speeches of the honorable Mr. De Beaulieu and Mr. l'Abbé De Haerne as
unanimous opinion of the house; and thus the legislative assembly joins
government in the regrets felt and expressed on the occasion of a crime that
filled Belgium and the rest of the world with dismay.

We must also express our wishes for the recovery of the eminent statesman
o was attacked at the same time with the venerable President of the republic.
life must be preserved to insure the final pacification of a splendid country,
long desolated by the calamities of a war afflicting to all friends of true
rty.

May that great statesman, now burdened with a heavy duty, persevere in the
timents of moderation he has always shown through the excitement of the
t struggle, and may we soon hear of the restoration of his health, and the
rn of peace between the factions of a great people whom we admire, who

have always had our sympathies, and who will soon resume their exalted sta in the world.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE: Gentlemen, as no objection is offered, now decided that this house is unanimous in its approval of the sentiments expressed by the two honorable members whose speeches you have just he

---

[Translation.]

Note from the Moniteur of the 30th April 1865.

The king ordered one of his aides-de-camp to go to Mr. Sanford's and press to him the sorrow his Majesty felt at the news of the attacks on the P dent and Secretary of State of the United States of America.

His highness the Count of Flanders also sent one of his aids to the mini on the same mission.

The minister of foreign affairs and other members of the cabinet, on t part, hastened to call on Mr. Sanford, and instructions were sent to the gian legation in Washington to express to the American government the s ments of regret and condemnation excited by such odious acts.

In the house, session of yesterday, Mr. Hardy de Beaulieu spoke in most moving terms of the emotions produced in Belgium by the news of tragic event which has just occurred in the United States. He called gen attention to all the eminent virtues of President Lincoln.

Mr. De Haerne joined Mr. De Beaulieu in a eulogy of much beauty upon character of the late lamented President.

The minister of foreign affairs added, that the government sympathized cerely in the sentiments just expressed by the honorable members, and tha had already despatched a communication of that effect to the government of United States, and to their honorable representatives in Brussels. He expre the most fervent wishes for the recovery of the distinguished statesman, Seward, whose life was necessary to the final pacification of a country that been so long ravaged by the desolation of war, and the prosperity of w was greatly desired by all friends of liberty.

Mr. Sanford to Mr. Seward.

No. 257.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, April 28, 186

SIR: The tragic tidings from Washington of the assassination of the P dent and murderous assault upon the Secretary of State, has caused a deep pression here of horror and indignation at the cowardice and cruelty of the federate plotters.

Following so rapidly upon the excitement created by our late victories, the public demonstrations on account of them, the announcement has aro unusual agitation in this city and through the country. The King fro sick-bed sent to me one of his aides-de-camp, Major General Bormann, to ex in his name his deep feeling at this tragic event, and for the great loss we sustained.

The minister of foreign affairs and the other members of the cabinet, the dent of the house of representatives, the high dignitaries of the court, and of the foreign legations, and a very large number of persons of every rank station, have come personally to offer their condolence and to express horror at this crowning atrocity of the rebellion.

M. Rogier informed me he had sent a despatch to the Belgian chargé d'affaires Washington, to offer directly to the government the expression of their mpathy at the sad event.

Immediately on receipt of Mr. Adams's telegram, I addressed a circular to our nsuls.

The shock caused by this news is too great to permit me to appreciate calmly influence on public sentiment touching our affairs abroad. It cannot fail, I ink, to cause a far-reaching reaction in the sympathies heretofore entertained the so-called "better classes" in Europe for the rebels and their cause, and stimulate, on the other hand, a more friendly feeling toward us and the cause the Union.

The fact that the confederate loan at the London exchange yesterday rose 3 r cent. upon the news, is a significant indication of the effect which the insti- tors of this dreadful crime imagined it would have upon their cause.

The calm transition of the executive power to other hands, at Washington, ntrasted with what would be likely to occur on a similar occasion in most ropean states, cannot but help to strengthen the conviction already becoming neral by the influence of the success which has crowned this trial, under the ain of the rebellion, of the power, fitness, and durability of our system of gov- nment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. S. SANFORD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Sanford to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

. 261.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, April 30, 1865.

SIR: His royal highness the Count de Flanders, sent to me yesterday one of officers of "ordnance" to express in his name his condolence on the un- ely death of the President.

I also received in the afternoon a private note from M. Rogier, expressive of sentiments, of which, as he refers to it in public debate, I venture to enclose opy, "A." I replied to it by a few lines of thanks.

In the house of representatives this afternoon, M. Hardy De Beaulieu, a mem- of the extreme left, moved, in accordance with previous notice, for an ex- ssion of feeling at the late tragic events at Washington. He was followed and rmly seconded by the late Canon De Hearne of the "conservative" party, who he author of a widely disseminated pamphlet on our war, and is an ardent friend he cause of the Union, and by M. Rogier, who announced that he adopted on part of the government the views just expressed, and that he hoped the house ld join in the expression of his desire for the recovery of the eminent states- n, Mr. Seward, to whose existence was attached, in so great a degree, the nitive pacification of the country, for too long a time desolated by war; and r rendering homage to the moderation which he had displayed, the minis- expressed the hope "that they might one day rejoice over the restoration is health, at the same time with the re-establishment of peace between the ions of a great people whom they admired, and which had always had their pathies, and which he hoped would take again in the world the great part ch is assigned to it."

All which, interrupted by frequent marks of approval by the members, declared by the president to be the unanimous sentiment of the house.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. S. SANFORD

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

GHENT, *May* 20, 186

MR. MINISTER: The Septentrion Masonic Lodge of Ghent could not rem indifferent in presence of the crime which has spread consternation through civilized world. During the strife, our sympathies and our prayers accompa the heroic efforts and unshakable perseverance of the defenders of justice humanity. We are associated with the triumphs of the Americans of the no ern States, whose noble persistence has saved the federal Union from a fea disruption, and caused to issue from the social tempest a new corroboration of indissoluble power of the United States; and inasmuch as the news of the m strous crime, which has brought mourning into the midst of joy, has reached we feel stricken as yourselves; for Lincoln personified the cause of liberty human fraternity, and this cause, which unites nations in a common aspirati honors and mourns in him one of its most illustrious martyrs.

The Septentrion Lodge at its solemn meeting on the 16th of this mo unanimously decided to address through you a tribute of regret and of sympa to the republic of the United States.

Receive, Mr. Minister, the assurance of our sentiments of high considerati

R. MADRENNIGER, *President*

ALPH. BUISMAN, *Secretary.*

BRUNSWICK.

NEW YORK, *June 5*, 1865.

IR: The undersigned, consul general of the government of his Serene hness the Duke of Brunswick, has been specially instructed to convey to you sentiments aroused in the minds of the authorities, and of all classes of the ple of the duchy, by the atrocious murder of your illustrious predecessor, the ented Abraham Lincoln, and by the deep loss thus entailed upon the United es. The inestimable qualities uniting in the character of the deceased—his rading humanity and his lofty sense of right—the indomitable energy with ch he sustained all the vicissitudes of a sanguinary civil war, outlived all ifices, and eventually triumphed over all obstacles in the restoration of the sings of civil order to his distracted country, as well as the mild and con- tory disposition so nobly manifested at the approaching close of the strug- have gained him the warm regard and esteem of the civilized world, and embalm his memory in the affectionate reverence of coming generations.

ay the peace now vouchsafed to your republic be as lasting, and the pros- y which now dawns upon its future as unbroken, as even the great heart of departed patriot could have desired.

have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. BECHTEL.

NDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

DUCHY OF BADEN.

[Translation.]

CARLSRUHE, *April* 30, 186

MR. EDITOR: We send you our most hearty thanks for giving us Swiss ple the opportunity of expressing our sympathy for the victory of the Ame Union.

We, the undersigned, Swiss polytechnists, residing in Carlsruhe, have wat the course of American affairs with intense interest, believing that the repu beyond the ocean was undergoing a trial by fire, not only for the principl civilization, but for the good of the American States, and of the whole w

The news of the late Union victories gave us great pleasure, as that of death of your first and greatest citizen caused us extreme sorrow.

The address and supplement, in Nos. 115 and 116 of the Bund, expresses exact sentiments, and we hereby request you to add our names to it, with most cordial approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. GLAUSER, *of Bern*,
H. HANHART, *of Winterthur*,
E. BRUNNEN, *of Küsnach*,
CARL MÜLLER, *of Zurich*,
EUGENE SCHMIDT, *of Lausann*

The EDITOR *of the Bund, Berne, Switzerland.*

[Translation—in substance.]

KAPPELL RHEIN, *May* 1, 186

To the President of the United States:

The Turners Society, of Kappel Rhein, in the grand duchy of Baden press their sorrow and horror at the murder of President Lincoln—refer t exalted character as conservator of the Union, and assertor of the equal righ man by doing away with slavery.

In the Turners Society:

BERTHOLD RICHTER, *Lead*
FRANZ RICHTER.
ADAM LOSSEL.
AUGUST LOSSEL.
SANDELIN ARMBRASTER.
MELCHIOR BAUMANN.
F. HENNISGAR.

BRAZIL.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Rio de Janeiro, May 19, 1865.

t the conference I had yesterday with J. Watson Webb, envoy extraordinary minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, I manifested to the great sorrow caused by the information of the dreadful crime perpetrated Washington, on the 14th of last month, on the person of his Excellency the orable Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

is my painful duty now to tender to General Webb, in the name of the gov- ment of his Imperial Majesty, the expressions of the feelings with which it itself overwhelmed. The imperial government, with the highest severity, demns an act so criminal as the one which has for its victim the Chief Ma- ate of the Union; and it comprehends the infinite pain thus inflicted upon erican citizens, with whom ours so sincerely sympathize, in consequence of close relations of the two countries.

With the hope that General Webb will be pleased to convey this sincere mani- ation to the knowledge of his government, I have the honor to reiterate the rances of my perfect esteem and distinct consideration.

JOSE ANTONIO SARAIVA.

WATSON WEBB, Esq., *Minister of the United States.*

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL,
Washington, July 19, 1865.

he undersigned, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of his Majesty the Emperor, the honor to communicate to the Honorable William H. Seward, the Secre- of State of the United States, that the chambers of senators and deputies Brazil, uniting in the manifestation of sympathy which has been caused in empire, by the loss which the American Union has suffered in the person of llustrious President, Abraham Lincoln—above all, for the atrocious manner in h his existence was terminated, have resolved to cause the unanimous ex- sion of their sorrow to be presented to the Congress of the United States, have recurred for that purpose to the government of his Majesty the Em- r.

he imperial government, in obedience to the commission thus received from of the branches of the legislative power, has ordered the undersigned to mit to the Honorable William H. Seward that manifestation of sympathy, esting him to be pleased to bring it to the knowledge of the Congress.

While complying with the orders of the imperial government, the undersigned s himself of the occasion to reiterate to the Honorable William H. Seward, assurances of his highest esteem and consideration.

IGNACIO DE AVELLAR BARLOZA DA SILVA.

on. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

The Marquis d'Abrantes to General Webb.

[Translation.]

BOTAFOGA, *May* 21, 186

MY DEAR GENERAL: Allow me to fulfil the painful duty to manifest to my deep personal sorrow on the deplorable event which has deprived y country of her so highly distinguished President, Mr. Lincoln.

But it may be said that the horrible act which has brought to a close existence has heightened him still more in the thankful citizens of the Un States, and insures him a still more renowned name in history.

In wishing to your great and fair country every prosperity, I remain, with most perfect esteem and consideration, my dear general, your friend.

ABRANTES

J. WATSON WEBB, Esq., *Minister of the United States.*

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 118.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1865

SIR: I have no heart to dwell upon the horrible and distressing news brou by an arrival from the West Indies and confirmed on the following day by t graphic despatches received at Lisbon on the 29th of April, and which w brought to this city by the French steamer from Bordeaux on the 24th.

I was at Petropolis. The Emperor kindly telegraphed the distressing int gence to the Duke of Saxe, who at once sent his secretary and principal ch berlain to impart it to me, and on the following morning I came to town.

I will not attempt any description of the universal horror and dismay wh this melancholy news caused among all classes in this city.

Every member of the diplomatic corps has made a visit of condolence, the ministers of Peru and the Argentine republic have addressed to me lett expressive of their sorrow and sympathy. * * * *

I have received a very friendly letter from the government, to which I sh reply to-day, and forward by the next steamer. Also a letter of a similar charac from the Marquis d'Abrantes, late minister of foreign affairs, whose friends for our country and personal feelings towards myself are known to department

The Rev. Mr. Simonton, a missionary of the Presbyterian church in United States, preached, at my request, on Sunday, the 21st, an appropriate serm and nearly every United States citizen resident in Rio, except a few well-kno traitors, were present. At the close of the services, Mr. Simonton announ that the government officials would wear crape on the left arm for the space thirty days, and that all our citizens were requested to do the same. Also, t the legation and consulate flags would be at half-mast during the same peri and that American vessels in port during the next thirty days would be expec to exhibit the same manifestation of mourning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. WATSON WEBB

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May* 18, 1865.

The Peruvian minister at Brazil has the honor to address himself to his excel-
cy General Webb, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, in order to
press to him the great sorrow with which he has received the news of the
gic death of the very excellent Abraham Lincoln, that powerful nation's
sident.

Wounded to death by a fanatic's weapon, when he finished to surround him-
f with the purest glory, at a final victory of the redemption war which he
nducted as far as his arm reached, the pain of his martyrdom, the feeling of
loss, and the mourning of the North American people will reach every
ristian soul, every freeman, every civilized people, and especially the Peru-
ns and their government, who, closely connected with the Union's people and
ir government, and sympathizing with that great upholder of human dignity,
l lament his death more than they perhaps applauded his victories.

The undersigned is persuaded that in expressing these feelings to his excel-
cy General Webb, he is a faithful translator of those of the nation and gov-
ment represented by him, and he begs his excellency to accept them at the
ne time with his protest of his high esteem and especial consideration.

B. SEVANE.

J. WATSON WEBB, Esq., *Minister of the United States.*

[Translation.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May* 18, 1865.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the
rgentine republic, hastens to present to his excellency General Webb, envoy
traordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the
timony of his profound grief caused by the sad incident that has put all the
izens of the United States in deep mourning—the undersigned being on this
casion, in the feelings that he transmits to his excellency, the true exponent
the sincere sorrow that will be felt by the Argentine people and government
nen they hear of the unfortunate event which happened on the 14th of April
the country of their greatest sympathies.

The Divine Providence which has protected the destiny of the United States
this the most trying epoch of its history, will know how to make of his mar-
rdom a new encouragement for the faith and heroism of the American citizens
the holy war, in which they defend, along with the institutions of their country,
e highest principles of human dignity.

The funeral of that great citizen will be morally accompanied by all the free
untries of the universe. And be it allowed to the undersigned to assure his
cellency General Webb that no country will more sincerely and spontaneously
gret this event than the citizens of the Argentine republic. And again pre-
nting his excellency the plenipotentiary of the United States the expression
his profound sorrow, the undersigned begs, at the same time, your excellency
accept the expression of his highest esteem.

J. MARMOL.

J. WATSON WEBB, Esq., *Minister of the United States.*

BOLIVIA.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Hunter.

No. 41.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cochabamba, Bolivia, June 24, 1865

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your circular No. 29, apprising me the horrible assassination of the late President Lincoln. The news of that plorable event was received here a fortnight ago, through the Panama pap and produced a sensation of universal and deep regret. From the inhabita of this city I have received many expressions of sympathy and condolen The instructions accompanying the circular "that all officers and others subj to the orders of the Secretary of State wear crape upon the left arm for period of six months," will be carefully regarded by me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN A. HALL

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State

CHILI.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Republic of Chili, Santiago, May 30, 1865.

R: The government of the republic has been penetrated by grief as sin-
as profound in receiving the melancholy intelligence of the crime which
just snatched from the United States their Chief Magistrate and one of
most illustrious sons.

his sad occurrence is a just motive of grief, not only for the country which
eminent citizen governed liberally and wisely, but also for all those nations
h, like Chili, accompanied him with their prayers and sympathies in the
e of liberty and civilization, which he has not expired without leaving tri-
hant, and which he sustained for more than four years with incomparable
om and perseverance.

resident Lincoln is no more; but the beneficent results of the victory ob-
d under his glorious government will be sufficiently imperishable to immor-
his name. Beautiful privilege of free nations, whose works are not chained
e life of one man, be he ever so great!

s a free and republican people, as a sincere friend of the United States,
has a double right to consider as her own, and to fraternally share, the
which bows down the generous nation of which your excellency is the
hy representative.

y government believes itself the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of
ountry in expressing its own, and in offering, through the medium of your
llency, to the government and people of the United States its most profound
pathy and sorrow for the grave calamity with which God, in his inscrutable
ns, has permitted the resignation and energy of that great republic to be
o proof.

s far as regards myself personally, I sympathize with my heart with the
which oppresses the mind of your excellency, and avail myself of this
opportunity to reiterate to you the testimony of my most distinguished con-
ation and regard.

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

ALVARO COVARRUBIAS.

he ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the United States of North America.

---

is excellency José Joaquin Perez, president of the republic of Chili, in his
al message to the congress of 1865, thus alludes to the assassination of
Lincoln:

[Translation.]

Nor have we been indifferent to the mourning in which the United States
merica have been plunged by the death of their illustrious ruler, Abraham
oln. This melancholy event has awakened throughout the country and in
overnment manifestations of grief and sympathy as just as sincere."

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, April 15, 18

MR. SECRETARY: I have been honored with the reception of your no to-day, informing me of the treacherous assassination perpetrated last night the person of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and no less horrid attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, an F.W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, who were dangerously wounded. You inform me that Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, assumes the ex of the functions of President from this date, in conformity with the provi of the Constitution of the country, and authorizes you to discharge the d of Secretary of State *ad interim*.

These most extraordinary and unexpected events have caused me the intense sorrow and surprise, and I assure you that the grief felt by the go ment and people of Chili, at the news of this public calamity, that justly c your great nation with mourning, will be as profound and sincere as mine. I name, therefore, of the government and people that I represent, I offer, thr your intervention, to your government and nation, due sympathy and condo on account of the unfortunate event that has just overwhelmed them with tragic death of their illustrious and patriotic President, and for the serious i to the worthy Secretary of State; and at the same time our sincere wish the prosperity and happiness of the sister republic, under the administrati its new Magistrate, whose promotion to the dignity of President I will be pl to communicate to my government.

Be pleased to accept the sentiments of my very distinguished consider and esteem.

F. S. ASTA BURUAG

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ANDES,

June 3, 186

SIR: The illustrious municipality of this department, over which I have honor to preside, has resolved to address to your excellency the following n The death of Abraham Lincoln, the great republican and President of the U States of North America, by the hand of an infamous and daring assassin, produced in the hearts of this corporation bitter grief. They also partici in the profound sorrow which, in consequence of this sad event, has been m ifested by all those who live beneath the protection of republican institut and who now lament the loss of Lincoln, the venerated apostle of Amer democracy.

I have the honor to transcribe the foregoing to your excellency, in compli with the resolutions of the illustrious municipality.

God guard your excellency.

J. RUFINO DEL CANT

Hon. ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the United States of North America.

[Translation.]

MUNICIPALITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CARELMAPU,
Calbuco, June 22, 1865.

IR: This corporation feeling the most lively and profound pain for the grief
h you have been caused by the catastrophe which has befallen one of those
inent men, the immortal President Lincoln, who has rendered services so
ortant to the country of the free, the republic of the United States of Amer-
has the honor to address itself to your excellency, accompanying you in
just sorrow for so immeasurable a misfortune.
ut this corporation feels that it would be a consolation to your excellency in
irreparable loss, so justly wept over by every republican country, that he
ld have won the glory of preserving intact and unsullied the rights of his
try, the natural consequence of which will be, as your excellency cannot
t, the enjoyment by that magnanimous people of a perpetual peace.
e pleased, your excellency, with the protest of our most earnest sincerity and
pathy, to accept the condolence of this corporation.
Ve remain, very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servants,

R. N. NUNEZ VILLALON.
FERNANDO ANDRADE.
GREGNIO GONSALEZ.
FRAN'CO S. NAVARRO.
JUAN MA. PEREZ.
CARPTANO ALVARADO.
SANTIAGO MARTINEZ.
J. MA. BUSTAMANTE.
NICOLAS BARRIENTOS,
Secretary.

THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq.,
Minister of the United States.

[Translation.]

COPIAPO, *June* 5, 1865.

IR: The people of Copiapo, in a reunion held yesterday in this city for the
ose of paying a just tribute of grief to the memory of the illustrious Presi-
of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, wantonly assassinated in Wash-
on on the 14th of April last, have commissioned us to address ourselves to
as the representative in Chili of that great nation, for the purpose of man-
ing to you how profound has been their grief for this melancholy event, and
sincerely they accompany the North American people in their mourning
the loss of the great man whose political genius saved the Union from the
idable designs of its enemies, and emancipated millions of men who had
ned in slavery.
f there be anything which can mitigate the bitter sorrow for a loss so im-
se, it is the consideration that the cause defended by Abraham Lincoln has
definitely consolidated; and that the hand that dealt the fatal blow to the
of the people, while it severed, it is true, a precious existence, inscribed from
moment the name of the victim in the book of immortality, wounding to
death the inhuman principle of slavery, in whose name was perpetrated the
rable crime which has caused abundant tears to be shed by the republicans
he whole world.
n complying with the commission, at once grateful and painful, of communi-

cating to you the resolutions of this community, we have the honor to expre
you our own especial sorrow at this bereavement, and to subscribe ourse
with every consideration, your most obedient servants,

RAFAEL VALDEZ.
EMILIO G. BEECHE.
CARLOS GONSALEZ UGALDE
MANUEL CONCHA, R.
EMILIO ESCOBAR.
PEDRO L. GALLO.
JAVIER VERGARA.
JOSÉ R. ROJAS, 2d.
JOSÉ RAMON CORBALAN.
RAMON FRITIS.
J. EDWARDS.

THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq., *Minister of the United States.*

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 196.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, June 1, 186

SIR: I know not in what terms to give utterance to the feelings of grief
dismay which overpowered me upon learning of the brutal assassinatio
our great and good President, and of the dastardly attempt upon your own
It is still difficult for me to realize that crimes so awful have been commit

The effect upon the residents of Santiago and Valparaiso was sad beyond
scription. Strong men wandered about the streets weeping like children,
foreigners, unable even to speak our language, manifested a grief almost as d
as our own.

Being temporarily in Valparaiso I invited our countrymen to meet me at
American consulate at four o'clock upon the 29th ultimo, (the steamer hav
arrived that morning,) to take such action as might be proper in the premi
At that hour, the rooms, the hall, the staircase, and even the street fronting
building were crowded, and upon my addressing the assemblage, the exhibit
of profound grief was such as I have never seen equalled. Several overco
by their emotion, sat down upon the very ground and wept; and men wh
stoicism had never been affected gave violent course to their grief. Pra
having been offered by the Reverend Dr. Trumbull, a series of appropriate re
lutions were proposed and adopted. * * * * * *

Upon the same day the intendente called upon me and stated that he h
been instructed by the President to tender his earnest sympathy in this aw
calamity, and to inquire in what way the government of Chili could most acc
tably manifest how sincerely it mourned with the people and government of
United States. Thanking him cordially for the kind attention, I informed h
that, while I should be deeply grateful for every mark of respect shown to
memory of the late President, it was not for me to indicate the form of s
demonstration.

Instructions were then issued that the American and Chilian flags should
drooped at half-mast from all the native vessels in the harbor, during eight da
and as I left for Santiago on the following day, minute guns were being fi
from the sloop-of war Esmeralda. The flags upon the public buildings, those
the foreign consuls, and of many private residences were also hoisted at h
mast. Similar evidences of sympathy were also shown by the government a

omatic corps in Santiago; and I have been informed that the government oses, as a further tribute of respect, to order a parade of all the military or- zations in Santiago, to file past the legation with arms reversed and flags uded in mourning.

have also received letters of condolence from the secretary of foreign rela- s; from the Spanish minister; the Society of Primary Instruction; the Work- men's Union, and others, to all of which I have endeavored to reply appro- tely. All the members of the diplomatic corps have called to express their pathy, as well as a large number of citizens and strangers.

The President in his message, delivered this afternoon, alluded feelingly to great loss sustained by the United States, and congress, in an informal meet- held prior to the delivery of the message, ordered the flag of the capital to laced at half-mast.

Mournful and depressing as is this sad bereavement, it behooves us not to et, in our sorrow, that the Divine Ruler has preserved to us a life whose ortance at this crisis of our country's regeneration cannot be too highly es- ated. Permit me, therefore, to offer you my most earnest and sincere con- ulations upon your own almost miraculous escape from the hands of the ssin, and to express the hope that you may be spared for many years to re- e the grateful thanks of the country for which you have so nobly labored, to which your very life came so near being made a sacrifice.

The steadfast and self-denying devotion manifested throughout the whole of great struggle with treason by the eminent patriot who has succeeded to presidency, gives cheering assurance to the hearts of our countrymen that great purpose of Mr. Lincoln will be ably, firmly, and conscientiously car- out.

* * * * * *

have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

197.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, June 1, 1865.

SIR: At one o'clock to-day the congress of Chili was convened for the pur- e of opening its regular sessions, and to listen to the annual message of the sident.

Upon my entering the senate chamber, where both houses were assembled, nifestations of enthusiasm were made, while the members rose to their feet remained standing until I had taken my seat.

The message was read by his excellency in person. Alluding to the United tes, he said:

In the relations of cordial friendship which we cultivate with the United tes of America, it has been impossible for us to view without lively and sin- satisfaction the intelligence which insures the complete re-establishment of ce.

The happy termination of the sanguinary struggle which has afflicted them permit them to return again to the prolific labors of arts and manufactures, nsed from a social plague which Chili banished from the earliest days of her

emancipation, and which conflicted with the character and free institutio
that great republic.

"Nor have we been indifferent to the mourning in which they have
plunged by the death of their illustrious ruler, Abraham Lincoln. This m
cholv event has awakened throughout the country and in the government
festations of grief and sympathy as just as sincere."

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSO

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 201.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago de Chili, June 15, 186

SIR: In my despatches Nos. 196 and 197, of the 1st instant, I had the h
to transmit to you numerous evidences of the very deep sympathy manife
in Valparaiso and Santiago in our great national bereavement. From that
until the present these manifestations of kind feeling have continued al
uninterruptedly.

On the fourth instant, at noon, by order of the navy department and tha
war, a national salute was fired, in honor of the late President of the Un
States, from the fort at Valparaiso, at the conclusion of which twenty-one g
were fired from the Chilian sloop-of-war Esmeralda, at intervals of two m
utes, and a like salute from the fortress of Hidalgo in Santiago.

An hour later a procession was formed, consisting of the fire departm
with flags and apparatus draped in mourning; the society of the Ameri
Union, bearing the flags of the different American republics, also shrouded
crape, and citizens, most of them dressed in mourning, with crape upon the
arm. As the procession passed the legation, which was appropriately drape
observed tears falling from the eyes of many, and the absolute silence
decorum of the thousands of spectators who filled the street for squares was
itself a mute tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead.

In Copiapó on the same day, the fourth instant, a very earnest demonstrat
of respect took place. Pursuant to a call signed by the principal citizens,
residents met at noon and proceeded, escorted by the military forming the g
rison, to the *alemada* or public walk, where, upon the uncovering of the portr
of Mr. Lincoln, a national salute was fired and appropriate discourses deliver
The national flag was hoisted upon the public and private edifices at half-ma
and salutes were fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset. Half hour guns were a
fired during the day.

Additional letters of condolence have also been addressed to me by the soci
of the Union Americana, by the Anglo-Saxon workingmen's society of Valp
raiso, and by the municipality of the department of Los Andres. *

In addition to these public demonstrations, I have received very marked a
numerous evidences of sympathy from private citizens, and have endeavored
return to evince my grateful sense of the universal and profound respect sho
in Chili to the memory of the late President.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Letter from the Minister Resident of Spain.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN TO CHILI,
Santiago de Chili, May 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Through the newspapers which I have just received I learn
the deepest pain of the brutal assassination and horrible crime perpetrated
ashington against the most worthy President of your excellency's nation,
iam Lincoln, and his minister, William H. Seward.
an evidence of the sincere sorrow which will be felt by my august sove-
and her government when they shall be informed of it, as well as of that
ienced by myself, I immediately hoisted my flag in position of mourning.
asten to inform your excellency of this, with the earnest assurances of
guished consideration and regard with which I am your excellency's
obedient servant,

SALVADOR DE TAVIRA.

OMAS H. NELSON, Esq., *&c.*

Letter from the Society of Primary Instruction.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO, *May* 30, 1865.

e board of directors of the society of primary instruction, over which I
the honor to preside, resolved, upon the motion of one of its members, to
ss a note of condolence to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo-
ry of the United States, for the death of the President of that republic,
braham Lincoln.
omply with so sad a duty as the organ of the said board, manifesting to
inister how intense has been the grief experienced by its members in
ng of the horrid and brutal crime of which the illustrious Mr. Lincoln has
he victim.
ll the minister be pleased to receive this sincere expression of sympathy
ie personal considerations of regard with which I subscribe myself your
obedient servant,

RAFAEL MINVIELLE.
ROBUSTIANO VERA,
Secretary.

THOMAS H. NELSON, *&c.*

Letter from the Union Club of Santiago.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO, *May* 30, 1865.

e Santiago Union Club has received with profound sorrow the news of
sassination perpetrated upon the person of the illustrious President of the
d States, Abraham Lincoln, and has authorized me to transmit you the
sion of its grief.
coln was the incarnation of modern democracy, and, perishing a victim to
rtisans of slavery, has been elevated to the category of the martyrs of
ity.
ommunicating to you the sentiments of the members of this club, I deem
duty to express my own, and to subscribe myself your most obedient
t,

MANUEL ALCALDE.

. THOMAS H. NELSON, *Santiago.*

Note from the workingmen of Santiago.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO, *May* 30, 18

SIR: The profound sorrow caused among the working classes of Sa by the sad news of the crime committed upon the person of Lincoln, the h by the hand of an assassin, has impelled the council of the artisans' so called the Union, to spontaneously unite last night in a session for the p of manifesting to your excellency the deep grief which it feels for so tra event.

Since this society was the first to congratulate you upon the approachin mination of the war which has afflicted the great republic, it cannot vic moved one of the most execrable crimes which have been committed in m times by the apostles of evil. Upon me has devolved the duty, in the na the council of the society and in that of the working classes, to manifest t the grief experienced by them for the loss of one of the most devoted defe of the rights of humanity, one whom with justice your fellow-citizens have the *father of his country*.

So tragic an occurrence will awaken the indignation of honorable me even the sorrow of the advocates of slavery, for a deed as brutal as it was i ous. From this day forward future generations will be unable to peruse out an abundant tribute of tears the page of mourning which closes the of blood through which the greatest and most powerful nation governed by ocratic principles has just passed.

The memory of Abraham Lincoln will live in the heart of humanity so as the current of the Potomac flows or the Andes endure. This reflection perhaps, in some degree mitigate your own grief, and that of your fellow trymen.

With sentiments of the most profound respect, I have the honor to offe self as your humble servant, who prays to the Supreme Dispenser of All to avert from your country the evils consequent upon crimes such as as the world.

JOSÉ SANTOS VALENZUELA,
First Vice-Preside

Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S.

Translation of letter from the Union Americana, of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, *June* 1, 18

SIR: The atrocious crime which has plunged your noble country in the profound and just affliction cannot fail to draw forth expressions of grief all who learn the mournful news, and such we come to utter to you in the of the Union Americana of Santiago.

We, who have rejoiced in the triumphs obtained by the soldiers of the la the apostles of humanity in the titanic war against slavery, uniting our and prayers to those of the people and government of the United Sta we, who were preparing to join in their songs of victory and to app as heretofore, their heroism in battle, their clemency in the hour of triumph day accompany in their grief that people and government, who have l Mr. Lincoln one of their best and most illustrious representatives.

The deplorable system which during four years has been aiming at th of your country, and which had for its base and object the most horrible

stifiable iniquity, slavery, has concluded by summing up and declaring
in the most iniquitous and inexcusable of crimes, the assassination of Pres-
Lincoln, thus confirming, as a sentence without appeal, the anathema which
ee men and free nations have launched against it.

ose of your fellow-citizens who, misled, have allowed themselves to be
ged by party passions or by interests of caste into a fratricidal war, may
to-day, in the ashes of their cities, how powerless and direful, and, in the
of Mr. Lincoln, how sterile and perverse, were the designs and instru-
s which have served the most odious of causes; and may God grant that,
fied by results so lamentable, they may turn to the aggrandizement of the
try all the means and all the abilities employed during four years to destroy
The blood of the President martyr thus counsels them, and thus also the
of the assassin, from an ignominious solidarity with whom they ought to
fy themselves, protesting by deeds, not of a blind party, but such as are
hy a great and enlightened people.

mid the painful emotions excited by this atrocious deed, it is at the same time
solation and a lesson to perceive that the victim and the slayer were each
ful to the principles and the flag which each defended—in the name of which
lies, noble and magnanimous, as he had lived, serving his country and hu-
ty; and the other, a brutal assassin, *strikes*, serving the monstrous require-
s of an oligarchy or the instigations of a shameful speculation.

ne death of the honored and patriotic President is, for your country, and
for the entire world, a just cause for immense grief; but it is not and can-
be a motive for doubting the triumph and final consolidation of the work
n a hundred years ago by Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, converting
millions of weak colonists into as many proud citizens, and which, to-day,
owned by Lincoln, Grant, and Seward, converting four millions of poor
s into as many free men, who will consolidate with their efforts the most
and prolific of governments.

mid the bitter grief which the death of Mr. Lincoln has caused us, and which
rowned with the aureola of martyrdom the defender of the Union, and has
d the stigma of infamy upon the brow of the dying rebellion, we do not
to feel the most abiding confidence that the situation of your country must
nue developing itself in the most prosperous and secure manner; that the
ly hand of an assassin will not be permitted to retard the chariot of civiliza-
nor to impede the triumphantly progressive march of democracy.

ne atrocious deed of the parricide Booth has proven that the cause of law,
nion, and of true republican government is not bound to the inspiration and
cy of a single individual, even though that individual be great of soul as
oln, but to the decision, the prudence, the self-denial of a nation, which, after
ing to the world that the practice of liberty is the most fruitful condition of
erity, has taught it that in that practice are to be found the elements of
nd victory, and will yet teach it that therein alone are rooted and flourish-
he germs of concord and true fraternity.

nd thus will be belied one by one the doleful auguries which badly informed
il-intentioned statesmen have not ceased to utter, ever since the shadows of
war came to eclipse the splendor of the stars of your country, which by its
e, in defeat and victory, in peace or war, has once again proved that the
and indispensable conditions for the stability of a government are liberty in
s forms, and justice in all its applications.

expressing to you, sir, our grief for the death of President Lincoln, and
our confidence in the proximate and lasting re-establishment of the Union,
elieve ourselves to be not only the organ of our society, but that of our entire
ry, which has always found in the events of your prosperity motives for
al rejoicing, and in those of your adversity even more powerful ones to
athize, as to-day, in a grief the most profound and just.

Be pleased, sir, to receive the considerations of high esteem with whic
have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

MANUEL BLANCO ENCALADA
M. A. MATTA.
PEDRO MONCAYO.
JUAN AUGUSTIN PALAZUELO
DEMETRIO RODRIGUES PEÑA

Hon. THOS. H. NELSON, *&c., &c., &c.*

Letter from the Anglo-Saxon workingmen's association of Valparai

VALPARAISO, *June 5*, 186

SIR: The Anglo-Saxon Workingmen's Mutual Benefit Association of V
raiso, being animated by the same deep sense of grief which has been felt b
classes of society at the untimely and violent death of the illustrious perso
who filled the high and important position of President of the United St
beg you to accept the expression of their sincere regret at the manner in w
his valuable life and services have been brought to an end.

The body which we represent, and the class of society to which we bel
will be an excuse for the want of proper language or flowing rhetoric in w
some addresses may have been sent to you; but at the same time, dear si
can assure you that what is wanting in language to express our sentiments
be found deeply engraved in the hearts of those whose feelings and sens
right would by none be more highly appreciated than by him whose lame
death has called forth our just and truest sympathies.

Having, as is well known, risen to eminence from the humblest walks of life,
example gives an impulse, especially to men in our station, teaching us
through uprightness, perseverance, and a strict adherence to the principle
society, there is no limit to the degrees of excellence and dignity which ma
attained by him who, like Abraham Lincoln, proves himself throughout lif
honest and hard-working man.

We remain, sir, most respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE LEBERT,
H. B. GREENSTREET,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Committee
RICHARD GROVES, Jr.,
Secretary

HON. THOMAS H. NELSON,
United States Minister, Santiago de Chili.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of American residents at Valparaiso, May
1865.

Deeply impressed and appalled by the intelligence this day received, t
Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, has been
sassinated in a manner unsurpassed for treachery and cowardice, we adopt
following resolutions:

Resolved, That our beloved country has in this event suffered the loss of
of her purest and noblest sons, one of her best and most self-sacrificing citize
one of her most upright and sagacious statesmen.

Resolved, That we blend our sympathies with those of our fellow-citizens
home and abroad in the sorrow irrepressibly awakened by this occurrence,
atrocity of which, in the view of all honorable men, can be measured only by
distress it produces in the bosoms of patriots.

esolved, That we cherish in highest honor the private virtues and the public
er of the late President, who in his lifetime patriotically sought, with ani-
ity towards none, with charity towards all, to save the nation's life, and heal
vounds; while his death, investing his counsels with new value, cannot fail
ndear him more than ever to his friends, as well as to disabuse the prejudices
assuage the animosity of his opponents.

esolved, That while we bow with the humility appropriate to our limited
on before the wisdom of God, who has permitted this wild outbreak of the
th of man to succeed, we do still acknowledge His merciful intervention that
spared so long a life on which such interests hung through the earlier
ods of greater confusion and greater peril; and we do yet cherish profoundly
hope, and offer reverently the prayer, that the nation's life may still be dear
His all-embracing eye; that its institutions may be maintained unimpaired,
its banner ever wave, an emblem of justice and freedom on earth.

esolved, That while the depths of grief are unutterably stirred within us,
till yield to no despondency in view of the machinations of men of criminal
nt, confident that other patriots, true, wise, and brave, will arise from among
popular ranks, to serve the cause of our country, to maintain under God her
ties, and to guide her destiny to the wisest and noblest ends.

hese resolutions were at once adopted with entire unanimity and emotion.

he following resolution was also proposed by the committee, in relation to
attack on the life of Secretary Seward:

esolved, That this meeting rejoices to learn that the dastardly attack on the
orable William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, at the
an invalid in his bed, failed utterly; while we hope that, yet living to wit-
that honorable and permanent peace for which so assiduously he has labored
ored throughout the land, he may long be spared to serve his country, and
ave her do him the honor his patriotic devotion to her interests and suffer-
on her behalf have deserved.

Mr. Caldwell recommended that the citizens of the United States, in conformity
the custom at home, should wear some token of mourning on the arm or
t for the term of fifteen days. This was seconded by Paul Delano, esq.,
adopted.

HENRY M. CALDWELL, *Secretary*.

[Translation.]

Resolution of the municipality of Quillota.

1,615.] INTENDENCY OF VALPARAISO,
Valparaiso, June 28, 1865.

he following resolution has been approved by the municipality of the depart-
t of Quillota in its session of the 20th instant:

he illustrious municipality over which I preside, in its session of the 20th
nt. has approved the following draught of a resolution:

he melancholy news which has plunged an entire continent in the deepest
rning, could not be received in this city without filling its inhabitants with
and consternation. This news was no less than the extinction of an exist-
precious to humanity, that of an apostle of the truths of democracy—an
ing laborer for the greatness and prosperity of America, and a loyal and
re friend of our country. Such was the President, Abraham Lincoln, sac-
d on the fatal night of the 14th of April by the infamous hand of an
ssin.

the privileged brain of the immortal Lincoln were meditated the gravest
ests of the human race, under the impulses of the tendencies of a noble soul,
of a genius predestined to do good. From the lofty position achieved by

his virtues, he watched with the utmost solicitude over the destinies of Am exhibiting with notable brilliancy a policy of justice in his relations with nations, and manifesting, especially towards our own republic, sincere symp and regard.

He co-operated earnestly in the crusade against the ominous oligarchy. tector of the most horrible of all social inequalities. He showed a constant for the preservation of the integrity of the great republic which intruste direction to him, thus insuring the stability of the most perfect form of pol existence, and demonstrated that policy of justice by his course towards Brazilian nation, weak in material power, while powerful in the right o claims; and, finally, by his course towards Chili, which can only be interp as an evidence of the spirit of most perfect cordiality.

While mourning over the blow which has wounded every American hea its innermost depths, our satisfaction has been great to see the great rep pass unharmed through so fiery a trial. This is the privilege of governm resting not upon the shifting basis of force, but upon the solid foundatio principles—principles that study the means of elevating the august soverei of man to the position for which nature designed him, and not of strengthe dynasties by the legacy of millions of men to be converted into slaves puppets.

Mankind may weep, but it gazes upon his great work finished; whil human race exists will it remain. Although this result, the necessary c quence of the propagation of democratic ideas, is for us a just motive for re ing, it is not sufficient to do away with the painful impression which the of this great calamity has caused us. The family of redeemers is few! W ington left for his part political personality. Lincoln added social persona The former made colonists into citizens; the latter made citizens from sl Washington gave a country to those he redeemed; Lincoln, to those he liber gave one also, saying to them, "Be ye men." Both made great conquest mankind, giving back to man that which prejudice and egotism had usu From the time of Washington to that of Lincoln, America has completed first era in the mission of redemption.

As Chilenos, as Americans, as men, we have a just right to join with republic of the north in celebrating the prosperous events of its existence, as as in accompanying it in our sympathy in the hours of misfortune; and in o to attest in some external manner the grief of the residents of this city fo death of the illustrious Lincoln, we address ourselves to you as their immed representative, soliciting your suffrages in favor of the following draught resolution:

The people of Quillota, profoundly moved by the unexpected event of death of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, appr their representative in Chili in order to offer to that nation the most ea expression of condolence for so painful an event.

A copy of this resolution will be transmitted, together with the requisite of enclosure, to the Hon. Thomas Henry Nelson, minister plenipotentiary o United States of North America.

QUILLOTA, *June* 12, 186

In transcribing to your excellency the foregoing resolution of the municip of Quillota, I take pleasure in manifesting to your excellency identical s ments on the part of this intendency.

God guard your excellency.

J. RAMON LIR

THOMAS H. NELSON, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of North Americ

COSTA RICA.

[Translation.]

PALACIO NATIONAL, SAN JOSÉ, *May* 16, 1865.

he President of the republic has, with profound grief, in the despatch you e pleased to send me from Punt Arenas, found the confirmation of the sad lligence of the murder committed on the person of the President of the ted States, Abraham Lincoln, which occurred the 14th of last month, at d's theatre, in the city of Washington.

ou have also been pleased to inform me of the criminal attempt to assassinate heir own house the Messrs. Seward, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of e, an attempt which, though fortunately frustrated, caused to these gentle- several wounds and blows endangering their lives.

[y government would wish, in honor of humanity, that this savage act should ear isolated, and solely chargeable to the wretched assassin who attacked life of the unfortunate President. And it must be so. Whatever ferocity be ascribed to the anti-national party, it is inconceivable how, even in a e of desperation, it should go to the extreme of defiling its cause with the t horrible of all crimes, without any other political result but that of calling n upon it the indignation of the whole world.

osta Rica deplores as her own the loss sustained by the United States in death of the eminent man who for four years governed, with such justice, ness, and loyalty, the great republic of the north, in the midst of the trou- and anxieties of an intestine war. She laments the violence of passions ed into existence by political fanaticism, and condemns now, more than ever, cause of those who attempted to destroy the American Union.

u mark of mourning the President ordered the national flag on all public dings to be raised half-mast during the 14th instant.

ejoicing in the restoration of the momentous health of the honorable Mr. ard, and in the inauguration of Mr. Andrew Johnson in his character as sident,

I have the honor to reiterate, &c.,

J. VOLIO.

Ion. Señor C. N. RIOTTE, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

PALACIO NATIONAL, SAN JOSÉ, *May* 30, 1865.

have the honor, in reply to your esteemed note of the 26th instant, to com- icate to you that the government and the people of Costa Rica join, with greatest spontaneity and alacrity, in the public demonstration of mourning grief which the republic of the north, our sister and ally, is making in mem- of the good man that left the earth.

roper orders have been issued that on the 1st of June next the national flag be hoisted half-mast.

Repeating, &c.,

J. VOLIO.

Ion. Señor D. CARLOS N. RIOTTE, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, *May* 25, 186

SIR: The assassination perpetrated in the person of Abraham Lincoln, P dent of the United States, and the criminal attempt made against the Secre of State, Mr. Seward, which you communicate in your despatch No. 186. caused the profoundest regret to the members of this government, and gener to the Costa Rican people, who understand and appreciate the merit of the i trious victims of such a horrible event.

This government has read with esteem the communications, copies of w you enclosed, exchanged between the secretaryship of state and that legat in relation to said events, and it is highly pleased that it fell to you the h to be one of the commission charged with the manifestation to the family of ill-fated Mr. Lincoln of the share of the diplomatic body in the general mo ing, and with the expression to Mr. Seward and his family of its sympat and prayers for their recovery.

As soon as the dismal intelligence reached this capital, his excellency President directed the national flag to be hoisted at half-mast on all the pu buildings.

I am also informed of the inauguration of the new President, Mr. And Johnson, and of the speeches on that solemn occasion.

While the enormities to which political fanaticism may lead are lamente is a source of consolation that the attitude preserved at so very critical mom by the nation so cruelly wounded, remaining immovably true to its institut and exhibiting sentiments of horror and bereavement, is equally worthy great and generous people as of the illustrious personages to whom they w devoted.

Hailing the miraculous preservation of the Hon. Mr. Seward, and offe prayers for the restoration of himself, his worthy son, and all other perso his estimable family, I close this, recommending you to communicate its tents in the usual form, which might be more acceptable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIAN VOLIO

His Excelleney DON LUIS MOLINA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from Costa Rica, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

LEGATIONS OF COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, AND HONDURAS,
Washington, April 15, 1865

SIR: Sincerely sharing in the feelings of the people of the United States, persons connected with the government, and yourself, on the occasion of melancholy events which you communicate to me in your note of this dat do not venture anything in at once assuring you that the governments and peoples I have the honor to represent near the United States will receive with appreciation the sad intelligence of the national calamity referred to, fully sy pathizing with the national sorrow.

At the same time you have the kindness to inform me that, according to Constitution of the United States, the Vice-President has formally assumed functions of President, and that you have been by him authorized to perf the duties of Secretary of State.

The uninterrupted existence of the constitutional government of the Uni States will doubtless be looked upon in the republics of Costa Rica, Nicarag

Honduras as the surest guarantee of the friendly relations they so much re to cultivate with this country, and will now be a relief accompanied with hope that the administration of President Johnson may advance those re- ns as well as that of his lamented predecessor.

et me offer my personal condolence with the family of the late President ieir bereavement, and my earnest wishes for the recovery of Mr. Seward, son, and family.

have the honor to offer to you the assurances of my high consideration.

LUIS MOLINA.

Ion. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Riotte to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

123.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
San José, May 22, 1865.

IR: I had the honor of receiving on the 13th instant at Punta Arenas, ther I had gone for the purposes indicated in my despatch No. 122, your patches Nos. 100 and 101 and your order of 17th April last.

The terrible tragedy recited in your despatch No. 100 has created a degree of ful sensation in this country altogether unexpected and heretofore evinced no occasion. The President immediately upon the arrival of the mail raised flag on his mansion half-mast, and the same was done by his order on all lic buildings. The foreign diplomatic and consular representatives followed, most of them wrote me letters or paid me visits of condolence. And the f was not merely an official one, as to my sincere satisfaction I had abund- proof to convince myself. A real gloom was spread over the whole com- nity.

t would not be proper in this place to speak of my personal feelings, but I e I will be pardoned for saying that the great debt of gratitude I owed Mr. coln made me feel his loss like that of a brother. In the miraculous salvation he venerable chief of our department I rejoice most heartily, with every true nd of the great cause of our country, which, I am persuaded, in the hands Ir. Johnson will be sustained ably and energetically.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

C. N. RIOTTE.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Riotte to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

125.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
San José, June 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches Nos. 102 103, and enclose copy of a note addressed to this government, and a copy translation of the reply thereto; also a copy of the circular note directed me to the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign nations, calling n them to join in the celebration of the day set aside by the President as a of mourning in memory of our lamented late President.

On that mournful day I was made the recipient of a number of letters of dolence and of visits from many distinguished citizens and the chargés of and Spain. Without one single exception all flags in this capital were at mast, some draped in crape. The legation and its flagstaff I had drap black and white, while long black streamers hung down from the flag.

Most Americans wore black, and two of them volunteered to put u drapery on the legation.

* * * * * *

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

C. N. RIOTT

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

CHINA.

Prince Kung to Mr. Williams.

[Translation.]

JULY 8, 1865, (*Tungchi, 4th year intercalary, 5th moon, 17th day.*)

ince Kung, chief secretary of state for foreign affairs, herewith sends, in

:

had the honor yesterday to receive your excellency's communication in-ing me that the President of the United States had been removed by death, nnouncement that inexpressibly shocked and startled me. But, as you add on the same day the Vice-President succeeded to the position without any rbance, and the assassin had been arrested, so that the affairs of govern- were going on quietly as usual, I hope that these considerations will alle- your grief at the event, and you will be able to attend to public business. shall be pleased to embody the particulars connected with this event in a orial to his Majesty, and thereby evince the cordial relations which now ex- etween our countries, which is the purpose of sending the present reply.

is Excellency S. W. WILLIAMS,
Chargé d'Affaires of United States, in China.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Seward.

[Extracts.]

4.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, July 11, 1865.

R: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of several despatches essed to Mr. Burlingame, among them Nos. 123, 126, and 128, enclosing ary circulars to the United States ministers in London and Paris; of No. acknowledging receipt of rules for consular courts in China; of No. 125, ring to Mr. Walsh's notes upon steam communication between China and fornia; and of No. 127, being Mr. F. W. Seward's circular of April 10 ecting the sad accident which happened to you a few days previous, and which I am happy to learn that you are likely to recover. * * *

ince my last the mail has brought full accounts of the lamentable assassina- of our beloved President, and I have taken the telegraphic despatch of the etary of War, of April 16, to Mr. C. F. Adams, at London, which appeared ie English papers, as containing the principal facts, and have notified the ese government of this sad event. Prince Kung responded in a friendly t. Previous to this I had informed the Chinese officials of all the details known respecting the occurrence.

he telegraph brought the first notice to Peking *via* Russia in forty days, nearly a fortnight elapsed before further news arrived to induce us to believe such a horrid deed could have been committed in the United States.

he contentment and joy caused by the previous news of the fall of Rich- d and the surrender of Lee's army, foretokening the cessation of arms and suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, were turned into and indignation at learning that the President had been thus removed. All

the Americans in Peking alike mourned his death, and all we could do v
pray that God, who had brought the nation to see the triumph of its
against treason, would strengthen the national cause by leading to the ad
of those plans which would best uphold justice and best promote union.

The limits of a despatch will hardly allow me more than to add my t
of admiration to the character of Mr. Lincoln. His firm and consistent
tenance of the national cause, his clear understanding of the great questi
issue, and his unwearied efforts while enforcing the laws to deprive the co
of all bitterness, were all so happily blended with a reliance on Divine gui
as to elevate him to a high rank among successful statesmen. His na
hereafter identified with the cause of emancipation, while his patriotism, inte
and other virtues, and his untimely death, render him not unworthy of m
with William of Orange and Washington.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. WELLS WILLIAM

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washnigton.

DENMARK.

Mr. Raaslöff to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

DANISH LEGATION,
Washington, April 17, 1865.

r: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th nt, by which you inform me of the death of President Lincoln, and of the pted assassination of the Secretary of State and of his son, the Assistant tary of State.

ced not assure you of the deep and sincere grief with which I have re- l that information, but I may be allowed to add, that the feelings of my eign and of the people of Denmark will, when the news of those sad and le events shall reach them, be those of the warmest sympathy, not only the immediate victims, but with the whole deeply afflicted people of the ed States.

aving been informed by this same note that, pursuant to the provision of Constitution of the United States, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, formally assumed the function of President, and that the President has rized you to perform the duties of Secretary of State, I beg you to accept ssurance of the high and distinguished consideration with which I have the r to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

W. RAASLÖFF.

on. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

[Translation.]

DANISH LEGATION,
New York, May 20, 1865.

RESIDENT: I have the honor, in conformity with instructions from my gov- ent which have just reached me, to tender you, in the name and on behalf s Majesty, the King, my august sovereign, the assurances of profound grief which his Majesty has learned the death of the late lamented President oln by the hand of an assassin, and the murderous attempt made to take ife of the honorable Secretary of State.

s Majesty, the King, as well as the whole people of Denmark, sincerely earnestly sympathize with the people of the United States in their affliction their mourning over the loss of a ruler whose great qualities and many es were fully appreciated by my countrymen.

pleased to accept the expression of the warm and earnest wishes for your perity, and for the welfare of the United States, which it is my pleasant to offer to you in the name of my sovereign, who will have learned with re gratification that the great trial through which this country has had to , in consequence of the sad events to which I have alluded, has served to e once more the strength of its institutions and the patriotism of its people; that the prospects of this great nation were never more promising or in-

spiring greater and more general confidence than at this present moment, peace and concord are rapidly being restored under the auspices of a wi magnanimous Chief Magistrate.

I have the honor to be, President, with the highest respect, your ob humble servant,

W. RAASLÖ

Mr. Wood to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 194.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, May 1, 18

SIR: There was but one feeling of horror here on learning the assassi of President Lincoln and the attempt on your life. As soon as it was a itatively known, the diplomatic corps and the ministers of state called to ex their sympathy, and the King, in a note from Mr. Blumhe, the foreign mi (who is still confined to his house from illness,) feelingly expressed his; an on the day of the funeral services for the deceased Czarowitch, his intende in-law, and at which all the foreign ministers assisted. I congratulate y your narrow escape. I hope I can on your son's, but the news is cont tory, and I fear the worst.

This terrible tragedy at Washington is a natural sequence of this reb and in keeping with the murder of Union prisoners by starvation. It is sequence of slavery. Well if the nation now rouse to the conviction (as I long since have, as you well know) that there is a class at the south, (of Booth was one,) the plotters of this rebellion, and their brigands, who must political necessity, be expatriated, or in some way annihilated from our s the freedman and the northern emigrant are to dwell in peace and safety south. The future of the south demands this. * * *

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant.

BRADFORD R. WOOD,
Minister Resident,

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Secretary of State.

Governor Birch to Mr. Perkins.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
St. Croix, June 14, 186

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communic of the 3d instant, in which you has informed me of the assassination o President of the United States.

President Lincoln's sudden death has everywhere in the civilized w called forth a profound sympathy, and the nefarious act, a deed in foul atr scarcely ever equalled, to which he fell a victim, has awakened a vivid h and indignation.

I am aware that these sentiments have been fully participated in in Denm and here in his Majesty's West India colonies, connected as they are with United States by many and near interests, the tidings of the abhorrent must necessarily seize all minds.

I beg, sir, to express to you the sincere sorrow I have felt at the great ca ity that has befallen the American nation.

out the same time we had received the sad intelligence of the murder of Pres- Lincoln, we also received the account of those achievements that finally nated that disunion which, for more than four years, has split the United s; and it has given me great joy, through every new information which eached us from America, to find expressed an unshaken faith in the future, full confidence in the new President, Mr. Johnson. I can, therefore, to xpression of my deep concern at President Lincoln's tragic fate, fully add xpression of my best and heartfelt wishes for the United States and Pres- Johnson's prosperity and welfare, which I beg you in behalf of your gov- ent and your country to accept.

gives me much pleasure to know that the Hon. William H. Seward, the tary of State, and his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary, will have completely recovered from the wounds inflicted upon them by a mur- s hand, extended from the same villainous plot that destroyed the Pres- 's life.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration,

W. BIRCH.

H. PERKINS, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of America.

ECUADOR.

Mr. Herrera to Mr. Hassaurek.

[Translation.]

QUITO, *May* 22, 1

The undersigned, minister of exterior relations of the republic of Ecuad received and communicated to his excellency the President your excell note of the 15th instant, in which your excellency informs the undersig the death of his excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United S who was assassinated in the city of Washington on the 14th April, and t consequence of this deplorable event his excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has succeeded to the Presidency.

Such a lamentable and painful event has filled the Ecuatorian people an ernment with the deepest grief, because of the cordial and sincere symp which they have entertained and do entertain for the powerful republic Union; and to manifest their condolence, the government of the undersign ordered that all the officers and employés of the republic shall wear mou for three days, during which time the flag of the republic shall be displa half-mast.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, &c., &c.

PABLO HERRER

His Excellency the MINISTER RESIDENT
Of the United States of America.

Mr. Herrera to Mr. Hassaurek.

[Translation.]

QUITO, *May* 22, 186

The government of the undersigned has received with deep regret the munication of your excellency, dated Guayaquil, May 15, informing the u signed that on the fatal night of the 14th of April, and almost at the same when the President of the United States was assassinated, an attempt made by an unknown individual to assassinate his excellency Willia Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, but that fortunately, by protection of Divine Providence, his life was saved, and that, though wou by the assassin, he was already considered out of danger; also that for the being the honorable William Hunter has taken charge of the departme foreign relations.

The undersigned entertains the most fervent wishes for the recovery of excellency William H. Seward, and for the preservation of order and peac the powerful republic of the United States.

Availing himself of this opportunity, &c., &c.

PABLO HERRER

His Excellency the MINISTER RESIDENT
Of the United States of America.

President Garcia Moreno to Mr. Hassaurek.

[Translation.]

QUITO, *May* 22, 1865.

e fatal news which arrived by yesterday's mail has produced a profound and ul impression on me. Never should I have thought that the noble country ashington would be humiliated by such a black and horrible crime; nor d I ever have thought that Mr. Lincoln would come to such a horrible ıfter having served his country with such wisdom and glory under so al circumstances.

hough the minister has already written to you officially to manifest to you rief which we all feel for the lamentable loss the great republic has sus-l, I wanted to write to you individually, as a friend and as an American, ite my regret with yours and that of all righteous and honorable men.

I am your affectionate friend and obedient servant,

G. GARCIA MORENO

s Excellency F. HASSAUREK,
U. S. Minister Resident, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Hassaurek to Mr Seward.

[Extract.]

55.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guayaquil, May 21, 1865.

r: The shocking news of the assassination of President Lincoln and the erous assault on you has produced the greatest consternation here. * * * closed you will find the proceedings of a meeting of American citizens at this place on the 17th instant, to give expression to their grief and indig-n. At the request of the secretary, I enclose one copy of the proceedings ed to you, and another to the widow of our late lamented President.

t these feelings of grief and sorrow are not confined to the American resi-The native population sympathizes with us most tenderly in our great ion. Numerous were the visits and expressions of condolence I received the authorities and prominent citizens; and I may say that, for many , no other announcement has produced such sadness here as the death of dent Lincoln. For him a whole continent is in mourning, and his loss e lamented all over the world.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

F. HASSAUREK.

n. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Hassaurek to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

60.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guayaquil, May 29, 1865.

: Besides ordering that all the officers and employés of the republic of lor shall wear mourning for three days, during which time the Ecuadorian hall be displayed at half-mast from all the public buildings, President a Moreno, immediately after the arrival of the horrible news of President ln's death, at Quito, wrote me a letter of condolence. * * *

I also received letters of condolence from the minister for foreign affai other prominent citizens of Quito. These and other manifestations will you to judge what a sensation of amazement and regret Mr. Lincoln's la ble death has produced in Spanish America. Even those who were bu warm friends of the Union, or open sympathizers with the rebellion, a loud in their condemnation of the south.

With expressions of profound respect and consideration, I have the ho remain your most obedient servant,

F. HASSAUR

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

EGYPT.

Mr. Hale to Mr. Seward.

25.] AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Alexandria, Egypt, May 5, 1865.

R: I have the honor to report that his highness the Pacha of Egypt, has
d the earliest opportunity to express to me the pain with which he has
l the sad tidings of the assassination of the President of the United States,
letestation of the abominable crime, and his sympathy for our country in
rievous loss we have sustained.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HALE.

on. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Hale to Mr. Hunter.

26.] AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Alexandria, May 13, 1865.

R: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction under
of the 17th of April, with official intelligence of the foul assassination of
President and of the dastardly attempt, happily unsuccessful, to take the
of the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary.

ave already, in my despatch No. 25, reported the cordial expression of
athy which his highness the Pacha of Egypt hastened to make me, in
ficial interview, immediately after the sad news was known here.

ave since received and am daily receiving other expressions of the public
gs of all nationalities represented here, in respect for the memory of the
President and of confidence in the administration of the government by
uccessor.

special religious ceremony has been ordered by the Greek community at
reek church, and one will be held at this consulate general, conducted by the
ican missionaries on the day appointed for the purpose in the President's
amation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HALE.

on. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

FRANCE.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. Bigelow.

[Translation]

PARIS, *April* 26, 18

SIR: The telegrams published in the evening papers inform me of the
rible crime of which Messieurs Lincoln and Seward have been the victi
would not delay a moment longer to express to you our profound sympat
Yours, very sincerely,

DROUYN DE LHU

JOHN BIGELOW, Esq.,
United States Minister, Paris.

[Translated from the Moniteur of March 2, 1865.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The PRESIDENT. M. the minister president of the council of state ha
floor for the purpose of presenting a communication from the govern
[The house becomes attentive.]

His Excellency M. VAITRY, Minister President of the Council of S
Gentlemen of the senate: In pursuance of the orders of the Emperor, I
the honor to communicate to the senate the despatch addressed on the
of April last by M. the minister of foreign affairs to M. the chargé d'af
of France at Washington on the occasion of the death of President Lin
This despatch reads as follows:

PARIS, *April* 28, 18

SIR: The news of the crime of which M. le President Lincoln has fal
victim has caused a profound sentiment of indignation in the imperial go
ment.

His Majesty immediately charged one of his aides-de-camp to call upo
minister of the United States to request him to transmit the expression of
sentiment to Mr. Johnson, now invested with the presidency. I myself de
by the despatch which I addressed you under date of yesterday, to acq
you without delay of the painful emotion which we have experienced, a
becomes my duty to-day, in conformity with the views of the Emperor, to re
a merited homage to the great citizen whose loss the United States now depl

Elevated to the chief magistracy of the republic by the suffrage of his cou
M. Abraham Lincoln exhibited in the exercise of the power placed in his h
the most substantial qualities. In him firmness of character was allied
elevation of principle, and his vigorous soul never wavered before the redoub
trials reserved for his government.

At the moment when an atrocious crime removed him from the mission w
he fulfilled with a religious sentiment of duty, he was convinced that the tri
of his policy was definitively assured. His recent proclamations are stam
with the sentiments of moderation with which he was inspired in resolutely
ceeding to the task of reorganizing the Union and consolidating peace.
supreme satisfaction of accomplishing this work has not been granted him;
in reviewing these testimonials of his exalted wisdom, as well as the exam

od sense, of courage, and of patriotism which he has given, history will esitate to place him in the rank of citizens who have the most honored country.

order of the Emperor, I transmit this despatch to M. the minister of who is charged to communicate it to the senate and the corps legislatif. e will unanimously associate itself with the sentiments of his Majesty.

Receive, &c.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

DE GEOFROY,
Chargé d'Affaires of France, at Washington.

lo not think, gentlemen of the senate, that this communication needs any nentary; it explains itself. I trust the senate will share the feelings of the despatch which I have had the honor of reading contains the ready ssion. In uniting together to brand with reprobation a horrible crime, the ror, the great bodies of the state, and France in its totality will give to public of the United States a fresh testimony of their sincere sympathy. l approbation.]

e PRESIDENT. Gentlemen: In acknowledging the communication just by M. the minister, I beg the senate will permit me to express in its name, iment which, in its unanimity and energy, is equally felt by all. The felt a deep emotion at the news of the crime committed against the ious head of an allied nation. Mr. Lincoln, placed since 1861 at the head American nation, had passed through the most afflicting trials that could a government founded on liberty. It was at the moment when victory ted itself, not as a signal of conquests, but as the means of reconciliation, crime still obscure in its causes, destroyed the existence of that citizen, i so high by the choice of his countrymen. Mr. Lincoln fell at the nt when he thought he was at the point of arriving at the term of the rtunes by which his country was afflicted, and when he indulged in the of seeing it soon reconstituted and flourishing. The senate, which has s deplored the civil war, detests still more that implacable hatred which fruit, and which disgraces politics by assassination. There can therefore t one voice in this body, to join in the ideas expressed by order of the ror, in the name of a generous policy and of humanity. [Approbation.] ropose to the senate to decree that a copy of the minutes of the present be officially transmitted to the minister of state. [Loud and prolonged bation.]

[Translated from the Moniteur of May 2, 1865.]

CORPS LEGISLATIF—SITTING OF MONDAY, MAY 1.

ESIDENT SCHNEIDER. M. the minister of state has the floor to transmit a unication from the government. [The assembly becomes very attentive lent.]

Excellency M. Rouher, Minister of State. Gentlemen: An odious crime plunged in mourning a people composed of our allies and friends. The of that odious act has produced throughout the civilized world a sentiment dignation and horror. [Assent.]

Abraham Lincoln has displayed in the afflicting struggle which convulses ountry that calm firmness and that invincible energy which belong to minds, and are a necessary condition for the accomplishment of great . [Repeated assent.]

er the victory he had shown himself generous, moderate, and conciliatory.

[Hear, hear.] He was anxious to at once terminate the civil war and r to America, by means of peace, her splendor and prosperity. [Hear, hea

The first chastisement that Providence inflicts on crime is to render it erless to retard the march of good. [Repeated assent.] The deep emotio elevated sympathies which are being displayed in Europe will be receiv the American people as a consolation and an encouragement. The work peasement commenced by a great citizen will be completed by the nationa [Hear, hear.] The Emperor's government has sent to Washington the e sion of a legitimate homage to the memory of an illustrious statesman from the government of the States by an execrable assassination.

By his Majesty's order I have the honor to communicate to the legis body the despatch addressed by the minister of foreign affairs to our senative at Washington. It is thus worded: [For the despatch see note Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. de Geofroy. The reading was frequently rupted by expressions of approbation and by applause.]

This despatch, gentlemen, does not call for any comment. The Emp the public bodies, and France, from one end to the other, are unanim their sentiments of reprobation for a detestable crime, in their homage to a political character, victim of the most criminal passions, and in their a wishes for the re-establishment of harmony and concord among the grea patriotic American nation. [Unanimous assent.]

PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER. Gentlemen: I wish to be the interpreter of thought in publicly expressing the grief and indignation which we hav felt on learning the news of the bloody death of President Lincoln. execrable crime has revolted all that is noble in the heart of France. Nov has more profound or more universal emotion been felt than in our cou We therefore heartily join in the sentiments and sympathies which have manifested by the government. [Yes, yes.]

Having been called to the direction of public affairs at an ever-memo crisis, Mr. Abraham Lincoln has always proved himself fully equal to his cult mission. After having shown his immovable firmness in the struggl seemed by the wisdom of his language and of his views destined to about a fruitful and durable reconciliation between the sons of America. [hear.]

His last acts worthily crown the life of an honest man and a good ci Let us hope that his spirit and his sentiments may survive him, and in the American people with pacific and generous resolutions. [Approbation

France has deplored the bloody struggles which have afflicted humanity civilization. She ardently desires the re-establishment of peace in the of that great nation, her ally and her friend. [Hear, hear.]

May our prayers be heard, and may Providence put an end to these pa trials. [Unanimous approbation.]

The legislative body acknowledges the receipt of the communication made to it by the government, and demands that an extract of the minut the sitting shall be officially addressed to the minister of state. [General m of assent.]

[Translation.]

After the meeting of the deputies of the opposition, which took place 30, the following letter was addressed to M. Schneider, vice-president o legislative chambers:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In presence of the misfortune which has just fallen the American republic, and seeing the demonstrations of foreign parlian which have taken place, we cannot conceal our astonishment that we hav

called together in a public sitting, and we beg of you, sir, to satisfy the nate sentiment which we express to you.
pleased to accept, Mr. President, the expression of our high consideration.

JULES FAVRE.	JULES SIMON.
CARNOT.	PELLETAN.
ERNEST PICARD.	GARNIER.
ERNEST PAGES.	JOSEPH MAGUIN.
HERRON.	LANJUINAIS.
GUEROULT.	BLAIS BIZOIN.
BETHMOUT.	DORIAN.

[Translation.]

ess of the deputies of the left to Mr. Bigelow, minister of the United States at Paris.

ited from the bottom of our hearts with the American citizens, we desire press to them our admiration of the great people who have destroyed the estiges of slavery, and for Lincoln, the glorious martyr to duty.

JULES, FAVRE.	JULES SIMON.
CARNOT.	PELLETAN.
GARNIER.	ERNEST PAGES.
LANJUINAIS.	BLAIS BIZOIN.
BETHMOUT,	JOSEPH MAGUIN.
ERNEST PICARD.	DORIAN.
GUEROULT.	HERRON.
ALEX. BONNEAU.	A. MALESPINE.
J. LABBE.	C. SAUVESTRE.
H. MALOT.	A. MERAY.
ARMAND JOUSSENEL.	J. J. BLANC.
ED. POMPERY.	E. GUERIN.
FAURAY.	FERRARI.
LOUIS NOIR.	J. M. CAYLA.
COUTANT.	PAUGIN.
DR. MOUTANIER.	VICTOR MUNIER.
AZEVEDO.	FRANCISQUE SARCEY.
J. VINET.	MANN.
CAUCHOT.	FOLLENFAUT.
PFLUGER, PERE.	E. HUET.
E. CLARAC.	DAVEZAC.
F. DARBADIE.	V. B. VIGNIER.
H. PERRA.	BARAGUET.
J. BACHEREAU.	L. TISON.
G. BOTH, *(of Strasbourg.)*	A. SIMOUNIN.
SOISSONS.	H. BARCLAY.
C. MAZANDIER.	LEGBAND, (Hub.)
A. A. MADINIER.	CH. BONNEAU.
DINET.	CH. PIGUENOT.
A. ROUSSEAU.	L. LAZARE.
A. BACHEREAU.	OLIVE.
E. MARTINOT.	A. GILLOT.
J. LEROUX.	A. COGUERET.
J. E. GRAND.	G. PERRIN.
J. LEELEREG.	H. GAUTER.
H. PFEIFFER.	DREO.
HEROLD.	EMMANUEL ARAGO.

M. de Lhuys to M. de Geofroy.

[Translation—Communicated by the French legation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Paris, April 28, 18

SIR: The news of the crime of which President Lincoln has recently b the victim has caused to the imperial government a profound sentiment of in tion.

His Majesty immediately charged one of his aides-de-camp to repair residence of the minister of the United States, to ask him to transmit at the expression of his indignation to Mr. Johnson, who is now invested wi presidency. I also desired, myself, by the despatch which I addressed t of yesterday's date, to apprise you, without delay, of the sorrowful emoti have felt, and I have to-day, in conformity with the will of the Emperor, to r merited homage to the great citizen whose loss the United States deplore.

Elevated to the chief magistration of the republic by the suffrage of his trymen, Abraham Lincoln had brought to the exercise of the powers pla his hands the most substantial qualifications. Force of character was alli him with loftiness of principle. Therefore, his vigorous spirit never quail fore the terrible trials reserved for his government. At the moment wh atrocious crime snatched him from the mission which he filled with the se religious duty, he enjoyed the consciousness that the triumph of his policy definitively assured.

His recent proclamations are traces of the thoughts of prudence whi spired him in undertaking resolutely the task of reorganizing the Union of consolidating peace. The supreme satisfaction of accomplishing this has not been accorded to him. But, in gathering up these last testimoni his high wisdom, as well as the examples of good sense, of courage, and triotism, which he has given, history will not hesitate to place him in the of citizens who have done most honor to their country.

By order of the Emperor, I transmit this despatch to the minister of who is charged to communicate it to the senate and legislative body. F will unanimously take share in this thought of the Emperor.

Receive, &c.

DROUYN DE LHU

Mr. L. DE GEOFROY,
Chargé d'Affaires of France, Washington.

P. S.—You will please remit a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of of the United States.

Mr. Geofroy to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, April 16, 18

SIR: I have received the note by which you announce to me the sad e which now afflict the people of the United States.

You please to inform me at the same time that the Vice-President, An Johnson, has, under the Constitution, officially entered into possession o presidency, and has authorized you, sir, to fill, until further order, the func of Secretary of State.

nly anticipate the instructions of my government in assuring you of the
nd painful regret with which it will learn the death of President Lincoln,
ther outrages which accompanied that great crime. That it will take very
interest in your calamities you cannot doubt. Please, therefore, receive
condolences which I this day offer to you in its name, to which I add at
me time the very sincere expression of my personal feelings.
new to you on this occasion the assurances of my most distinguished con-
tion.

L. DE GEOFROY.

n. WILLIAM HUNTER, *Acting Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

BOYAN-ON-THE-SEA, *May* 5, 1865.

e United States Minister in Paris:

nchmen living upon the shores of the Atlantic have but to glance over the
, and thus feel as if they were in immediate communication with your
ry.

e undersigned inhabitants of Boyan, for this reason, have felt more seriously
wful event which occurred at Washington on the 14th of April last. They
neet to express their profound grief and deep indignation to the minister,
overnment, and the country.

e cannot help admiring the honest and much respected Abraham Lincoln,
esisted the attacks of southern fanatics, and thus created four millions of
men. We admired his calmness in the struggle, his lenity in victory,
t him in his civil education, by his religious observance of the law. And
the miserable, depraved slaveholders, capable of all crimes, have cowardly
ved him of his life, and attempted that of two noble souls, Mr. Seward and
n, worthy colleagues and fellow-countrymen of the newly elected citizen
dent.

th firm hopes that this horrid event will serve to strengthen the Union, we
ou to receive our condolence and our cordial sympathy.

V. JOUAIN, AND FORTY OTHERS.

[Translation.]

LODGE OF LA FRANCHE UNION, AT CHOISY-LE-ROY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE, *the 17th of May*, 1865.

: All honest hearts were filled with indignation at the news of Mr. Lin-
death, and earnestly execrated the fratricidal hand that felled the great
n of the United States. Tell your fellow-countrymen that during this
l duel between freedom and slavery we never ceased to offer up our
rs for the good cause. Tell our brothers of the great republic we mourn
them the loss of a brother whose memory will be ever dear to patriots and
Masons. He honored masonry, and we ought to feel more sensibly than others
ss caused by the assassin's dagger, hid under the cloak of liberty. His death
ds us masons, living in the shadow of Rouget de l'Isle's tomb, that in
of great convulsions it is from the field and workshop that great men
g with a bound to save their countries; and the history of our two nations
h many such examples. Honor also to Mr. Lincoln for the simplicity he
ht from his home to the palace where he exercised the great trust confided
n, and proved the most perfect model of a chief magistrate. This lodge

in its last session decided by acclamation to make known to the brethr the United States that it wears with them mourning for the hero and m whose patriotism has made him the fellow-citizen of all friends of justic liberty.

From this date the name of Abraham Lincoln is inscribed on the list o members, and at each session for three months, a brother will rise at the c his name, and answer: Abraham Lincoln died like a mason, to elevate hum outraged by slavery. At the expiration of three months we will celeb masonic funeral to his memory, inviting the brethren of all the other lodge

BOURGEON, JR.,
President of the Franche Union,
AND TWENTY-FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LO

To the U. S. MINISTER.

[Translation.]

CHAVANIAC, *May* 2, 186

SIR: I hope you will excuse me for addressing you this little note; but yo certainly think it natural that a member of the Lafayette family should wi join the citizens of the United States in their mourning. At the time the o crime was committed I was absent from Paris, and was sick; so it was in sible to unite with some of my countrymen in their public expressions of so for the death of the eminent American statesman.

I now express all my regrets, and ask you to accept my personal esteem

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR DE LAFAYETT

The U. S. MINISTER, *in Paris.*

[Translation.]

PERFECT UNION LODGE,
Charente, June 1, 186

SIR: The Perfect Union Masonic Lodge, Orient of Confoleus, grievously the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. We were regarding in admiration, great interest, the gradual development of a policy which had for its object abolition of slavery for human liberty is one of the fundamental principle masonic doctrine when we were struck with stupor by the horrid news of crime that deprived the world of one of its most honest men and most illustr citizens.

But we are consoled when we think of the strength and vitality of your i tutions, that will not leave Mr. Lincoln's great work unfinished, and we h unanimously decided that the testimony of our sorrow, admiration, and res should be written in the golden lodge book, and transmitted to the Amer nation through its representative in Paris.

Accept, sir, the assurance of our most distinguished sentiments.

The Venerable A. DUCLOU.
E. DUCHIRON, *Watchmaker*
ULKEVETIER.
RABAUD-LARIBIÈRE.
AUDOIN, *Secretary.*

Sealed by—

E. GIBOUIN,
Keeper of the Seal

The U. S. MINISTER, *in Paris.*

Mr. Talbot to Mr. Bigelow.

[Translation.]

CAEN, CALVADOS, *October* 20, 1865.

r: At the first news of the assassination of President Lincoln we had cir-
ed the address which we send you so late to-day.
is address was covered with the signatures of the most prominent persons
r city, and names collected from all classes of society.
ishing to add to the number, one of our friends took the address and
d it to pass from hand to hand, and finally it was mislaid for several
hs.
was impossible to think of asking for so many signatures over again, but
ily we succeeded in finding the paper, and now hasten to send it to you.
e think indeed that it is never too late to testify once more the sympathy
e French people for the American people, and to add our felicitations to
President Johnson upon the re-establishment of the Union in a manner at
so conciliating and so energetic, so firm and so lawful.
us America gives to the Old World a grand and noble lesson. Among us,
verful general, commanding nearly a million soldiers, would have profited
at crime to proclaim that it was necessary to save the republic by a dicta-
ip, and he would at last have destroyed it for the profit of personal
tiou.
ith you the Constitution has been respected with a sublime simplicity.
t, Sherman, and all your generals remain simple citizens but great citizens.
e thank them, we thank your President, and your noble American people
iving to us at this day the spectacle of the manly virtues of the bright
of the Roman republic—to us people of the Latin race, who have now
e our eyes only Octaviuses, without vigor, tottering in their buskins while
g to play the part of worn out Cæsars, amid the suppressed jeers of Europe.
il, then, to Johnson, to Grant, to Sherman! Hail to all your citizens, and
ven grant that they may send back to France with the winds of the ocean—
its tempests if need be—those powerful blasts of liberty which it sent to
a century ago, at its first awaking.
e salute you fraternally.

EDWARD TALBOT, *Proprietor.*
SÈTE, *Retired Merchant.*

r. BIGELOW, *Minister Plenipotentiary*
of the Republic of the United States, at Paris.

[Translation.]

inhabitants of the city of Caen to the honorable Mr. Johnson, President of the United States.

R: There are crimes which shock and distress not one nation only, but the
cience of mankind. At the first rumors of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln
Europe shudders with indignation and grief. Impelled by this emotion,
taneous, universal, irresistible, the public authorities themselves bow with
ect before that new-made grave.
Why these unanimous regrets? It was not only because, springing from the
s of the people, Mr. Lincoln, by force of will, of toil, of energy, had reached
ighest dignity of his land; it was not only because, in the face of immense
culties, he had arranged all, smoothed all, surmounted all; but it was, above

all, because he had accomplished that enormous task without veiling the s of liberty; it was because he had become a great man by respecting the and remaining an honest man.

This is why your sorrow is the sorrow of all good men.

But at the same time they have confidence in your institutions, and they that the crime which has been committed will but confirm anew their vi and power.

They intended to slay the future of a people; they have only smitten sla A great man is dead; a great people remains.

It is to them that we send across the ocean our deep regrets, our fraterna pathies. Say to them that we love them; tell them that we have suffered their sufferings; that we have followed with anguish the changing aspe their implacable strife, and applauded their victory with the enthusiasm of and ask them also to love us, and to love our France.

Tell them to weep for their great citizen departed, but not to pity him; Li had prevented the dismemberment of his country, he had abolished sla he had lived enough, he could die. *Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.*

Tell them, in fine, that humanity has never given birth but in sorrow; to just and holy causes there is need of noble martyrs, and that for the the only true crowns are the crowns of thorns, shining over Calvaries.

CAEN, CALVADOS, *May* 10, 1865.

[Translation.]

An address sent to Mr. Bigelow by M. Ed. Labaulaye, on the part of th habitants of the town of Guingamp.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Abraham Lincoln has just fallen a martyr to erty. He dies in the full blaze of triumph, struck down by an assassin at moment when the great republic of the United States had passed through most grievous trials, thanks to the civic virtues and the energy of their illus ous President. The undersigned, citizens resident at Guingamp, hasten, si testify to you the feeling of affliction and indignation in which this cruel e has plunged them. They are not uneasy about the future of your great nat because they know that with a free people the fate of their institutions does depend upon the life of one man, however illustrious he may be, but they not the less consider it is a duty to deplore with you the death of the excel man whose name will be inscribed by history by the side of that of Wash ton.

H. LEMASSON.
P. LEMASSON, FILS.
ED. GUYOMARD.
J. M. THOMAS.
G. LECORNEE.
LE GUOYOT.
A. BERNARD.

LEMASSON, PÈRE.
S. JERET.
G. ARGUINT.
HILARY.
O. DONIELL.
P. LE COY.
H. LEBENAFF.
AND OTHERS

[Translation]

SIR: At the terrible news now resounding throughout the whole world, hearts of all French masons are filled with sorrow. They have shed tears sympathy for the glorious death of one, who, after having used the hamm

e, and compass, those living implements of our immortal society, raised lf by his genius, his virtues, and spotless life, to be the great chief of the ican people.

e most holy causes, by a necessary consecration, have always had their rs; and Abraham Lincoln will be reckoned as one of them, the noblest n of duty.

e New Friendship Lodge of Grasse lends its voice to the echo of universal of French free masonry.

does not forget that if all men are brothers, France and America are still united by this sublime bond, and trusts that a supreme consolation will the soul of Abraham Lincoln.

! the grand villain's crime cannot destroy the great work of the immortal n. A final peace and the abolition of slavery are the just fruits of his glo- conduct, and these rewards of his martyrdom will show the world what evotion of a noble heart can do against the prejudices of ignorance.

ceive, sir, the assurance of our most respectful consideration.

gned by all the officers of the lodge; names cannot be read)

similar letter is addressed by this lodge to the Grand Lodge of New York, sealed letter to Mrs. Lincoln.

[Translation.]

ll the Free Masons of the Grand Lodge of New York, by their brothers the United Benefactors of Gentilly.

OST ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHERS: The holy cause of liberty has one martyr . The secular work of emancipation of the human race began the day tyranny took the place of fraternity between the strong and the weak; was nued in the Parthenon and on Calvary; then by reform and revolution has y gained a new victory in the United States, where again the blood of the as been shed. It is one of the laws of human development that no change e effected in the social or political order without terrible convulsions, and e sacrifice of the most precious lives. A victim of his devotion to the eter- rinciples of justice and truth, the very illustrious brother, Abraham Lin- has given his life for the love of his country and his fellow-creatures, thus ng the most noble example a masonic brother can give to his brethren— *iit benefaciendo!*

ne horrid crime that felled him in the hour of victory has carried pain and ternation into every heart. Let us mourn! Free masonry has suffered an arable loss. Let us mourn! For persecuted virtue only triumphs after and frightful struggles, and after most cruel sacrifices.

ut let us hope that the blood of Abraham Lincoln has not been shed in vain. redeemer of the black race will hereafter be numbered among the benefac- of the human race.

others, you will complete the work of the great and generous citizen, whose e will shine in history by the side of that of Washington; the founder and rer of the American Union will go down to posterity together. Courage, iers, courage! Slavery of the body is conquered; but slavery of the soul, worst kind of servitude, yet remains. Let us face it boldly; we in the old inent, you in the new. Let us struggle to destroy the ignorance and pre- es that yet enslave the human mind.

ur zeal in effecting the complete emancipation of the human race is the great- nd most worthy homage we can render to the memory of the eminent man se premature and tragic end is now deplored by all free masonry.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of New York, receive the sincere expres
our ardent sympathy. Let our hearts form a chain of union. Fraternity l
no distance; let us stretch our hands across the Atlantic. Our though
you, as yours is in us.

Your devoted brothers of the United Benefactors.

Honorary Venerable, LECAILLIER.
Venerable, CAMPAGNE.
1st W. DEGONY. *Orator.*
2d W. V. FREQUDRE, *Sim*
Secretary, E. PERRECHAY.
Almoner, BOURNIR.
Treasurer, GUENDIN.

AND MANY OTHE

[Translation.]

The abominable crime of Wilkes Booth has thrown into your hands al
duties and all the powers of the great republic of the United States.

The Free Masons who assemble at the Orient of Gaillac (Tarn) in the I
of St. John, under the distinctive title of *Orion*, wish to express to you
sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and regret for Lincoln, and their prof
sympathy for the government of which you are the head.

The blood of your martyred magistrate becomes a fecundating dew to gi
liberty a new baptism throughout the entire universe.

Sound democracy laments Lincoln in blessing his memory. God has rec
him into glory, and his wisdom inspires you. We, the members of this l
salute you in the name of the true children of light.

GARY.
P. NIGAL.
DEMURE.
CASSAGNES.
PANTHE.

AND MANY OTHER

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

To the senators and representatives of the American Congress:

GENTLEMEN: We, creoles of Guadeloupe, of African descent, wish to
press the profound sorrow we feel at the loss your great republic has suff
in the person of its illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln.

This event, which has shocked the civilized world and all the true friend
the northern cause, the cause of the freedom of an oppressed race, cannot
us indifferent. Therefore we hasten to lay before you the solemn testimon
our sincere grief and cordial sympathy on this occasion of the ever to be regre
loss of the eminent statesman to whom you had intrusted the destinies of
Union, and to take part in the mourning of the land of Washington and Je
son, those glorious heroes whose virtue will ever be the eulogy of posterity
one who will henceforward be placed by their side in the history of humar
Abraham Lincoln.

ept, gentlemen, with our regrets, the wishes we express for the prosperity American republic, and for the triumph of the great principles of liberty uality.

A. GABRIEL.
P. GIRAUD.
CELESTIN NICOLAS.
F. BLANC.
SYL. BORY.
O. ST. JULIEN.
DL. DAGUIN.
C. DUMAS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

[Translation.]

LYONS, FRANCE, *May* 30, 1865.

IZEN PRESIDENT: The republicans of Lyons were profoundly moved on g the news of the crime committed upon your illustrious predecessor, and ernal feeling inspires them with the sacred duty of sending their sad regrets free country of which you have the honor of being the Chief Magistrate. ave witnessed all the phases of the gigantic struggle sustained with so energy by the much lamented Abraham Lincoln. We participated in all notions of republicans faithful to the Union, and we meet them with our athies.

r city, by its manufactures, is more closely united to the republic of the d States than any other in France, and in our feelings for your losses we still closer ties. The war has injured us by paralyzing our industry; but ou, we preferred conquest to compromise, because it insured the true prin- of universal freedom.

e wish these expressions of our sympathy to be communicated to your ress, and desire them to be made known to all the citizens of America who been so brave in their duty, so invincible in their liberty. Let them know n France they have brothers who appreciate their patriotic efforts, and like love liberty, and understand the power of institutions that resist assassin- s and oppose conspiracies.

nor to Mr. Lincoln! eternal regrets to his venerated memory; and may orious name become the pledge of alliance between the American republic he democracy of Europe.

mbers of the committee:

THIVOLLET, *President*,
AND MANY OTHERS.

e PRESIDENT.

S.—The republicans of Lyons hope soon to send an honorary banner ated to the memory of Mr. Lincoln.

THIVOLLET.

[Translation.]

LYONS, *April* 28, 1865.

rmit us, the undersigned, to offer to the American people, through you, Mr. dent, the expression of our poignant grief caused by the cowardly and

---

E.—The silk weavers of Lyons subsequently presented the United States government he banner above referred to, woven without seam, and on which an inscription was idly embroidered in silver.

odious crime that has plunged all friends of the Union into mourning. Strang to politics, we, members of the evangelical alliance of Lyons, who have ma friends in your country, feel as Christians the necessity of telling you how m we rejoice in the triumph of your holy cause, the abolition of slavery; but t triumph was crowned by martyrdom; for it we shed tears, but feel it is a gr stain on the garments of iniquity, though it is one more pledge of victo Already during the course of your long struggle the Christians of France ha taken the occasion to send to their brothers in America words of cordial sy pathy. Our prayers were united with yours. We sighed at the thought of much bloodshed, and prayed for the end of the fratricidal war. To-day prayers are heard. Millions of human beings have felt their fetters fall. thank God for it. We will continue to ask aid from on high to heal so ma wounds, to comfort so many widows and orphans, and to raise from Lincol tomb such spirits as may bless the world. The gospel makes it our duty pray for princes—for those in high power—for rulers of a people, and we fu this duty towards the President of the United States. May the Lord, the aut of all grace, endow him with many benedictions.

Accept, Mr. President, the homage of our most profound respect.

Members of the committee of the evangelical alliance of Lyons:

S. DESCOMBAZ,
Pastor and President
E. MILSAM.
DARDIER.
FELIX FOY.
Rev. C. A. CORDES.
J. WALTHER.
Rev. J. KIRCHOFER.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

To the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe. The Lodge of Tolerat and Progress, 24th day of the 3d month, in the year of light 5865. *Wisdo strength, union.*

SIR: The honest people of all countries are struck with horror at the cri to which the illustrious Abraham Lincoln has fallen a victim, and in the maso lodges especially, devoted to benevolence and the relief of human suffering, t death of the glorious martyr has filled all hearts with profound sorrow. T respectable Lodge of Toleration and Progress, in the Orient of Lure, (Up Saone,) at its session the 10th of May instant, requested me to forward to y this testimony of their sympathy for the memory of Brother Lincoln.

Receive the homage of my high consideration.

The Venerable COUTHERAT,
Notary at Lure.

The MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

L'ESCOLE DE LA MORALE LODGE OF LIBOURNE,
16th day of the 3d month, in the year of light 5865.

Our emotions were deep on hearing the news of the crime committed up the person of your President, Mr. Lincoln, our illustrious brother. The lod unanimously resolved, at a called session, to wear mourning for three mont in token of the deep affliction caused by the loss of him who was among t greatest benefactors of the human race.

Have the goodness to accept this decision, and regard it as a proof of our ep attachment to and our feeling for the noble cause you so worthily defend. We have the honor to be your very humble and very devoted servants,

AUDRIER.
J. GALLET, JR.
J. MORIA. M.
CASTANET.
PUJO.
KREMP.

His Excellency the MINISTER
of the United States of America, at Paris.

[Translation.]

MACON, *May* 16, 1865.

he R. L. of Combined Arts at Macon to the President of the United States:

The masonic lodge known by the distinctive name of Les Art Reunis ient de Macon, wishing to associate itself with the universal mourning caused the horrible crime committed by a wretch on the respected person of Presi- nt Lincoln, begs you to please to become to your countrymen the interpreter its deep sorrow and its sympathies.

It is for us, Free Masons, who know no distinction of race or color—who re- ve without distinction into our temples the prosperous of this world in the ne manner as the disinherited, and who believe sincerely in human brother- od—it is for us, to express aloud to your brave nation all the sorrow that ma- ry has felt in learning that the worthy man twice called by the suffrages of countrymen to preside over the destinies of your great republic, had been wardly assassinated at the moment when his task seemed done.

After such a misfortune we can only say to you, courage, brave defenders of e oppressed against oppression, of the wretched slave against the unpitying ster—courage, your cause is gained!

The death of the glorious martyr of equality and fraternity that we mourn day will not hinder the accomplishment of his work of redemption; as the nius of Voltaire has survived his profaned remains, the spirit of Lincoln will rvive his mutilated body.

As for yourself, Mr. President, may you be his worthy continuation—finish eaking the chains of the poor slave—this new brother you have to protect, instruct, and to love.

Please to receive, Mr. President, the assurance of our sympathies.

The Venerable (in function) F. MARTINELLE,
The Second (18) Supervisor.
The First Supervisor, VINCAUX, M.
The Venerable ad vitam. Leger 18, CORFFARD, FILS.
The Orator, FRAUEN GUERIN.
EAL OF THE SOCIETY.] The Keeper of Seals and Stamp, BERTHELON.
N. L. GRUND.

By order of the lodge:

DAVID.

The Secretary, BERTRANT.

VICTOR JAMES, *G. 1 Exp.*
LAMBERT.
MAUDELEIN MOULET.
LAURENT.
BREMONT.
VICTOR, M.
JANVIER.
GAMBER.
E. LOISOT, *Sergeant Major.*
G. BORGIA.

[Translation.]

To the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe. Under the auspices of Grand Order of France, Order of Metz, this 10th May, 1865, of the vulg era, and St. John's Lodge, all under the title of The Friends of Truth.

To the Ambassador of the United States.

RESPECTED SIR: At a time when exclamations of condemnation arise in parts of the world against the horrid crime of which President Lincoln has b the victim, free masonry would be derelict to its duty if it did not raise voice in expression of profound grief for his death, sympathy with the adver ries of slavery, and its esteem and admiration for the great and good man, great a loss to the American Union.

The members of the lodge of The Friends of Truth, in Metz, decided, in th session of the eighth of this month, that the banner of their lodge should draped in black for a month, as mourning for and in honor of the memory President Lincoln, who, by his death, the result of his devotion to a holy cau has gained a glorious place in history; and that an address, signed by the f dignitaries, should be sent to you in expression of the participation of the M lodge in the universal mourning for the loss of the good man, who, by his r rightness, his loyalty, his public and private virtues, his devotion, and his nevolence, carries to his grave the great regrets and profound esteem of all go people.

Hoping the address may be favorably received, we beg you will accept most respectful homage of the members of the Metz lodge.

THIERY, *W. M.*
P. MESSE, *S. Warden.*
JANON, *J. Warden.*
CARRÈRE, *Orator.*
INCIENSUY, *Secretary*

[Translation.]

MONTAUBAN AND TOULOUSE, *May* 3, 1865.

SIR: We appear, in our two-fold capacity, as members of the French P testant church and as correspondents of the London Society for the Aboliti of Slavery, to express to you our profound and painful sympathy, felt on he ing of the atrocious crime committed on the person of your honorable Pre dent, Mr. Abraham Lincoln.

In him the United States has lost the most upright and the best of citizens; t blacks, a wise and firm supporter of their emancipation; and humanity a stro defender of order, justice, and liberty. The death of none of our contemporar could have caused more regret, or produced a more universal mourning; a this homage has been well deserved, for Abraham Lincoln, next to Washingt will leave to history a name the most worthy of respect. He knew how reconcile moderation with the maintenance of right, and the sentiments of a fai ful Christian with the highest virtues of the citizen.

We bow to the mysterious ways of Providence, and we hope that this eve sad as it is, may tend, in the hands of him who can bring good from evil, hasten the re-establishment of the great American Union, and to remove the l remaining obstacles to the complete emancipation of the slaves.

The conscientious portion of humanity had already declared for the north, cause it upheld a just and holy cause, and it will become bolder advocates af this horrid crime that has soiled southern partisans; and we are happy in thi ing that the greater part of the rebels themselves will wash their hands of t

n, and hasten to recognize the legitimate authority of their country and its per laws.

Have the kindness, sir, to be our interpreter of our sympathies to Mrs. Lin- n and to the American nation, and accept for yourself the expression of our pectful and devoted sentiments.

G. DE FELICE, D. D.,
Professor of Theology at Montauban.
FRANK COURTOIS,
Banker in Toulouse.
ARMAN COUTOIS,
Banker in Toulouse.

Although I do not belong to the committee for slave emancipation, I am ppy to join in the sentiments expressed by my friends in the preceding letter, l take pleasure in embracing this occasion to manifest my profound affection the American people.

LAFORGUE,
President of the Toulouse Consistory.

The UNITED STATES MINISTER, *Paris.*

[Translation.]

Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem to the United States Minister at Paris.

NANCY, *May* 24, 1865.

SIR: If the savage crime perpetrated upon your illustrious President has ex- d the indignation of all civilized nations, much more sensibly has it been by the great masonic association that gloried in calling Mr. Lincoln one of children.

Sprung from the people, he won the highest position in his country by his ustry, merit, and intelligence, and honored it by his deeds. Unwavering in terrible struggle, in his gentleness he forgot and pardoned in the hour of tory; and, like a truly great man, by his persevering energy united a nation nembered by egotism and ambition; and by severing the chains of slavery, l the honor of restoring to the human race one branch of the family too long glected. His glory is now united to that of George Washington and Benja- n Franklin, his immortal countrymen. The Free Masons belonging to the dge of St. John of Jerusalem, at Nancy, join in the universal mourning, and uest you to assure the brethren in America their regrets are shared, and t we feel in all its bitterness the grief of the heroic citizens of the Union. ey bow with profound respect before the sorrow of Mrs. Lincoln.

Accept the expression of our most respectful sentiments.

LA FLIZE, *the Venerable.*
B. TISSERAND, *S. W.*
G. THIEBAULT, *J. W.*
ED. LAUMANC, *Orator.*

By order of the secretary:

L. FRANK.

[Translation.]

NIMES, *May* 3, 1865.

the United States Minister in Paris:

We have the honor of transmitting to you in this envelope the address of our use, on the occasion of the death of the great American citizen, whom we and whole world lament.

We join in this universal manifestation of sorrow, and ask you to send homage to its address.

Receive the respectful greeting of your very humble servants,

LOUIS & CASIMIR DIDETT,
Father and son, hat manufacturers in Nimes

[Translation.]

MADAM LINCOLN: Will you have the goodness, madam, to receive the pression of our sincere regret, and permit us to lament with you the immen loss which you have just experienced in the person of the greatest and m honest citizen in the universe.

Yes, we deeply lament the loss of the man who, sprung from the laboring cla has, by his intelligence, energy, and virtue, earned the glory of creating equali in his country by the abolition of slavery.

Let all America accept the wishes which we sincerely feel for the prosper of her noble country; and let the family of that great man believe in our aff tionate sentiments, with which we have the honor to be your devoted servan

(Here follow thirty-three signatures.)

NICE, FRANCE, *May* 1, 1865.

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, Americans residing at Nice, desire to express to you t profound sorrow they feel in hearing of the abominable crime which has d prived the United States of the pure and noble-hearted Abraham Lincoln.

Their faith remains unshaken, however, that under God's protection, t republic, already victorious over a wicked rebellion, will come out of its tri purer and stronger than it ever has been, and they earnestly pray that G may bless and sustain you to complete the great work so faithfully carried by your lamented predecessor.

Mrs. JOHN WURTS, *New York.*
Mrs. JAMES LESLEY, *Philadelphia.*
Mrs. JAMES LESLEY, Jr., *Philadelphia.*
R. M. DEL CASTILLO, *Louisiana.*
Mrs. JANE R. ELWOOD, *New York.*
FRANK W. ELWOOD, *New York.*
Mrs. E. C. KINNEY.
ALBERT DABADIE, *Philadelphia.*
Mrs. F. A. DEPAU, *Philadelphia.*
COUNTESS BOUXHOWDEN, *Bordentown, N. J.*
JULIA P. PILATTE, *Virginia.*
CHARLES O. HALL, *Massachussetts.*
Mrs. CHARLES O. HALL, *Massachussetts.*

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

No. 86.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, April 28, 1865.

SIR: An aide-de-camp of the Emperor called early yesterday morning at t legation, officially to testify the horror and sorrow which his Majesty exp rienced on learning the crime which had just deprived the United States of

ident. On the receipt of the first report, his Majesty had refused to credit ut a second despatch later in the evening left no room to doubt its correct-. It was then too late to send to the legation, but the aide-de-camp was ucted to come at an early hour the next morning to express the sentiments is Majesty, and to request, on behalf of the Emperor, that I would transmit xpression of them to the Vice President.

is my duty to add my conviction that his Majesty, in the communication ch he has requested me to make, is but a faithful interpreter of the senti-ts of his subjects, who have received the intelligence with a unanimous ession of horror for the crime and of sympathy for its victims.

ou will find some of the evidence of this in the journals which I send you. have been occupied most of the afternoon in receiving deputations from ents and others, who have called to testify their sorrow and sympathy. ortunately, their feelings were so demonstrative in some instances as to ke the intervention of the police, who would only allow them in very ed numbers through the streets. One of the delegations told me that e were three thousand of them who would have wished to have united in rmal expression of their feelings, if the police had not stopped them. I sorry to hear that some have been sent to prison in consequence of an nperate expression of their feelings. I can now count sixteen policemen my window patrolling about in the neighborhood, who occasionally stop ons calling to see me, and in some instances, I am told, send them away.

had no idea that Mr. Lincoln had such a hold upon the heart of the young lemen of France, or that his loss would be so properly appreciated.

have received many letters of condolence already from distinguished citizens, hich I send copies of two; the first from his excellency Drouyn de Lhuys the second from his Imperial Highness Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. must reserve for another mail the expression of my own feelings under a ensation which has almost paralyzed me, and which yet seems to me like revelations of a troubled dream. I hope this may find you recovering from wounds, and mercifully sustained under the great trials with which God been pleased to visit you and yours.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW,

on. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

[Extract.]

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

87.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, May 3, 1865.

IR: His excellency the minister of foreign affairs was kind enough, on rday last, the 29th of April, to read, and at the same time to hand me, a of a communication which he had made, by order of the Emperor, to the ch minister at Washington in reference to our recent national bereavement. excellency also informed me that it would be communicated to both of the lative branches of the government on the Monday following. It would been communicated on the day it was shown to me if the corps legislatif been in session.

s I had been notified, his excellency Mr. Vuitry, minister president of the cil of state, at the opening of the senate yesterday, and by order of the peror, read the despatch to which I have referred, and added that he hoped

the members of the senate would unite in the sentiments which the Emp had charged him to testify to them.

The president of the senate, M. Troplong, replying in the name of assembly to the commissioner of the government, declared that the se shared entirely the views of the Emperor; that it had been struck with same sorrow and even indignation when it heard of the attempt made upon person of a citizen borne to the supreme power by the free choice of country; that this sorrow could only be increased by the recollection of noble sentiments of moderation and of conciliation manifested in the re proclamation of President Lincoln.

The president, Troplong, then proposed, and the senate unanimously vo its adhesion to the sentiments of the despatch to the French ministe Washington in the usual form.

The same communication was simultaneously submitted to the corps le latif by his excellency Monsieur Rouher, minister of state, with a few pressive remarks. The vice-president, Schneider, interpreting the feeling the assembly, expressed its horror at the crime which had been thus brou to their notice, and announced that the corps legislatif shared completely sentiments of the government. * * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward

[Extract.]

No. 90.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, May 10, 1865

SIR: At my suggestion a meeting was held at this legation on Tuesday, 2d instant, which appointed a committee of nine to prepare an address t should express the feelings inspired among them by the horrible crimes pe trated at the seat of government on the night of the 14th of April.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, the committee, at the legation and in the p ence of a large concourse of our country people, presented me the address, wh they had prepared in compliance with their instructions, and which was sig by several hundred Americans. * * * *

You will find also that the address and reply have been deemed worthy of hospitality of the Moniteur of this morning, a grace which will probably ins their general circulation throughout France.

It would have been more satisfactory to our colony here, because more in cordance with our national usages, to have held a public meeting, in the exerc of which there could have been a more general participation; but, in view of profound excitement produced throughout France by the events which wo constitute the pretext for holding such a meeting, I did not think proper to g to such a demonstration any encouragement. A funeral service, conducted the respective pastors, was held in both the American chapels here on diffe days, and both had an overflowing attendance.

The expressions of sympathy which reach me daily from every quarter to me, as an American, of the most gratifying, I might indeed say of the m flattering character. The press of the metropolis shows sufficiently how o whelming is the public sentiment. Among innumerable written testimonial

pathy, I have received some from public bodies and from groups of people
h I propose to send you as soon as I have enough copying force liberated
repare them.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

on. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

109.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, May 31, 1865.

IR: Among the manifold testimonials of sympathy elicited by the assassin-
n of our late President, some have seemed worthy of being transmitted to
shington to be read, and, perhaps, placed among the archives of the govern-
t; others have other destinations, for reaching which the facilities of the
e Department are more or lest requisite. I transmit them in a body,
ting that you will give them, respectively, their proper direction.

have divided them into three categories: the first category consists of eleven
rs addressed to Mrs. Lincoln; the second category consists of twenty-nine
munications from masonic lodges, three addressed to President Johnson,
teen to the United States minister at Paris, and eight to American lodges;
third category consists of four letters and addresses to heads of the govern-
t, and of twenty-eight to the United States minister at Paris—making in all
nty-two enclosures.

Though these form but a small proportion, numerically, of the testimonials of
pathy which have been already addressed to me by the people of France, and
ill smaller proportion of those yet to be expected, they will suffice to show
only how profoundly the nation was shocked by the dreadful crime which
inated President Lincoln's earthly career, but how deep a hold he had
n upon the respect and affections of the French people. It is difficult to
ggerate the enthusiasm which his name inspires among the masses of Europe
his moment—an enthusiasm before which the ruling classes, however little
osed to waste compliments upon anything tainted with republicanism, are
ged to incline. I think it is generally conceded that the death of no man
ever occurred that awakened such prompt and universal sympathy at once
ng his own country people and among foreign nations. There can be no
er evidence that the world is advancing in civilization than this unprece-
ted and spontaneous homage to the virtues of Mr. Lincoln. It shows that
moral standard of nations has been greatly exalted within the memory of
ng men. It does not deserve to be reckoned among the secondary achieve-
nts of our people during the last four years to have furnished the world with
n a striking demonstration of this gratifying truth.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *April* 26, 1865.

SIR: I believe I am fulfilling a duty, but a very painful one, in begging you
ccept the expression of the profound affliction I feel in hearing of the death
President Lincoln. The sympathy with which that great man has honored

my father's memory, increases my profound regret. This regret shall shared by all noble hearts in all countries; and the glorious name of Linc standing by the side of Washington's, shall be the everlasting honor of y great republic.

With great respect and cordial fraternity, I have the honor to be, sir, y very obedient servant,

PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Minister in Paris.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 1, 186

CITIZEN MINISTER: President Lincoln has fallen by the assassin's pis the representative of a democracy of noble and consistent virtues has falle the hour of his triumph—has fallen at a happy time, after a hundred battles calm in victory as he was firm in defeat, and, like a new Washington, has sa the great republic.

A glorious and enviable death! Lincoln died a victim of his great idea, t of safety to his country and liberty for all. He belonged to the race of str men; he is now numbered among the martyrs.

Let America know that all enthusiasm is not extinct in the youth of Fra the blow that destroyed Lincoln still agitates their hearts.

American democracy has lost only one of its greatest citizens; in that l of liberty, if a hero falls, whether he be named Washington or Lincoln, country is not lost; its destinies depend not on a single man; the living vi of democracy is in itself.

We must not be concerned; we are sure, in spite of what has happened spite of traitor Davis, whose malign influence has been exorcised by the gr and good man, that the patriotic idea of a country in peril, the idea of Gra Sheridan, and Sherman, supported by liberty, will finish the work begun Abraham Lincoln.

Be assured, that the bloody drama of which America has just been scene, awakens the warmest sympathies of the youth of France.

May the double crime that has just laid President Lincoln in the tomb, Mr. Seward upon a painful bed of sickness, be soon avenged by the compl establishment of the American Union.

In the name of the young men of France. The selected reporters.

ETIENNE HANAU,
No. 28, *Prince Street*
V. MARCHAI.

Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Minister in Paris.

[Translation.]

CLEMENT FRIENDSHIP LODGE,
Paris, May 14, 1865

SIR: Impressed with profound grief for the death of Abraham Lincoln, t lodge has unanimously decided to assume mourning for the space of three mont

Pursuant to this vote, taken at the session on the 4th of May, instant, it decreed as follows:

The banner shall remain draped in mourning three months;

The officers shall wear crape on their insignia;

A mortuary salvo shall be fired at each session.

Please remit to your countrymen this expression of our regret for the immense s we have all sustained.

We masons mourn him, not only as a brother, but as a friend of the whole man race. His name will live, not only as the symbol of the abolition of very, but it will remain as the highest expression of that spirit of justice ich is the foundation of every social edifice.

Four years of rude experience and terrible vicissitudes could not stagger his th in the progress of human liberty and in the justice of the principle of the uality of races.

As right and victory coincided, not an unjust act tarnished the holy cause ring his patriotic life. Lincoln's first thought was the mason's motto: fra- nity. His last act was pardon, forgetfulness.

People of the American Union, may his generous blood be the last to flow in the ntly cause of liberty! Be assured the great soul of him who was your chief ll rejoice if, using his clemency after victory, you will cause the spirit of in- grity, of which he has set the example, to prevail throughout the entire land.

Please, sir, make known our sentiments of condolence to the bereaved widow d family of the great citizen whom we all regret.

Accept the assurance of our high consideration.

BÉRINGER,
Master of the Clement Friendship Lodge.

By order of the lodge:

CHOTARD, *Chief Secretary.*

Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Minister in Paris.

[Translation.]

ORIENTAL LODGE OF PARIS,
May 8, 1865, *(common era.)*

SIR: The lodge entitled Triumphant Friends, truly interpreting the fraternal elings which should animate all Free Masons, requests you to transmit to the merican people the expression of profound sorrow at the horrible assassination Mr. Abraham Lincoln.

As a worthy expression of regret, the lodge has decided to drape its banner mourning for three months. It sincerely desires the prosperity of your coun- y, the abolition of slavery, and the reign of liberty.

Please accept, sir, for yourself and your fellow-citizens, the expression of our rofound sympathy.

For the Lodge of Triumphant Friends,

MOTARD, *W. M.*,
No. 15 *Avenue Clignancourt.*

The UNITED STATES MINISTER, *Paris.*

[Translation.]

To the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe. In the name and under the auspices of the Grand Order of France. Chapter of Mars and the Arts. Union, strength, wisdom.

ORIENT OF PARIS,
May 11, 1865, *(common era.)*

To the Minister of the United States of America, greeting:

SIR: The sad misfortune which has recently happened to the great American epublic has vividly impressed us, and we meet, for the first time since the hor-

rid crime of the 14th of April, to protest most sincerely against the flagiti tendencies of that monstrous moral aberration, suggested by some sinister d trine, which would make an act of heroism and devotion out of a political sassination. But, for the honor of humanity, we behold with pride that en getic expressions of condemnation have arisen from all quarters against t insane act, this revolting doctrine.

And now, sir, suffer us to express the profound sympathy we feel for a peo that have destroyed slavery, the great social evil, and for the illustrious citiz who, amidst the hardest trials, has ever been true to the regenerative mission accepted.

Happy the country that gives birth to such men, and glory to the institutio in which such powerful individualities can be developed without danger to t nation. They are the true representatives of God upon the earth, who ha such a comprehension of his justice; and of them it may be said, they are se by Providence, the messiahs of civilization and progress. The work which th accomplish exalts them so high that they cannot be termed citizens of any pa ticular country, for they are citizens of all; and though one single nation m claim them, their name belongs to all humanity and their death becomes an un versal mourning. For this reason every lover of liberty has the right to we with you over the premature death of Abraham Lincoln. But a stronger bon a more intimate union, than the common tie united us particularly to his gre heart.

Abraham Lincoln was our brother. Let us not be astonished then that persevered so courageously in that moral work, the emancipation of the black in the name of the grand principle of human dignity, which he understood well. Like us, he knew that all men are equal, all brothers, whatever the race; and that there is nothing true but liberty, equality, fraternity, and justic

Be then, dear sir, our interpreter with the people of the Union. Tell the that we share their grief, that we participate in their hopes, and that we pra for peace over the entire land of America.

Bear our condolence to the bereaved family that has purchased the freedo of your beautiful and great country with the blood of such a mighty sacrific May the testimony of respect and sincere sympathy which reaches her from s many alleviate the heaviness of her incomparable sorrow.

The Lodge of Mars and the Arts, in solemn meditation, fired a funeral salut in honor of the illustrious dead, and decreed that the lodge banner should b draped in mourning of crape for the space of three months.

Accept the assurance of our distinguished sentiments.

LEON RICHER.

Adopted in solemn session, the 11th of May, 1865.

FELIX GUILLON, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Union, solidity, strength, fraternity. Scotch Lodge, No. 146, *The Right Lin Extract from the minutes of the session of April* 29, 1865, *of the lodge calle The Straight Line.*

The Free Masons of this lodge, in the Orient of Paris, unanimously decide t send an address to the citizen Vice-President of the United States, in expres sion of the profound indignation of all true friends of liberty and human meri at the odious crime that has deprived a great nation of one of her most nobl sons.

The name of Abraham Lincoln is indelibly impressed in the memory of a men; and the Free Masons of the Right Line express a wish that his blood, i

ving for the human race, may give life to the germ of liberty, that liberty which Abraham Lincoln devoted his life, and for which he died.

The brethren of the Right Line, moreover, give expression to the confidence y have in the prosperity of the great republic that has fought so bravely for abolition of slavery.

NENE, *Secretary.*

This is an authentic extract.

[Translation.]

SOVEREIGN CHAPTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE COUNTRY,

Paris, May 24, 1865.

SIR: The Sovereign Chapter of the Friends of the Country, in the valley of ris, expresses its cordial sympathy with the American people, and participates the numerous manifestations of sorrow which have come from all parts of the rld on account of the event that deprived them of their Chief Magistrate.

Immortal homage to the large heart that has inscribed the principle of human erty upon the Constitution of the country by the abolition of slavery. Glory our brother, Lincoln, who practiced the virtues inculcated by our order, and om masonry is proud to number among the number of her children.

Please send our tribute of respectful sorrow to the President of the American ion and to the family of the illustrious deceased.

Accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

A. H. MORIN,
For the Sovereign Chapter.

By order:

GRÉHAN, *Secretary.*

The MINISTER *of the United States of America, Paris.*

[Translation.]

From the lodge called L'Avenir to the Ambassador of the United States.

PARIS, *May* 25, 1865.

SIR: We fulfil a painful duty in expressing to you the profound emotion we el and the bitter regret we have for the death of brother, Abraham Lincoln. nough born in an humble and modest condition, he raised himself to the high- t rank in the republic by his perseverance in good, by the superiority of his aracter, and by the excellence of his principles. By the votes of the north was twice elected President. To him was reserved the glory of substan- ting the dogma of human liberty upon the ruins of expiring slavery, and of facing the shame that veiled the face of society for so many centuries. Dur- g the war that has been rending America, we admired the unwavering firmness his design, the loftiness of his views, the disinterestedness of his spirit, his udence in danger, his moderation in victory; and when the Atlantic's waves st the astounding news upon our shores, we uttered a deep cry of desolation d despair.

Rest in thy tomb, sublime and immortal dead! Posterity will proclaim that ou overcame the hydra of servitude, and crowned the triumph of liberty with e martyrdom of your life.

Receive, sir, the assurance our most distinguished sentiments.

GUILLET, *the Venerable.*
A. FAUZAIS, *1st Warden.*
ANTOINE BLATU, *Secretary.*
PAUL MARITAIN, *Speaker.*
CHARLES DORIOT, *Keeper of the Seals.*

Scotch Masonic Lodge La Prévoyance, No. 88, *Orient of Paris.*

[Translation.]

To the United States Minister at Paris.

SIR: The guilty hand that struck Mr. Abraham Lincoln to glut the v geance of an unrelenting fanaticism selected the noblest and most glorious fender of the three principles all humanity is endeavoring to realize, namel liberty, equality, and fraternity. The Masonic Lodge La Prévoyance, in ol dience to the Supreme Council of Paris, asks you to transmit to the people the United States the expression of sorrow and indignation felt by all its me bers on the reception of the news of the horrible crime.

We hope the blood of the great citizen who willed and proclaimed equal of races in his country will be the last spilled in such a glorious cause a that the crime will have the effect of fecundating the germ of liberty and f ternity already planted in the soil.

President Lincoln died for his country and for humanity; and our lod would be pleased to see all nations join in the erection of a monument to h memory in one of the public squares of New York.

Accept the assurances of our sympathy with the great nation you represe

J. A. HUET, *Ven'b.*
H. CHANDELIER, *1st Warden.*
REBIERRE, *2d Warden.*
D. PARENT, *Secretary.*
L. QUANQUIN, *Orator.*

By order:

DESGARDINS, *Keeper of the Seals.*

Saint John's Lodge, No. 147. *The Heroes of Humanity. Extract from t minutes of the working-book.*

[Translation.]

ORIENT OF PARIS, *May* 20, 1865.

SIR: All free masonry mourns the death of the President, Abraham Lincol and this lodge also regrets the loss of a man who was not only an honor to o order, but the firmest support of your young republic.

We lament the death of the great citizen, the chosen spirit who trampled t prejudices of ancient routine under his feet and undertook the defence of t oppressed, devoting his entire life to the abolition of slavery. An indefatigab worker, impressed with the greatness of his cause, he spared no sacrifice to a complish his mission. He was struck down at the moment of victory, and h blood confirms the work of freedom. A true martyr to liberty, he could y pardon his murderer.

Assure his widow, his children, and all your citizens of our whole sympath time only can assuage their grief, and his spirit will be their protection.

Accept the assurance of our affectionate sentiments.

By order of the lodge:

A. BAILLEUX.
JULES GONJAT.

Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Minister at Paris.

he Ancient Accepted Scotch Rite. Universi terrarum orbis summi architectoris gloria ab ingeniis. Ordo ab chao.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 17, 1865.

o the Minister of the United States.

SIR: As interpreter of the sentiments of Scotch masonry in France, I must xpress to you the just indignation and profound sorrow felt by all our lodges hearing of the odious crime which has deprived North America of her illusious President, Mr. Lincoln, whom we had the honor to count among our rothers. He had done his duty, hard and difficult as it was, and all that reained for him to accomplish was easy and agreeable. The world saw in him e repairer of all the evils produced by the most sanguinary of civil wars. His ords of clemency and benevolence, coming spontaneously from his heart, were gerly accepted by the world; and the Scotch masons, whose thoughts and cts are directed by the spirit of charity, join in the same hope of all generous uls. The blow that felled one man has wounded a whole nation and deprived of its greatest glory; and, though it has disturbed our happy predictions, we ill hope his spirit will rule in the councils of his successor.

Have the kindness to convey to your new President the expression of our aternal sorrow, and to make known to the unhappy widow our participation her misfortune. May she find some consolation in the expressions of symathy that reach her from all quarters of the globe.

We thank you in advance for the favors expected, and ask you to accept the xpression of the sentiments with which we have the honor to be, &c.,

VIENNET,

Grand Commander of the Scotch Rite, and Member of the French Academy.

[Translation.]

LODGE OF HENRY THE FOURTH,
Paris, May 15, 1865.

SIR: It is with feelings of profound grief that this lodge heard of the crime hat strikes all Europe with consternation. At their first meeting, after paying just tribute of regret for the martyr of a holy cause, they unanimously reolved to address a testimonial of their sympathy to you, the representative of great nation, the most generous and free on the globe, and which has been so ruelly tried.

While we express horror at the assassination, we confess admiration for your nstitutions, which sustain you in this terrible catastrophe. God will not suffer he blood of the just to be spilled in vain. Abraham Lincoln's work will not erish with him; the total abolition of slavery was his inspiration, and it will ver be a venerable crown of glory to his memory. It is the only thing that ffords consolation for the irreparable loss; and you will finish the good work vorthy of a people who are determined to maintain the highest rank by acts of ivilization and humanity. Progress is your motto, your supreme law, and the ssassin's dagger cannot arrest it; you understand it, and your magnanimous ation will take a noble revenge for the death of Abraham Lincoln by fulfilling he dream of his life.

With this token of mourning saddening our hearts, accept the sentiments respectful esteem we have for you and the nation you represent.

J. POULAIN,
ACOVEY,
P. DUBOE,
J. LAVERRIERE,
BERTIN,
Delegates of Lodge of Henry the Fourth.

Mr. J. BIGELOW.

[Translation.]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, ORIENT OF PARIS, *May* 15, 1865.

SIR: The members of this lodge rejoice in the restoration of the Am rica Union, while they lament the loss of the great man who gave so many proo of his devotion to progress.

His cowardly assassination has filled us with sorrow, for he was dear to u for more than one reason. Has any living man practiced so well the humar principles inculcated by free masonry? And who is more deserving of the re grets of their brethren?

We ask you to be our interpreter to the President of the Union in the ex pression of our regrets and sympathies, and in the hope that the great nation the United States will prosper, in spite of traitors and assassins; for principle outlive men.

In its session of the 6th instant this lodge ordered a triple mourning salut in memory of Brother Lincoln, and resolved to drape their banner in mournin for the space of three months. The resolution was unanimous.

Receive the expression of our most distinguished consideration.

The Venerable, A. H. MOZIRY,
For Perseverance Lodge.

Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Minister in Paris.

[Translation.]

SIR: The respectable lodge, Admirers of the Universe, Orient of Paris, joinin in the sentiments expressed by the whole fraternity in France, begs you to re ceive their regrets at the horrible crime that has taken from a great nation it first citizen, and added to the martyr list of humanity the pure and gloriou name of Abraham Lincoln.

The respectable lodge has decided that a salute shall be given in sign o mourning, for ten years, on the anniversary of the mournful event.

This first tribute paid to the memory of Brother Abraham Lincoln, the lodg expresses its confidence in the eminent qualities of his successor Mr. Johnson and is pleased to see in his love of justice the qualities of heart that augur a peaceable administration.

The lodge requests you to be the interpreter of its sentiments to the grea American nation.

LEBARE.

Mr. BIGELOW, *U. S. Minister, Paris.*

[Translation.]

THE SCOTCH HIVE, *Paris, May* 26, 1865.

SIR: Free masonry is moved with just indignation at the atrocious crime tha has deprived it of one of its most illustrious representatives, and has already

pressed its reprobation of the act; nor can the Scotch Hive remain mute on ch an occasion; it met expressly to protest against political assassination, and transmit to brethren beyond the sea, as well as to the inconsolable widow, eir condolence for the loss of the eminent American citizen and the zealous ason who has proclaimed the great masonic principles of liberty, equality, and iternity.

It was therefore decided unanimously that the lodge banner should be draped mourning for three months, and that at each session a salvo should be given in nor and to the memory of the very illustrious brother, Abraham Lincoln.

Accept the assurance of the distinguished and fraternal sentiments of all the embers of the Scotch Hive.

Venerable, T. ELIOT,
G. LECREUX,
BOSSUS,
CHENEVAUX,
CAUX,
H. RAFIN,
BISSON,
G. DUEER,
H. BAUVIER,
ARCHAMBAUD,
Delegates.

UNITED STATES MINISTER, *Paris.*

[Translation.]

The Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem to the Grand Lodge of New York.

EXCELLENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHERS: At the sound of the sad news iat has filled the world, the hearts of all French masons were filled with grief. hey shed tears of sympathy for the glorious death of one who had handled ie hammer, square, and compass, the living insignia of our immortal society, id then arose to the head of the American people by his genius, his virtues, id his spotless life. The holiest causes have always had their martyrs, as a ecessary kind of consecration; and Abraham Lincoln is one of these, the noblest ictim of his duty.

This lodge mingles its regrets with the other lodges of French free masonry. t does not forget that if all people are brothers, those of France and America re more so than any others; and we hope this will give supreme consolation to ie soul of Abraham Lincoln.

No, a villain's crime cannot destroy the immortal work of the great citizen. A nal peace and the abolishment of slavery—the just fruits of his glorious acts, a orthy recompense of his martyrdom—will show the world once more what the evotion of a noble heart can do against the fanaticism of ignorance.

We are, &c.,

Z. NURSE.
E. CHIRI.
LANTRIN.
AGRULLY, *Keeper of the Seals.*

[Translation.]

Homage rendered to the remains of Mr. Lincoln by Harmony Lodge.

To their brethren in America:

Lincoln is dead! The body of the victim of a mad assassin has disappeared rom the surface of the earth, but his spirit is immortal. This spirit soars above he tomb where rest the mortal remains of one who was—

——— "a man, a ruler, and a sage;
A truly worthy model of the age."

While angry discussions are disturbing a continent, a simple, unknown ma who earns his daily bread by the honest labor of his hands, is studying to im prove his mind in the silent hours while others are reposing; suddenly he sprin into light, and Lincoln is raised to the supreme rank.

He owns the virtues of a philosopher; the love of humanity is his strengt his sharpest weapon is persuasion.

A love for his country was a crown for which he gave his life, which h offered as a sacrifice to his people.

Now wondering Europe knows his name. Low jesters deride him no more pride-corrupted individuals taunt him no more with poverty; infamous enemi of progress bend before the Titan, to whom nature gave the figure of a giant, an God the spirit of a hero, who became the regenerator of his people.

His blood spilt in America by the base assassin's hand will fertilize the con tinent of Europe. The assassin was the representative of the enemies of pr gress.

Lincoln's name is now defended by all nations, and the example of his virtue is sealed by his blood upon the frontispiece of the temple of nations.

Venerable, LE HALLE.
ARMENAULT.
LEBORGNE.
AND MANY OTHERS.

By the unanimous authority of Harmony Lodge.

LEBESQUE, *Keeper of the Seals.*

Letter addressed to the editor of Temps.

[Translation.]

Mr. EDITOR: The indescribable act which has just torn from us F** Abra ham Lincoln, member of the Grand Lodge of New York and President of th republic of the United States of America, has profoundly afflicted all Frenchmen

Thus the members of the Lodge Saint Pierre des Acacias, at their sitting o Thursday, the 27th of April last, testified the profound grief they felt by a pe culiar demonstration (*en tirant une triple batterie de deuil*) in memory of tha noble victim. Every one thought that the blood of Lincoln would be the con secration of the principles of liberalism, so courageously and so nobly explained and upheld by that great citizen.

The members of the lodge Saint Pierre des Acacias will wear mourning fo three months for the death of their brother, Abraham Lincoln.

Have the goodness to accept, &c.,

J. HAART, *Ven.* ** *d'Honneur.*
HIMET, *Ven.* ** *Titulaire.*
LOUIS REDEN, *Orateur.*
RICHARD, 1*st Surveillant.*
PAULOMIER, 2*d Surveillant.*
E. BRAS, *Secretaire.*

Address of the Lodge of the Fraternity of the People, in the east of Paris, to the American Free Masons, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Lincoln.

[Translation.]

The Loge la Fraternité des Peuples has profoundly felt the great grief which has agitated the world on the receipt of the news of the horrible outrage to which F** Lincoln has fallen a victim. F** of America, the masons of France

ent the irreparable loss of the virtuous citizen, of the great politician; but y know that with them and by them slavery will be annihilated, and that sacred cause of liberty will shine forth in a great triumph which is at hand, lorious compensation for the deep grief of this sad period.

E. DENISE, *Ven.* **.

[Translation.]

SCOTCH LODGE, No. 146, THE RIGHT LINE,
Paris, May 13, 1865.

ITIZEN PRESIDENT: The crime by which Abraham Lincoln has perished rives humanity of a glorious example, the United States of an eminent magis-e, and masonry of a brother.

The fratricidal war which has made thousands of victims, was deplored by the re world with indignation; the murder of one man strikes the moral universe h stupor, but it is a sign that illuminates the abyss. Religious sentiments, ial and political principles, unite in producing a deep emotion in every human rt; it is at first a feeling of grief, but becomes by time and reflection a source reat instruction.

Glory to the man whose death joins religions, nations, and individuals in one mon mourning. Glory to the nation whose trials are admired by the uni-se, whose destiny is beyond the reach of human passions.

Citizen President, you have united the national strength in one patriotic bond. good men, all upright souls are with you. The United States are aiding , and the universe is looking on.

GAUTRIN, *Venerable.*
DR. HENRY RUELLE.
G. RAMIER.

By order of the Secretary:

MENOT.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *June* 12, 1865.

SIR: In remitting through your hands the eulogies and funeral orations which superior grand honorary conservator and the grand president of the masonic er of Misraim have dedicated to the memory of President Lincoln, the sove-gn grand council general is happy, through me, to express their feelings of mpathy for a great people, of admiration for a great citizen, of their attachment an admirable principle.

President Lincoln's death was a calamity, the cessation of war is a blessing, d President Johnson's administration may be of great service to humanity.

Let national law have its course, and teach wicked men that they cannot shed ocent blood in vain. Let them be condemned if justice demands it, and let rope learn, let the civilized world know, that with strength and right there may magnanimity and clemency to pardon, where there has only been injury and red.

Such are the feelings of this lodge for their worthy brethren in America.

With great respect and high consideration, I am your humble servant,

GIRAULT, *Grand President.*

The UNITED STATES MINISTER.

[Translation.]

The allocution delivered by M. Massol, president of the Loge Renaissance

MM * * F. F. * *: I propose to you a manifestation of regret for the l
Mr. Lincoln. I have nothing to say about his death; it is well known to you
as well as his life. Let it suffice for me to remind you that it was after hav
gone through all the graduations of labor that he attained to the most emin
post to which a man can aspire, that of president of a great nation of free m

Lincoln will be hereafter a great type of humanity, of honor, of courage, a
loyalty. He is one of the purest and most faithful expressions of democra
History, indeed, will tell with what good sense, what firmness, what moderat
he has known how to direct the affairs of the Union under the most difficult
cumstances, without exceptional laws, without having recourse to dictato
power, preserving the preponderance of the civil power, aided in so doing, it m
be said, by the republican virtue of such generals as Grant, Sherman, and Sherid

Lincoln is the veritable emulation of Washington, if he has not surpassed h
However that may be, they are two names inseparable in the memory not o
of Americans, but of men in all countries.

If Washington founded the Union, Lincoln firmly maintained it.

If Washington assured the liberty of his fellow-citizens, Lincoln has endow
a portion of the human family with that liberty. He has forever closed t
hideous sore of slavery.

If Washington laid the foundations of the true form of democracy, Lincoln l
made it possible throughout the world. He made the ideal for all.

To Washington and Lincoln—one sprung from the ranks of the aristocra
the other of the humblest extraction—is owing the firm settlement of that univ
sal confederation of which free masonry has long been the model according
philosophical views.

All the virtues possessed by Lincoln are masonic virtues, symbolized in o
degrees of initiation.

When an apprentice, he purged his mind of all the subversive passions, whi
was an indispensable preparation for the good conduct of life.

As a companion, he had learned to live orderly by labor, and a scrupulous o
servance of right and justice, a course which was marked out by rule, square, a
compasses.

Finally, like Hiram, he succumbed to the blows of an outrageous pride
having remained inflexible in the discharge of his duty. He is the moral m
par excellence.

Is that all? No, M * * F * *; that sample of honesty, above all tempt a tio
that loyalty, courage, moderation, sense of justice; that inflexibility of p
sistence in the right road—all these qualities were enhanced in him by
admirable simplicity and goodness, and that was his characteristic trait.

Indeed, his public life was terminated by an appeal to fraternity, concor
and peace, addressed to the conquered rebels, and in proclaiming the politic
rights of the men of color whom he had freed. This is, in my view, his high
honor. A working man himself, he showed what the government ought to
for men of that class: abolish all servitude, and modify the institutions aft
the requirements of justice, while liberty never failed to be respected.

And now, M * * F * *, however painful may be this death, it will alter nothi
in the destinies of the United States. The people who have the happiness
govern themselves are not at the mercy of events like these, even though t
most distinguished and useful among them fall. They experience no humiliati
fears. Moreover, if the slave owners were already conquered, the blow of t
14th April ruined them forever in public opinion, and in the conscience of t
people.

Confidence, then, and hope. Only let the memory of Lincoln, of that citizen the world, remain in each of us as an incentive to emulation, as a model and guide. This grandeur in simplicity must not die. Let it always therefore be present to our minds, and may it become fruitful.

[Translation.]

Lodge of St. Augustus, the Beneficent, to the Grand Lodge of New York.

In a solemn session on the 21st of April last, our lodge expressed its sympathies for the United States. It decreed to wear mourning for three months in Lincoln's memory, and to send funds to purchase tools and clothing for the colored freedmen,

We have always been for your cause, dear brethren, because it is that of humanity. The curse of excommunication is now taken from the blacks. Lincoln followed Washington.

No threatening cloud now hangs over that glorious country, justly called the republic of the United States. Its coat of arms has now no bar sinister to disfigure it. We mourn over the heroic victim of the struggle that has ended so gloriously. Mothers are shedding their last tears; entire families are ruined; homes are deranged with grief; orphans seek with hagard eyes those whom they called their parents; all are mourning.

Terrible hate has separated provinces, families, and citizens. Men who used to give their hands turned to take each other's hearts, and hundreds of thousands of their pale bodies repose under the earth that has been fecundated with their generous blood. Let us mourn.

This dividing gulf has at last been filled up by the body of a great man. Alas! you had to make the greatest sacrifice. Abraham Lincoln was struck by Judas; a master-piece of nature has been destroyed by a horrid being, the best piece of nature's work.

Your sublime cause has had the sublimest martyr. Let us lament him. But he who came into the world, like Jesus of Bethlehem, to take away its sins, has given his life in vain for the good of his countrymen. Slavery is dead, as well as Lincoln, and is now reposing in its final tomb. With its mortal memory human dignity is raised to immortality. The ancient institution may leave its traces here and there in savage lands, but slavery will soon disappear from the face of the earth, and the spirit of the great martyr will aid in its destruction. And you, dear brothers, will imitate the example of the model man, that has been left for the good of the world. His head and heart were perfect. First the son of a laboring man, he was an apprentice; then he became a journeyman, and last a master, thus realizing our masonic symbols. He learned, he loved, he worked, he suffered, he persevered. Glory be to his memory forever!

In the work of emancipation, his intelligence has been shown in traits of fire; his heart is protected by the halo of martyrdom. One can do good by imitating Lincoln, and more good by circulating his biography, which is a second gospel. Begun in America, and will spread abroad in the world.

Accept, dear brethren, the expression of our most fraternal sentiments.

Venerable, DELABY.
1st Warden, JACQUIN.
2d Warden, BEAUGRAND.
JOBLOT, *Keeper of the Seals.*
A. CARETTE, *Orator.*
L. DIZIER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Address of the French Committee of Emancipation to the President of United States, May, 1865.

PARIS, *May* 1, 1865

A committee is formed in Paris under the title of the French Committee Emancipation, for the purpose of corresponding with the societies founded America, England, and other countries, to aid the entire abolition of slavery, t education and assistance of the freed families, and the publication of all fa connected with that great cause of humanity.

The committee is provisionally composed of the Duke de Broglie, form president of the committee of 1843 for the abolition of slavery; Guizot, of t French Academy, honorary president; Laboulaye, of the institute, presider Augustin Cochin, of the institute, secretary; Audley, Prince de Broglie, of t French Academy; Leopold de Gaillard; Charles Gaumont, former member the committee of 1848; Leon Lavedan, Henry Martin, Guillaume Monod, Cou de Montalembert, of the French Academy; Henry Moreau, E. de Pressen H. Wallon, of the institute; Cornelis de Witt.

The first act of this committee was the presentation of the following addres

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, faithful friends of the United States, sc of the French nation who fought for the independence of your nation, perr themselves to address to you the expression of the sentiments produced in th soul by the horrid crime which has placed in your hands the functions of Ab ham Lincoln and the care of his memory.

He did not die in battle among the soldiers of the Union; he perished by t hand of an assassin. He is dead, but his country still lives, and his death m be beneficial to it if the United States, suppressing the horrors of the first en tion, will lament their President, imitate him, and listen to him still, instead avenging him.

We French have also experienced civil war; more than once have we se the most noble and innocent victims sink under unexpected blows in the mi of sanguinary struggles. The hand of a murderer has always perpetrated th acts. Crimes are isolated, glories are national. The guilty man seals his o fate as well as that of his victim. Leaving the assassin in the shade of his nominy, let us think only of the dead, and let us repeat the sentence that m have been the supreme wish of his soul, "May my blood be the last that shed."

Punish the guilty, punish those monsters, hateful alike to all parties, w murder men by the side of their wives and attack the sick in their beds, but not suffer indignation to seek revenge afar.

The only vengeance worthy of Abraham Lincoln is the purification of co science, the return of opinion, the melancholy glory shed upon his name, a especially the energetic union of his successor with his ministers, his genera and the representatives of the people to finish the work that he began so nob

History will perform its part. We will show his soul in no pompous langua but in the simple praise of his life and of his words, or rather by his acts and by language.

A simple smile pervaded Europe in the autumn of 1860, when it was hea that an obscure lawyer from the little town of Springfield, in the State of Illino was seated in the place of the great Washington, and that he had left his mod mansion to advocate three causes: the integrity of the national territory, t supremacy of the Constitution, the limitation and perhaps the suppression slavery. The smile was broader when we learned that this President, onc

rpenter, a boatman, and a clerk, had to carry on war, to triumph over the evil signs of Europe, to quell domestic dissensions, and to contend with military, ancial, and political difficulties all at the same time.

In fact, he was neither financier, nor general, nor director, nor diplomatist, r seaman; he was only a man of the people, honest, religious, modest, and termined; who had read nothing but the Bible and the Life of Washington fore he was twenty-five years of age; who had known no other school than at of life; had no instructor but labor, no protector but liberty.

It is hard to comprehend in Europe, in spite of our love of equality, how a an can reach the highest rank without protection, and how he can sustain himlf without pride. We cannot see the power an honest man finds in the two eat weapons—conscience and patience. These qualities formed the whole rength of Mr. Lincoln. It was his secret.

On the morning of the 11th of February, 1861, a few friends attended him to e railway station in Springfield. He started after his election, alone and without an escort, to be inaugurated as President.

"My friends," said he, "no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived ore than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one them lies buried. A duty devolves upon me which is greater perhaps than at which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He ever would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which e at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid hich sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for pport: and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine ssistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain."

He who pronounced this touching farewell had not yet been inaugurated, and he south was already in arms.

Federal electors were chosen on the 6th of November, 1860, and the majority 180 out of 303) were favorable to Lincoln. South Carolina raised the standard f revolt on the 20th of December. On the 11th of January, 1861, the governor f that State ordered the commander of Fort Sumter, near Charleston, to surrender. Major Anderson, commander of the fort, consulted the new President on he 6th of February, and answered, "If you beseige me, if you begin the civil ar, *the responsibility will rest upon you.*"

Calm and firm, in spite of these provocations, the President in his first message (4th of March, 1861) addressed to the insurgents these words, which clearly how the origin and true causes of the war.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you; you can ave no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath egistered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most olemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended; and his is the only substantial dispute.

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective ections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must; there must be submission on he one side or the other. If a minority secede, another minority will secede rom them, and thus cause ruin. Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy."

These words were uttered on the 4th of March, and on the 12th of April, at our o'clock in the morning, the first cannon was fired by the south. President Lincoln believed so little in the long continuation of the war, that on the 15th of April he only called out seventy-five thousand men to arms; but he was so

firmly resolved to maintain the Constitution, and to interpret it in favor of h man liberty, that in passing through Philadelphia a short time before his ina guration, even in the hall where the Declaration of Independence was sign in 1776, he said:

"I have often inquired what great principle or idea it was that kept this co federacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of t colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Indepe dence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due tin the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. Can the country saved on this basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest m in the world if I can help to save it; but if it cannot be saved without givi up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender i I am ready to live for this principle, or, if God so ordains it, to die for it."

He was assassinated; but the war is over, the Union exists, slavery is d stroyed; and before he fell, Mr. Lincoln entered the rebel capital, and on th morning of his death he publicly eulogized the brave adversary, Robert Le whom his brave generals had just conquered, thus honoring him who had su rendered his arms.

He lived to raise the national Union colors in Richmond just four years fro the day when, invited to raise the national standard on Independence Hall, h said:

"Besides this, our friends had provided a magnificent flag. I had to raise it and when it went up, I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength o my own feeble arm; when the cord was pulled and it flaunted in the brigh glowing sunshine of the morning, I hoped it was a propitious omen. I was th humble instrument in its elevation; the people had made it, and arranged th machinery for its hoisting; and if I can have the same generous co-operation o the people of the nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunt ing gloriously."

After having laid aside the emblems of his power, in the midst of war and i the face of calumny, to submit to a new election, at the moment of his second inauguration on the 4th of March, 1865, he pronounced these memorable words, which have become a solemn testament:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away; yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and la-ting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Admirable words, and well worthy of him who wrote again, at the end of his message of the 1st of December, 1862, in which, after delaying, waiting, suffering for two years, he finally resolved to propose the abolition of slavery:

"Fellow-citizens, we cannot avoid history; the severe trial we are now undergoing will stamp us with honor or dishonor to the latest generation."

Upon you, Mr. President, has the guardianship of that honor and the heritage of that great man devolved. Like him, you were a working-man; like him, you have gained bread, knowledge, esteem, and power, by the sweat of your brow; like him, you bravely defended the Union in the Senate; like him, you hate slavery; like him, you are surrounded by great ministers, great generals, that hate would have laid with him in death. It is your duty to enter into the

timents of Abraham Lincoln, and to finish the work of force by conciliation. Peace, amnesty, union, liberty, new posterity! These were certainly the desns of Mr. Lincoln. Such are the vows of the civilized world. Be generous victory, after having been inflexible in contest.

Europe did not expect to see a commercial people become warlike, without military spirit lapsing into despotism. Europe did not expect to see four llions of poor slaves resist the temptation to revolt, and twice save a country t persecuted them, by furnishing it brave soldiers, and exciting an external inest, an emotion of opinion which probably prevented intended interventions. rope did not expect to see the north, caught unprepared, conquer the south, brave and well provided.

But spare us more surprises, and console us for the length and the calamities the war by a prompt, solid and generous peace among all the citizens of that tion to which has been given the beautiful name of The Union. The future ll say that Washington founded it, that Lincoln and you rebuilt it. May his od be the last shed!

[Translation.]

Citizen Ambassador: At the news of the horrid death of one whom two rlds admired yesterday, and lament to-day, the young men of the schools tend the expression of their grief to the United States representative. e openly proclaim our sympathy for the brave defender of that great cause of tice, called in America, emancipation of slaves, in Europe, liberation of the pressed.

In President Lincoln, we weep for a fellow citizen; for no country is shut up w; and our country is that where there are neither masters nor slaves; where ery man is free, or is fighting to become free.

We are the fellow citizens of John Brown, of Abraham Lincoln, and of Mr. ward. We young people, to whom the future belongs, must have the courage found a true democracy; and we will have to look beyond the ocean to learn w a people who have made themselves free can preserve their freedom.

He who died was a citizen of that republic, where the great men are not conerors who violate the rights and privileges of the people, but the founders and ardians of their independence, like Washington and Lincoln.

Honesty and simplicity, energy in their struggles, moderation in victory, spect for liberty, always and everywhere; these are the admirable qualities of ncoln, of all of the elect of the American people. How magnificent compared th the meanness of those *elect of God*, whom ignorant or servile historians duce as worthy examples in our old Europe.

To murder such men is to kill the law itself. In a republic, where laws are ade by a free people, all those who are intrusted with the administration of e laws, and those who take a solemn oath to obey them, and never violate em, these men are sacred; to kill them is to commit the most detestable of imes, and such murderers are termed assassins, as their victims, like Lincoln d Seward, are called martyrs of justice and liberty.

The President of the great republic is dead, but the republic itself shall live r ever.

In the name of those who composed the meeting.

A. REY,
Student of Medicine.

[Translation.]

Permit us to present to your excellency, as members of the international co
mittee of the Darien Canal Company, the expression of our warmest sympa
and profound sentiments of sadness, on account of President Lincoln's de
Many of us have lived in the great republic; they know the country and
devoted to your cause. They lament the great man who is no more.

We must also say, on this sad occasion, that we will never forget the ma
of benevolence we have always had from your government, and particula
from Mr. Dayton, your lamented predecessor, up to the last moments of
existence.

Accept the expression of our respectful sentiments.

Members of the company for the obtaining of the American canal thro
the Isthmus of Darien.

MOUGEL BEY,
President, Aumale Street, No. 10
CROCHARD.
E. FORTIN.
CH. DU BREIL,
Marquis of Rays.
CH. DU BREIL,
Marquis of Rays.
For Count Amphernet and Emile de Solminihac, N. CORDIER.
B. DE CASTRO.

His Excellency Mr. BIGELOW,
Minister of the United States of America, in Paris.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 1, 1865.

In its session of the 28th of April last, the general committee of the natio
union for commerce and manufactures, passed, by acclamation, the followi
resolution, moved by its president:

"The general committee, interpreting the sentiments of the society it rep
sents, before proceeding to regular work, express their profound sympathy
the American people, and join in their regrets for the assassination of Mr. Linco
President of the United States. We feel a horror at the odious crime of whi
the illustrious man has been a victim."

We have the honor of transmitting to you our annual circular, which sho
our association to have among its members forty-two mayors and about fo
thousand merchants.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which we have t
honor to be your very humble servants,

ALLAIN NIQUET,
President of the General Committee of the Union.
PASCAL BONNIN,
Director.

The UNITED STATES MINISTER.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 2, 1865.

SIR: Instruments as we are to works of reconciliation and peace, we cann
remain silent at this event that has excited the indignation and sorrow of
civilized nations.

We now come in our turn to pay a tribute of admiration to the memory of
t great and good man who has so nobly served the cause of humanity, and
express the profound regret we feel at the death of Abraham Lincoln, the
ble martyr of duty. As his existence was an honor to our age, so every co-
nporary laments his exit from this world.

Honor to the country that produces such paragons for modern society. They
e the glory of labor and religion in their most liberal forms, of all virtues that
e the bases of liberty and public prosperity.

With such citizens it is not astonishing that America pursues the realization
the principles contained in its immortal Declaration of Independence: "We
ld these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they
e endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among
ese are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Accept the expression of our sentiments of high consideration and cordial
mpathy.

HENRY CARLE, 46 School street,
WITH 10 OTHERS,
In the name of the Universal Religious Alliance.

MR. BIGELOW,
United States Minister in Paris.

---

opy of an extract of the proceedings of a conference of the pastors, ministers and elders of the national churches of France.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 9, 1865.

The pastors, ministers and elders of the two national churches of France, Reformed Church and Church of the Confession of Augsburg,) united in con-
rence on the occasion of the annual religious meeting, and justly moved at the
atastrophe which has taken away from the United States their pious and wise
resident, experience the need of expressing to their brethren of the United
tates their profound horror at the assassination of their glorious President,
nd at the attempt on the life of his eminent minister, Mr. Seward, and their
opes that the great citizen who presided over the destinies of America may
ave, in his successor, a worthy follower of his generous and Christian enter-
rise.

This expression of their sincere sympathy will be presented to his excel-
ncy the minister of the United States at Paris by the president, the vice-pres-
lent, and the secretaries of the conference.

PARIS, *April* 27, 1865.

A true copy:

H. BLAWE,
One of the Secretaries.

His Excellency the MINISTER *of the United States of America.*

Letter addressed to madam, the widow of the late President of the United States, and sent to the care of the United States Minister at Paris.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *April* 27, 1865.

MADAM: We learn with stupor the horrible crime which has plunged in
nourning your family and all the people of the United States, and which has
hanged rudely into lamentations the song of triumph and thanksgivings. The
ame of Abraham Lincoln embodied, in our estimation, one of the greatest
auses with which heart can be inspired, and it is just at the moment

when that cause is crowned with victory, after a cruel struggle, that he whom the triumph is mainly due, perishes, the victim of an unaccounta fanaticism. Only this was wanting to complete the horrors of slavery, consecration of victory, and the glory of the defender of liberty. Madam, do not seek to console you with the idea of the glory henceforth attached the name of your husband, whom future ages will rank, as we do now, am the benefactors of the human race. But directing your attention, as well our own, to something higher, let us adore the mysterious will of God who h deigned to make of Abraham Lincoln one of those powerful workers that employs in the accomplishment of his designs, and who has allowed him to taken away from this world after the gloom and labor of the combat. We sociate ourselves from the bottom of the heart in your grief, which is not o a national mourning but extends throughout humanity.

We pray God to console you as He alone can do, and show you, by fait him whom we mourn in that eternal glory of the kingdom of Heaven, wh God gathers all his children, illustrious or obscure, around Jesus Christ, w gave his life to save the world. We pray that the indignation excited by t horrible act may not change the thoughts of charity which ought to crown t work of emancipation. May God now finish that work, and confer his ben dictions on the people of the United States, who have been so cruelly tried, a on you, madam, whose grief we share, and on the many thousand souls wh have each borne their tribute of suffering in this violent intestine commotion the country.

In the name of the conference of pastors, ministers of the Holy Evangel, a the members of the consistories of the two national churches of France, (R formed Church and Church of the Confession of Augsburg.)

L. VALETTE, *Pastor,*
President of the Conference.
DE CONNICH, *Vice-President.*
CAHOUS, *Pastor, Secretary.*
H. BLAWE, *Minister,*
H. E. Secretary.

His Excellency the MINISTER *of the United States.*

[Translation.]

MR. PRESIDENT: The Constitution of your country has forever put Amer ican democracy beyond the possibility of being affected by the violence done t persons. Where liberty reigns, where the law alone governs, the first magis trates may perish without shaking or even threatening the institutions. Regre and indignation may agitate the people, they cannot be seized with fear. W know that these are the holy conditions enjoyed by the people of the Unite States by reason of their institutions.

Permit us, however, to express the grief we feel at the death of the citize who has just fallen a victim to assassination. Abraham Lincoln will be la mented as he has been admired by the French democracy. What finer model indeed, can we have than that great man of the people—that laborious man sprung from the humblest ranks, and coming to be the first magistrate of hi country, and remaining the faithful servant of the laws?

Tell the people of the Union, Mr. President, that we associate ourselves with their sorrow as we participate in their hopes. Slavery is dead; liberty wil never die; and the triumph of the great republic is assured.

(Here follow the names of the editors of the four papers: the editor in chie of the Temps, being A. Nofftzer; of the Opinion Nationale, A. Guerault; the Avenir National, A. Peyrat; and the Siecle, L. Havin.)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *June* 9, 1865.

IR: I was struck with horror when I heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's
h. The illustrious genius and worthy magistrate did not live to enjoy the
y of his great deeds. The abominable crime of his death ought to be
nged. Justice will be done, but unfortunately the most guilty will not re-
e it; but they will wither like the weeds in barren fields. His memory
be venerated by all nations living; and generations to be born will yield
homage. Rash assassins have spilled a precious blood; but it will cry
d from earth for vengeance, and its voice will be heard afar.
Iorrid slavery is no more. Europe rejoices at it; let the world rejoice. A
order of events will rise, and men will be blessed whose hopes had almost
ished. The black has a right to enjoy liberty as well as life; and now he
it in America.
May the successor of the deceased be worthy of his place, and finish the
or to be done; then the world will chant a chorus of *gloria in excelsis, in
ulo supremo.* Amen.
Accept the expression of my highest consideration.

IMBERT, *Ex-Professor, &c.*

Mr. JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

J. C. Lusine to Messrs. Seward.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 25, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: There are names which explain the condition of a country, and
. Lincoln's is one of them. The illustrious citizen who protested against
very and assassination has fallen a victim to fanaticism.
In dedicating this day a *sprig of anemone* to the memory of your glorious
rtyr, thus joining in the prayers of thousands, be assured that my heart also
tests against assassination, whatever may be its motive, and particularly
inst that of which you yourselves, together with your friends, came near be-
the victims.
Mr. Lincoln placed entire confidence in you, gentlemen, and you may believe
t a poor French workingman feels intense satisfaction in your speedy re-
very, because he sees in it a determination on your part to finish the task be-
n by President Lincoln, and to attend more devotedly to the cause of the
ves liberated by your blood and his.
May peace hereafter preside over your noble efforts.

J. C. LUSINE,
No. 26, *Bernard street, Paris.*

Enclosed is a printed sonnet taken from the Phare de la Loire, May 2, 1865,
itled: *Un Rameau d'Immortelle.*)

[Extrait du Phare de la Loire du 2 Mai, 1865.]

UN RAMEAU D'IMMORTELLE.

LINCOLN, grand citoyen, fils de la liberté,
Intègre magistrat, vertu digne d'Homère;
Toi qui n'oublias point ton berceau ni ta mère,
Gloire de l'Amérique et de l'humanité!

Ton devoir est rempli : Ton ombre avec fierté
Voir l'esclavage en vain quêter un victimaire,
Il n'a pris que ton corps; le crime est éphémère...
Ton œuvre à toi s'envole à l'immortalité !

Aussi, comme une femme au fruit de ses entrailles,
Le Sud au Nord uni pleure à tes funérailles :
Ton sang dicte la paix au peuple fier géant !

Reçois donc, ô martyr de la liberté sainte,
Des travailleurs Français dans le deuil et la plainte :
Un rameau d'immortelle à travers l'océan !

J. C. LUSINE,
Employé, ancien ouvrier relieur.

28 AVRIL, 1865.

Alfred Monod, lawyer at the council of State.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *April* 27, 1865

I will express to you without delay the very sincere and profound sorrow the news of the horrid catastrophe that reached us to-day.

The loss of a man like Lincoln is a cause of mourning for all in the world w have at heart the triumph of liberty and democracy.

Mr. Seward's death is a blow almost as terrible.

Allow me to inform you of a fact you will certainly be glad to learn. T different religious Protestant societies are now holding their public annual c ferences. The Evangelic Society assembled yesterday evening. The Rev end William Monad announced the horrid news to the astounded assembly these terms :

"The terrible manifestation of wickedness of which we have heard to-d has struck us all with consternation.

"President Lincoln has been assassinated.

"We cannot give full expression to our feelings at such a loss. We are discouraged ; it is even the abolition of slavery that God has sealed with L coln's purest blood.

"Let it be known to our brethren in the United States that we mourn w them their greatest citizen.

"John Brown, Abraham Lincoln ! both were martyrs to a holy cause.

"John Brown was the first, God grant that Lincoln may be the last !"

Accept the homage of my very sincere and respectful devotion.

A. MONOD.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 3, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln fell a victim to the most execrable crime known, at the ve moment the Union was saved by his firmness, patriotic energy, and moderati

The Sunday Courier boasts of being the first among French newspapers embrace the American cause from its beginning, and to advocate the ideas which Mr. Lincoln made himself a martyr ; and to-day we express the profou grief his unexpected death has caused us.

This great citizen belonged not only to America, but to the entire hum family ; and his death is felt by all those of old Europe who believe in liber law, and justice.

When the northern armies entered Richmond, we felt that the last ramp

lavery had fallen, and we rejoiced in the victory; now we ask the right to
icipate in your mourning.
f America wants this good man's memory to be handed down to future gen-
ions in a monument of marble, we will be the first to contribute our humble
as we were the first to help the glorious cause in our journal.
Accept the assurance of our respectful and devoted sentiments.

PH. TARGET,
E. VILLETARD,
Responsible Editors of the Sunday Courier.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the republic of the United States of America, May, 1865.

[Translation.]

The works of Satan fill the earth with pain;
The world is now mourning one of his wicked deeds.
Who has not heard of his last exploit?
The news is carried by the tolling of a bell.
Public welfare now demands that we be all united;
Let feelings of jealousy be laid aside;
We only think of saving our country.

Free and noble children of America!
The hero of the great republic is no more;
He who, when in danger, saved its flag!
Washington will receive him as a brother,
But the world will mourn him more than Washington.
The universe will sing a hymn,
And say he went down as a martyr to the tomb.

When the madman in his fury struck the sage,
The human race was shocked with horror and remorse.
Why should just men tolerate such fiends among them?
If such men were less common now, in France,
We would ne'er regret so many crimes.

God cries in his anger, vengeance;
Justice wants another bloody sacrifice,
And Lincoln fell, the victim of innocence.
Like Christ, like Brown, he was a martyr.
He died to save his country and to free the blacks.
Now his holy reign is over,
Forget him not, ye generous sons of Ham.

Let us now look up to heaven,
And ask his immortal soul,
Freed from the trammels of the flesh,
If his work was not perfect.
The world moves on, and men rejoice
That freedom is restored to all.
Some may not bless him now;
But ere they die they 'll see the good he did,
And praise him.

AUGUSTE L'ALLOUX,

Former interpreter of Du Petti Thouars, Bruat and Hamlin, Bachelor of Arts, professor of English, first primary free teacher, 38 *Chaussée du Maine, Paris.*

[Translation.]

34 TAITBOUT STREET, *April* 29, 186

DEAR SIR: I should have written to you sooner in expression of my ings at the horrid news, but I was sick when I first received it; yet, sick was, I lectured last Thursday, on Franklin, at the Conservatory of Arts Trades, and spoke of President Lincoln. Never in my life, as a profes have I found so much sympathy. The audience applauded three times v great enthusiasm, not for the speaker, but for the noble victim of a base as sination. You should see how general the excitement is in Paris; it is m greater than I expected. Cochin, Broglie, and myself are drawing up an dress, which I am sure will be signed by the most important men in Fra

What more can we do? If I can be of any service to you, dispose of and consider me one of your best friends.

Do not take the trouble to answer this unless you have some import communication to make, for you must have many letters to write; but w you write to Washington, assure Mr. Seward how much I am interested his situation, and that I wish his speedy recovery. Mr. Seward is now m necessary to America and to the whole world. Adieu.

Your very devoted,

ED. LABOULAYE

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 20, 1865

SIR: I have the honor of sending you with this letter several copies of ode I have composed in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and two letters, one the widow of the great man, and the other for Mr. Johnson, now President the United States.

I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will send them to their desti tions in the shortest possible time.

You will also do me the favor to fix a day when I can have a brief int view with you.

Accept my sympathy for your glorious country, and the assurance of r most distinguished consideration.

PAUL THOUZERY.

To Mr. BIGELOW,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 20, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: To one whom Abraham Lincoln loved and associat with him in his great work, I send an ode addressed to the memory of th great man.

May my verses find an echo in every American heart! May your worth citizens aid you in the labor you have undertaken! You only were worth to succeed Lincoln.

The ode I send you to-day will prove, I hope, that the sympathy of t world is with you.

To eulogize the dead in presence of the living is honoring the latter, b showing them that we confide in their genius and in their impartiality.

I am, with respect, Mr. President, your humble admirer,

PAUL THOUZERY.

To Mr. JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

À ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ODE.

I.

Oui, ce n'est que trop vrai, la fatale nouvelle,
Dont eût voulu douter notre raison rebelle,
S'est confirmée, et tout nous pient son affreux sort;
Et les peuples tremblants, dans l'un et l'autre monde
Sentant leur cœur saisi d'une douleur profonde
Disent en pleurs: LINCOLN EST MORT!

Il est mort, ce héros digne des temps antiques
Que ne puis-je aujourd'hui, dans des chants homériques,
Apprendre à l'univers quels furent ses bienfaits,
Rappeler ses vertus, parler de sa sagesse;
Il vous a surpassés, vieux Nestors de la Grèce!
J'en veux pour preuve ses hauts faits.

Il est mort, mais du moins son œuvre est immortelle;
Sa gloire, désormais, rayonnera plus belle,
Comme le Christ, il a gravi son Golgotha,
Et son sang répandu sur un nouveau Calvaire,
Pollen délicieux, fera germer sur terre,
Les rêves d'or, qu'il enfanta.

Il est mort, avec lui périra l'esclavage,
Son martyre à nos yeux en est un divin gage,
Son vœu le plus ardent ainsi s'accomplira:
Des bords de l'Orénoque, au rivage du Tibre
Et du Tage à l'Indus, tout homme sera libre;
Au grand livre chacun lira!

Il est mort, mais du moins sa tâche fut complète,
Il est mort sur la brèche, ainsi qu'un noble athlète;
Quand on a bien vécu, qu'importe le trépas?
Pour le penseur, mourir, n'est-ce donc pas renaître?
C'est est transfigurer, devenir un autre être,
Puisque l'âme ne périt pas!

II.

O toi dont l'aveugle furie,
A semé la terre de deuil,
Wilkes Booth, traître à la patrie,
A genoux, devant ce cercueil.
Héros d'un drame épouvantable,
Maudissant ta haine exécrable,
Viens courber ta tête coupable,
Devant ces restes adorés,
Viens écouter la plainte amère
Qui, de tous les points de la terre,
Monte vers la céleste sphère,
Sortant de nos cœurs atterrés.
Ton audace égala ta rage,
Mais ton projet avortera.

Et l'Amérique, avec courage,
Toujours vers son but marchera.
En vain, tu frappas ta victime,
Sache-le bien, jamais le crime
Ne pourra rendre légitime
Le plus odieux des desseins;
Et ton nom, maudit-d'âge en âge,
Par l'humanité qu'il outrage
Sera cloué, sur une page,
Au pilori des assassins.

III.

Et toi noble martyr que le monde révère,
Toi, qui des opprimés voulais être le père,
En vain tu succombas sous le plomb meurtrier,
Ton nom, le plus grand nom, de toute république,
Rayonnera toujours au front de l'Amérique
Comme un splendide bouclier.

Quelle étoile jamais fut pareille à la tienne?
Comme Franklin, issu de race plébéienne,
Parti des derniers rangs, fils de ta volonté,
Tu montas, tu montas jusques au rang suprême,
Puis JUSTICE ET DEVOIR furent ton diadème,
Et ton sceptre, la LIBERTÉ.

Comme John Brown, ce Christ de l'humanité noire
Tu brilleras sans cesse, au zénith de l'histoire,
Les siècles à venir encor te béniront,
Et, plus vil fut celui qui t'arracha la vie,
Plus belles, désormais, malgré l'infâme envie,
Tes œuvres étincelleront.

Dors en paix, dors en paix dans tes langes funèbres,
La raison, chaque jour, dissipe les tennèbres
Que répandaient sur nous l'ignorance et l'orgueil;
De ces rudes fléaux nous chasserons la race,
Et nos fils heureux, en marchant sur ta trace,
Ne rencontreront nul écueil.

—

Salut, salut à vous, martyrs de la pensée,
Chacun de vous travaille à l'œuvre commencée,
Et de la même foi vous dressez les autels;
Depuis celui qui prit, sans trembler, la ciguë,
Chacun de vous ressent quelque douleur aiguë,
Salut, vous êtes immortels!

Oui par vous notre terre où tout se renouvelle
Verra régner un jour la paix universelle,
L'amour entre ses fils mettra l'égalité!
Et l'homme comprenant enfin le grand dictame,
Sentira tressaillir et résonner son âme
Au grand nom de fraternité!

AVRIL, 1865. PAUL THOUZERY

[Translation.]

9 Villa St. Michel, (Batignolles,)
Paris, May 17, 1865.

he triumph of the federal cause, or rather of justice, in America made every t friendly to liberty palpitate with joy. Why should sorrow come in such gic manner to change the sentiments of harmony and concord that seemed rround this generous successor of Washington at a time when his modera- and tranquil virtues promised a perpetuity of peace? What a grand and e duty he had to perform after what he had done already with such calm gy. In sacrificing such a man, blind passion, we have no doubt, consecrated nemory while it conquered and killed forever the worst of causes. Such the sentiments I have endeavored to express in the language of my adopted ntry in honor of that beautiful American republic of which I would like to e the glory of being a citizen, and to the eminent magistrate for whom the ld now mourns.

ou will honor me much, sir, by accepting the dedication of this ode, and owing upon its author a benevolent regard.

have the honor to be, with the most profound respect, your very humble obedient servant,

F. CAMPADELLI,
Ex-Lieutenant of Italian Volunteers.

Ion. Mr. Bigelow,
United States Minister at Paris.

ODE.

aham Lincoln, ou le triomphe de l'Union Américaine, dédié a l'honorable Monsieur Bigelow, Ministre des Etats Unis.

Le monde gémissait de cette lutte immense
Où s'exaltait l'orgueil et l'insigne démence
D'olygarques brisant le pacte d'Union,
Pacte sacré, portant en sa puissante séve
Des destins que n'ont pas les conquètes du glaive
Pour conduire à son but la grande nation.

De Washington pour eux lœuvre serait chimère—
Quand ce héros vengea la liberte, sa mère,
Contre les oppresseurs d'un monde en son berceau,
Afin de lui donner sa base légitime,
Il groupa sans effort, par un lien intime,
Des Etats fraternels sous un même drapeau.

Et ce labeur, scellé du sang de tant de braves,
Fondé par la vertu, pure de ces entraves
Que l'ambition forge au profit des tyrans,
A constamment fleuri près d'un siècle prospère,
Donnant à l'Univers l'exemple salutaire
Du saint respect des lois qui fait les peuples grands.

Si l'Europe se plaît à se faire une idole
De tout usurpateur sans frein qui les immole,
Dictant pour toute loi sa seule volonté,
Sur ce sol généreux, immense champ d'asile,
Conviant l'homme fort à le rendre fertile,
Le premier fruit vital est dans la liberté.

Là, ce n'est pas en vain que tout mortel l'implore :
Du faible elle est le droit, et le puissant s'honore
De toujours maintenir son niveau respecté.
Alors, chez lui, talents, génie, honneur, fortune,
Au lieu d'être un danger pour la cause commune,
Sont les gages certains de sa prospérité.

Aussi, quelle grandeur au vieux monde inconnue
L'Amérique atteignait, depuis la bienvenue
De l'ère où Washington vînt affirmer ses droits !
La Maison-Blanche a vu sans garde prétorienne,
Sans licteurs, sans l'éclat de la pompe ancienne,
Des magistrats plus grands et plus fiers que des rois.

Droit moderne, salut ! Et voila ton prodige !
Palais de la vertu, salut ! car ton prestige
Ne vient pas d'un pouvoir par la force usurpé :
Quiconque en tes lambris pense, agit ou respire,
N'est grand qu'en subissant et maintenant l'empire
Des lois qui font l'honneur d'un peuple émancipé.

Eh quoi ! des héritiers de ce plan magnifique
Où se développait la grande République
Ont osé le briser, sous le prétexte vain
De cette liberté qui serait leur victime,
Si, triomphant avec l'esclavage, leur crime !
Ils lui faisaient subir un affront souverain !

Mais le droit s'est levé dans sa virile force :
Tout un peuple a flétri cet infâme divorce
Que pour eux seuls rêvaient d'orgueilleux citoyens :
Et, saisissant le fer contre la ligue impie,
Il a vaincu—laissant toute haine assoupie
Quand ont mis l'arme bas ses aveugles soutiens.

Gloire, honneur à LINCOLN ! homme d'une foi pure,
Qui porta le fardeau si grand, sans dictature,
Sans violation du temple saint des lois ;
Honneur à ces guerriers loyaux, vaillants et fermes,
Qui des rébellions ont pu franchir les termes,
Sans jamais imprimer de tache à leurs exploits !

Ils atteignaient déjà l'heure de la concorde—
Amérique ! c'était un éloquent exorde
Pour la démocratie en marche d'avenir—
Que peuvent désormais les sophismes néfastes
Dont se parent encor les tyrans et les castes,
Quand devant eux surgit l'ombre de ton martyr !

O crime ! ô trahison ! dans ton revers suprême
Tu glisses dans le sang et l'ignoble blasphème—
En vouant pour jamais à l'immortalité
Un champion du droit clément, dont la grande âme
Est l'auguste rachat de ce tribut infâme
Qu'une race payait à la fatalité !

F. CAMPADELLI,
Ex-Lieutenant des Volontaires Italiens.

PARIS, *ce 1er Mai*, 1865.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *June* 7, 1865.

OST ILLUSTRIOUS EXCELLENCY: I have the honor of sending you a copy
ıy letter to Mrs. Lincoln and the illustrious nation whose destinies are in-
ted to your hands. You will see in it the faithful expression of my senti-
ts for the great statesman Abraham Lincoln. You will find, at the same
, an antidote to the plague which threatens America by the crime of Dr.
kburn.

do not doubt but the papers will make known this remedy by publication,
thus snatch from certain death thousands of victims, if the dreadful plague
ld break out.

ay God give you the light to lead the great nation of the United States to
ighest destiny, is my most cordial wish for you, whom Providence has
d to the eminent post of President.

eign to accept the humble homage of the distinguished sentiments with
h I have the honor to be your excellency's very humble and most obedient
ant,

J. H. VRIES.

he PRESIDENT.

[Translation.]

May 3, 1865.

ONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Abraham Lincoln has fallen a victim to the most
rable outrage at the moment when the re-establishment of the Union was
red, thanks to his own firmness, energetic patriotism, and moderation.

he Courrier du Demanche, among all the French journals, may boast of the
r of having been from the first day of the struggle, and without hesitation,
defender of the views for which Lincoln has lost his life; and we come to-day
xpress to you the profound grief which all my brother editors feel at the
h of this great citizen.

t was not only to America but to the whole of humanity that he belonged.
blow which fell upon Lincoln has been felt by all those who in our old
ope believe in liberty, in law, and justice. It was but a few days ago, when
armies of the north entered Richmond, we felt, on thinking that the last
part of slavery had fallen, all the joys of victory. We now ask of you,
ay, the right of taking part in your mourning.

oes America desire that marble shall transmit to future generations the mem-
of that good man, who steadfastly remained, in spite of the most fearful
s to which the head of a government could be exposed, the faithful servant
he laws. If your country will consecrate his glorious memory by a monu-
t worthy of it, we should claim the honor of being foremost in this act of
itude, as we have been the first to welcome the double election of this ever
trious victim.

Receive, sir, the assurance of our profound respect.

P. TARGET.
E. VILLELARD.

[Translation.]

he editor in chief of the journal, The Europe, has addressed the following
er to MM. Harvin Peyrat, Guerault, and Nefftzer, editors in chief of the
le, the Avenir Nationale, and the Opinion Nationale:

MAY 2.

GENTLEMEN AND DEAR CONFRÈRES: By the side of that experience—those
ons and examples which have been left to the world by the life and death

of Abraham Lincoln—must be placed that great feeling which is alone cap. of presiding over the universal renovation, the feeling of joint responsibi

"Yes, before the death of the great republican citizen the hearts of all men have been united in the same sadness, the same convictions, the same ho

"I will, therefore, dear confrères, send you, in the name of the editors printers of the republican journal, The Europe, the most sympathatic in y address, to citizen-President Johnson.

"It is not so much the feeling of regret which unites us around the tomb Abraham Lincoln as the joy of placing there the cable which will hencef connect European democracy with American institutions.

"Sincerely yours,

"GREGORY GANESCO.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *April* 27, 1865

General Count Faubert, former minister plenipotentiary from Hayti to Ro and his son, Fenelon Faubert, secretary of the Haytian legation to Madrid, j sent to the United States minister plenipotentiary in Paris the expression their sincere sympathy, and the horror they felt on hearing the news of the dou assassination of President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State.

The United States MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
near the court of the Tuileries.

An address from French West Indian colonists in Paris to citizen John Bi low, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Uni States of America at Paris.

[Translation.]

CITIZEN: Only a few days ago the glorious news of the final triumph emancipation reached us, and we, children of the Franco-American colon devoted to your cause, were in the midst of our rejoicing when the terrible ne of President Lincoln's death came to trouble our mirth.

Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious President of the great republic, the benef tor of humanity, is no more. He has fallen a victim of his devotion to liber pierced by a slaveholder's dagger.

If we rejoice with you in your victories, we must also mourn with you t immense loss to the republic and to humanity. But we fear not for the cau of the Union and the universal abolition of slavery. An odious crime has be committed in vain; it has failed in its aim. Abraham Lincoln died a martyr liberty, with a halo of glory purer than any that ever crowned a statesman, a his works shall live after him.

The providential mission of the United States fortunately does not depe upon the life of a single man, and the liberty begun by Abraham Lincoln, are sure, will produce worthy successors of him who was brave in war, ma nanimous in victory, and who will ever live to be the first in the hearts of t whole world.

We have the honor to be your very humble and devoted servants,

A. MICHELY, *Guyana.*
E. GUERIN, *Guadeloupe.*
E. LACOUNIÉ, *Martinique*
AND 17 OTHERS, *from Guyana and the French Antil*

m the legation of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, at Paris, to the United States Minister.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *May* 9, 1865.

have just received a telegram from Teheran, expressive of the horror felt
he government of his imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia at the news of
assassination of Mr. Lincoln.
am requested by him to express to you his great regrets on this occasion,
to ask you to transmit them to your new President.
ccept the assurance of my very high consideration

SULEYMAN RHAN,
Persian Chargé d'Affaires.

lis Excellency Mr. BIGELOW,
United States Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

---

his Excellency John Bigelow, Envoy Extraordinary

IR: We have learned with the most profound emotions that our beloved
Chief Magistrate is no more; that at the height of his fame and usefulness
has been stricken down by an assassin's hand. Our joy over the nation's
verance from the horrors of civil war is turned into mourning, by an event
cking to humanity, and lamented by every friend of liberty and law.
eparated as we are, temporarily, from our native land, and standing amid the
pitable altars of a people associated with our most cherished traditions, our
rts impel us to give some expression, through you, of our sorrow and our
pathy.
Ve beg to assure you that we share the grief that fills the hearts of our
ntrymen at home, and mourn with them the loss of the illustrious citizen,
wise magistrate, the just, pure, and good man.
et, while we mourn this incalculable loss, we would gratefully remember
Providence which spared him to his country until he had successfully
led us so near the end of the strife.
lis firmness, his justice, ever tempered with mercy, his faith in the dignity
rights of man, and his absorbing patriotism, were the inspirations of his
ial life, and, under God, have afforded us the happy vision of approaching
e and a restored Union.
our years ago he was wholly unknown to the world at large, and, except in
own State, had yet to win the confidence of his fellow-citizens. To-day,
r an ordeal as severe as ever tested ability and character, he is universally
pted as one of the few born to shape the best destinies of States, and to
e the most powerful impress for good upon the fortunes of the human race
f it was not reserved for him to create a nation, he was called most conspic-
sly to aid in preserving one against the most formidable armed conspiracy
aimed at the life of a State.
f, in the completeness of our institutions, it was not his office to add to the
guards of liberty for his own race, it will be his undying glory to have
d four millions of a feeble and long unbefriended people from bondage to
dignity of personal freedom.
he rights of humanity at last are vindicated, and our country is relieved of
reat reproach.
lready the world is claiming for itself this last martyr to the cause of
dom, and Abraham Lincoln has taken his place among the moral constella-
s which shall impart light and life to all coming generations.
Ve would here gratefully remember the words of sympathy for our coun-
and of respect for the fallen, uttered with united voice by the rulers and

people of Europe. We believe this event, which all humanity mourns, strengthen the tie of friendship which should ever unite the brotherhood States.

We would not in this address say more of the assassin than express abhorrence of his dreadful crime, but we lovingly remember that the last ut ances of him we mourn were words of clemency toward the defeated ene of his country: "With charity to all, and malice for none," he was superio revenge. "Peace and union!" These secured, there was little place in heart for the severities of justice.

It was this gentleness, united to an integrity and unselfishness of chara never surpassed, that won the hearts of his countrymen. We mourn not o the Magistrate we revered, but the friend we loved.

It is not for us to scrutinize the dealings of a just God; we bow before dispensations when least intelligible to human wisdom. But in sealing w his blood the work to which he was called, Mr. Lincoln has, we believe, b the means of placing upon more imperishable foundations the unity, the gl and the beneficent power of our beloved country. And if there be inspirat in high example, we know that his wise and upright policy in all our dome and foreign relations will be an additional guarantee for peace, charity, justice, throughout the civilized world.

We beg to assure you, and through you Mrs. Lincoln and her family, of deep sympathy in this their hour of affliction. We know how inadequate all human consolation, but it is grateful to us to assure the bereaved that mourn with them their irreparable loss.

To the honored Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whose death was also p posed, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Frederick W. Seward, and their fa lies, we wish also to express our sympathies, in view of their great perils a sufferings.

We deem it fitting to express to our distinguished fellow-citizen who succe to the Chief Magistracy our sense of the trying circumstances under which is called to his new trust. We find in the record of his long and useful pul career the basis of the most perfect confidence in his ability, his justice, a his patriotism.

We beg you, sir, to assure our fellow-countrymen, and the more immedi sufferers by the terrible tragedy, and the President, of these our most heartf sentiments.

We have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

N. M. BECKWITH,
JAMES O. PUTNAM,
JAMES PHALEN,
WILLIAM C. EMMET,
THOMAS W. EVANS, M. D.,
ROBERT M. MASON,
RICHARD M. HOE,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTONE, *Committ*
AND SOME TWO HUNDRED OTHERS.

PARIS, *May* 4, 1865.

Reply of Mr. Bigelow.

GENTLEMEN: I respect and share the emotions which have inspired t address. I shall have a melancholy satisfaction in communicating it to the whose stricken hearts have the first claim to its consolations.

The crime which has provoked this impressive demonstration from the lo Americans in Paris is one which unites all the elements of human depravity

r largest proportions. Its victims are among those whose loss at the pres-
moment the whole civilized world would most unanimously deplore. Upon
his compatriots, who knew best what a rare collection of public and private
ues went down into the grave with Abraham Lincoln, this blow has fallen
a peculiar severity, and I thank you for the faithful eloquence with which
have interpreted our common sorrow.

But no crime was ever committed that was not an involuntary homage to
ue. The war between the principles of good and evil is always waging;
if the Lamb that took away the sins of the world had to bear his testi-
ny upon the cross, why should he who proclaimed deliverance to a race of
dmen be safe from the treacherous hand of the assassin? How more appro-
tely could our great national reproach ultimate itself? Was it more than
oric justice to mark the grave of chattel slavery in the United States by a
ne that was never perpetrated, whatever the pretence, except in the interests
lavery?

Those who, like myself, are accustomed to search for the hand of God in the
enomena of human life, cannot but feel, as, after much reflection, I am led to
, that our people were never nearer to Him than at the dreadful moment
en we seemed, humanly speaking, most deserted. What revelations that
ne has made; what lessons it has taught, and will teach; what prejudices
as corrected; what hostilities it has suspended; what sympathies it has
akened! They are in every one's mind; they are on every one's tongue.
en here in a foreign land, and where what we most cherish in our political
titutions may be supposed to be but imperfectly comprehended, what Amer-
n has not been surprised and comforted by the spontaneous and universal
nonstrations of sympathy which our national bereavement has elicited from
parties, and from every class, from the humblest and from the most exalted?
ch a tribute was never paid to our country before; such homage was never
d to any other American. And why to Mr. Lincoln? Because his death,
l the time and manner of it, seem to have rendered his whole public career
ninous, and to make it clear to the most distant observers that our late Pres-
nt, inspired by a love which made all men his brothers, had been building
ser than they knew; that he had been fighting the fight of humanity, of jus-
e, and of civilization; and, finally, that he had been summoned hence to
eive a crown of triumph more enduring than that which was preparing for
n here.

It is not too much to say that during the long four years of our bloody strug-
with this rebellion the world made less progress in comprehending its bale-
origin and purposes, and the common interest of humanity in resisting it,
n has been made during the brief interval which has elapsed since this dread-
tragedy. By the hand of an assassin that simple-hearted and single-minded
riot has been transfigured, and has taken his place in history as the imper-
nation of a cause which henceforth it will be blasphemy to assail.

I was never so proud of being an American as when I learned with what
mparative unanimity my countrymen put the seal of their approbation upon
the sacrifices he had invited them to make by re-electing him to the Presi-
ncy. Nor was I ever more proud of being a man than since I have learned
his death how, during all his troubled administration, his public and private
tues have been secretly but steadily graving themselves upon the hearts of
nkind. My heart goes out more than ever to our brothers in foreign lands
o have shown such readiness to lessen the burden of our great affliction by
aring it with us.

I desire to join with all my heart in your expressions of sympathy for those
ose grief is yet too poignant to be assuaged by such considerations as these.
ay God sustain them, and in his own good time reveal to them the silver lin-
g which always lies concealed in the folds of the darkest clouds.

And, while weeping with those that weep, you do well to rejoice with th who rejoice that God in his mercy shortened the arm that was lifted agai our venerable and illustrious Secretary of State and his noble sons. Had th too been swept into a martyr's grave, then, indeed, had assassination triumph But, thanks be to God, they still live, and in them lives on our lamented Pr dent. In their trials, in their disappointments, in their plans, in their hopes their triumphs, the late President and Mr. Seward were one. In Mr. Sewar escape the murderer of the President is deprived of every advantage that co possibly have tempered the remorse by which, for the remaining hours of wretched life, he must have been tormented. Swift justice has already overtal him, and he is now where we have no occasion to follow him, either with wrath or with our commiseration.

I had occasion, some three years ago, to warn Mr. Seward of plots matur then against the lives of leading loyal statesmen in different cities of our rep lic, intelligence of which had reached me here. His reply has acquired, fr recent events, such a painful interest that I feel justified by the present oc sion in reading it to you:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*Washington, July* 15, 1862.

* * * * * *

"There is no doubt that from a period anterior to the breaking out of t insurrection, plots and conspiracies for purposes of assassination have been f quently formed and organized. And it is not unlikely that such an one as l been reported to you is now in agitation among the insurgents. If it be so need furnish no ground for anxiety. Assassination is not an American practi or habit, and one so vicious and so desperate cannot be engrafted into our pol ical system.

"This conviction of mine has steadily gained strength since the civil war b gan. Every day's experience confirms it. The President, during the hea season, occupies a country house near the Soldiers' Home, two or three mi from the city. He goes to and from that place on horseback, night and mor ing, unguarded. I go there, unattended, at all hours, by daylight and moo light, by starlight and without any light."

* * * * * *

You will remark in these lines that same hopeful, confiding nature that thin eth no evil; that inextinguishable reliance on the good sense and manly i stincts of his country-people, which has sustained him, and through him, in great degree, the nation during four long years of trial which required, if a ever did, statesmen that walked by faith, and not by sight.

Among the many marvellous results of this great tragedy there is still one which, I am sure, you will pardon an allusion.

The fatal ball that raised Abraham Lincoln to the glory of a martyr, d charged a debt of gratitude to Andrew Johnson, for which nothing short of t highest national honors would suffice. Among the statesmen now living would be difficult to name one who, according to his opportunity, has placed h country under greater obligations than the constitutional successor of Preside Lincoln. With some experience of almost every condition of social life, he h passed through every grade of public distinction in the United States, from t lowest to the very highest, and he never quitted any public trust except for o of greater honor and responsibility. That could never be said of an ordina man. Mr. Johnson has now entered upon new and unprecedented trials. share fully your confidence in his ability to meet them all. It should be a ma ter of congratulation with us, in this hour of national affliction, that the mant of our lamented President should have fallen upon the ample shoulders of statesman so experienced, so upright, and so meritorious as Andrew Johnson.

A. L. G. D. G. A. D. L. U.

[Translation.]

ORDER OF PAU, *May* 18, 1865.

His Excellency Ambassador of the United States:

The regrets of the whole world accompanied Abraham Lincoln when he fell, mphant, from the murderer's bullet. His admirable good sense, his inviola- respect for the laws, his regard for the liberty and dignity of the people who trusted their destiny to him, his unwavering faith in justice and truth, have le him one of the most noble characters of modern times. In the first rank reat men, history will point him out as one of those rare modern examples rue patriotism, placing its strength in the practice of civil virtues. By this der the assassin has not gained his end. He has taken a precious life, but as not destroyed the existence of the American people; they, by their in- utions and the practice of liberty, are beyond the reach of such human nts.

This lodge, the cradle of Henry the Fourth, at Pau, under the sad circum- nces, regrets the great citizen, and has the greatest confidence in the great ublic of the United States.

A. LACOSTE.
FELIX ARRIA.
A. BIVOT.
A. DUMOULON.
A. VERRIN.
E. GENERSE.
P. ETCHEBARTER.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States at Paris:

SIR: The undersigned, residents and visitors at Pau, forgetting their politi- dissensions before such a national calamity as the dastardly murder of the President, Abraham Lincoln, beg leave most respectfully to convey to your cellency the expression of their horror and indignation at so criminal an act. They earnestly wish, moreover, through the medium of your excellency, to the testimony of their sympathy, in common with their own countrymen and the civilized world.

They have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants.

E. RORRUN GRAVES.
A. G. VAN ZANDT.
P. McCARTY.
THOS. McCARTY.
PRESCOTT HALL WARD.
JNO. A. POST.
EUGENE CRUGER.
AUSTIN L. S. MAIN.
CHAS. RUSH, *Vice-Admiral B. M. S.*
W. H. BEYTU, *R. A. B. M. S.*
ARTHUR NUGENT, *R. J. A.*
FRANCIS P. BLAIR RIGGS.
WILLIAM CORCORAN RIGGS.
A. S. DANIELL.
J. D. OGDEN.
J. M. WRIGHT.
MUSGRAVE HENRY, *N. S. V. C.* GEORGE TALBOT BAGOT.
C. O. SHEATFIELD, *Major General.*

[Translation.]

REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE, CONSISTORY OF PONS,
Pons, May 2, 1865.

I propose to sign the address which my colleagues, now in conference at ris, have had the honor to send to you for Mrs. Lincoln.

I join in the sympathetic regrets of that missive, from the bottom of my heart,

with good wishes to Mrs. Lincoln, and to the people of the United States, in great cause of liberty that Mr. Lincoln has carried through so victoriously.

Our souls were chilled when the fatal news reached us; our hearts sank hear of a man who was extending the olive branch to the conquered, from soldier to the commander-in chief, being shot by a miserable fanatic.

We regret to see your great nation lose that halo of glory—respect for the of the people. Your former Presidents could mingle among crowds of peo without a shade of danger; now, as with us in Europe, you must protect th by a hedge of bayonets. Let us hope that it may not be so; that this politi crime will remain solitary and alone in the history of your republic; so that the future, as in the past, you may teach Europe due respect for the repre tative of sovereign power.

We have the firm conviction that the death of your President will not prev you from liberating the last of your slaves; yet with that respect for the c quered, and that great charity of which Mr. Lincoln has given you such a g example, may God help you to finish the work, and shed his benedictions u the people of the United States.

I have the honor to be your very humble and most devoted servant,

BARTHE,

Pastor and President of the Consistory of Pons.

Mr. BIGELOW, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.*

The Friends of Perfect Union Lodge to the United States Ambassador in Par

[Translation.]

PERPIGNAN, *May* 31, 1865.

SIR: At its session on the 12th instant the Friends of Perfect Union Lod fired a triple battery of mourning to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the l illustrious President of the United States.

We have the honor of sending you, with this, an extract of the minutes of t session on the 12th, and a cantata composed for the occasion by two membe of the lodge.

We respectfully request you to have the kindness to transmit these doc ments to Mrs. Lincoln through the Grand Lodge of New York.

With great respect, your very humble and obedient servants,

Officers of the lodge: BOURGUET, *Venerable.*
RAYNAL, *Senior Warden.*
ROLLAND, *Junior Warden.*
HERNCOE, *Orator.*
MERIE, *G. de Seals.*
C. THOUBERT, *Secretary.*

Extract from the working book of the lodge of the Friends of Perfect Unio
Session of the 12th of May, 1865.

[Translation.]

The members being called to order, the master speaks:

"DEAR BROTHERS: An illustrious mason, a great citizen, the very de brother Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, fell by the pistol an assassin on the 14th of April last.

"A keeper of flocks, a laborer, a woodman, a lawyer, Brother Lincoln gre up to work, a self-made man.

"He abolished slavery. Honor to the memory of that good man who has
en of such signal service to the cause of humanity.
"Let us give, then, a triple battery of mourning to the memory of our very
ustrious brother, Abraham Lincoln."
Brother Vallarino then sang an anthem, composed by Brother Mercadier, and
to music by Brother Coll, a member of the lodge.
Brother Mercadier then speaks:
"May the song you have just heard bear beyond the ocean the expression
our profound regrets. May our affliction, mingled with that of the world,
nper the sorrow of the widow and children of the great citizen who has given
life for liberty.
"In destroying the last vestiges of slavery, he finished the task begun more
an eighteen hundred years ago, by the Just Man, who was crucified for wish-
g to free the human race.
"Lincoln's was a great mission upon this earth, and he has most nobly ful-
led it. May he live forever in all hearts! May his noble figure beam in the
ture and serve as a beacon to all friends of humanity.
"Let us then, my brethren, give a triple salute of joy, in honor of the great,
m, glorious, and immortal Abraham Lincoln!"
It was unanimously decided that the banner of the lodge should be veiled in a
ourning of crape for seven days; and that an extract of the minutes of this
ssion should be sent to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, with the
quest to have it sent to the widow of the very illustrious brother, Abraham
ncoln.

BOURGUET, *the Venerable.*
D. RAYNAL.
J. MERIE.
A. ROLLAND.
C. THOUBERT, *Secretary.*

Lodge of the Friends of Perfect Union to Mrs. Lincoln.

[Translation.]

MADAM: Some misfortunes are irreparable, and for which there is no conso-
tion; these have fallen to your lot, and the world deplores it.
These are not then vain efforts of comfort we extend to you, but simply the
mble tribute of the profound regrets that weigh down our hearts. If the pure
d holy life of your great husband made him the favorite of a great nation, his
ath has rendered him immortal.
The liberator of slaves had to be a martyr! Was not the Nazarene cruci-
d?
Lincoln is now surrounded by a halo of glory that ages can never efface; his
me will be forever blessed.
Be resigned, madam, to the inscrutable decrees of Providence, who needed a
eat soul to accomplish its designs, and fixed upon the man most suited to its
rpose.
We remain, madam, with the most profound respect, your very devoted ser-
nts.

The officers of the lodge: BOURGUET, *the Venerable.*
D. RAYNAL, 1*st Warden.*
A. ROLLAND, 2*d Warden.*
A. THERODÉE, *Orator.*
C. THOUBERT, *Secretary.*
J. MERIE, *Keeper of the Seals.*

Lodge of the Friends of Perfect Union to the Grand Lodge of the State New York.

[Translation.]

PERPIGNAN, FRANCE, *May* 31, 1865.

VERY DEAR BRETHREN: All friends of humanity shuddered with horror when they heard of the death of the illustrious Lincoln; and the world sympathizes with the great nation that trusted him with their destinies.

Our lodge takes part in your affliction, and that of the family of the lamented President.

We ask you, brothers, to be the interpreters of our regrets to the inconsolable widow, by transmitting to her the enclosed pieces to her husband's memory.

Accept our fraternal salutations.

BOURGUET, *the Venerable.*
D. RAYNAL.
A. ROLLAND.
C. THOUBERT, *Secretary.*
J. MERIE, *Keeper of the Seals.*

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT.

[Translation from Latin verses.]

From humble parentage and low degree
Lincoln ascended to the highest rank;
None ever had a harder task than he.
It was perfected—him alone we thank.

Did the assassin think to kill a name,
Or hand his own down to posterity?
One will wear the laurel wreath of fame,
The other be condemned to infamy.

Cæsar was killed by Brutus,
Yet Rome did not cease to be;
Lincoln by Booth, and yet the
Slaves in all America are free!

RIETI, *May*, 1865.

F. B.

Royal Scotch Lodge the Elect of St. Stephen. Courage, Charity, Discretion

[Translation.]

SIR: The Lodge of the Elect, at St. Stephen's on the Loire, has unanimously decreed to wear full mourning in memory of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the American patriot and martyr of human emancipation; and to make known to you the deep sorrow it felt at the news of the crime of which the illustrious President of your free America has been the unfortunate victim.

The five officers of this lodge are glad to communicate these facts, so consonant to their own feelings.

Accept this evidence of our regrets and sympathy, and of our respectful good wishes.

G. L. MARÉCHAL, *Venerable.*
FREYNET, *Warden.*
E. BESSY, *Keeper of the Seals*
AYMARD, *Orator.*
M. LIART, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

LODGE OF GOOD FAITH,
St. Germain-en-Laye, May 15, 1865, *(common era.)*

The Masonic Lodge of Good Faith, on hearing of the odious crime that de-
ved the United States government of its illustrious President, Abraham Lin-
n, experienced the same sorrow felt by the whole world. French free masonry
es not meddle with political passions; but as a body of enlightened men it
ofesses those great principles of humanity that your regretted President prac-
ed with so much skill and success.

The abolishment of slavery, the great work so long desired by civilized nations,
e sacred design of the wisdom and justice of all governments, was prosecuted
th tact and ingenuity by your predecessor, for which he has a right to not only
e gratitude of his own nation, but to the homage of everybody who recog-
ed in him the honorable representative of the liberal ideas adopted by the
man race in this age of progress. This spirit recoils before no obstacle, but
its onward march crushes tyranny, intolerance, and prejudice.

No, this assassination cannot destroy the great fundamental principles of uni-
rsal morality. Martyrs may fall under the cruel blows of blind fanaticism,
t truth will rise more radiant and triumphant out of the darkness where igno-
nce and obstinacy sought to bury it. As ardent propagandists of masonic
th, which is one day to unite all men, we will escape all future imminent
ngers.

In completing the noble task of your predecessor you will be sustained in the
ered duty by our good wishes and our prayers in the accomplishment of this
manc labor.

Under these unexpected circumstances the Lodge of Good Faith adopts your
eas of universal happiness, and is proud to say it joins you, heart and soul, in
e sympathetic bonds of love for the public good.

Our wishes will be satisfied if you deign to receive, at this solemn moment,
e respectful homage of our fraternal sentiments, and the assurance of our pro-
und and sincere affection.

PERROT, *Venerable.*
P. FONTAINE.
MAYER.
DAMBRINE.
AND MANY OTHERS.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

---

ldress sent to Madam Lincoln by a great majority of the students of the Faculty of Protestant Theology at Strasbourg.

[Translation.]

STRASBOURG, *May* 5, 1865.

MADAM: The undersigned, students of the Faculty of Protestant Theology
Strasbourg, identify themselves with the great sorrow caused by the crime
which President Lincoln has been the victim for having re-established the
nion and destroyed slavery.

They know that even should the powers of evil triumph momentarily in the
rld, Christ will reign in the end, and with Him justice and liberty.

Receive, &c., in the name of the subscribers.

E. L. PRUVOT.

[Translation.]

STRASBOURG, *May* 9, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln's life was a long homage paid by that honest man to t rights and liberties of the people who elected him. His death is a public cala ity, deplored by all those who believe in the providential mission of the repu lic of the United States. But they are comforted in remembering that no pr vate misfortune, however great it may be, can prevail against a cause found on justice, or against institutions based upon liberty.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg, signing this address, have the honor of aski you to accept the expression of their sentiments of profound condolence for t death of Abraham Lincoln.

A. SCHMIDT, *Prof. of Theology.*
CH. GEROLDE.
A. SCHALLER, *Minister.*
BOUVARD, *Proprietor.*
V. GEISTOD.
C. F. SCHMIDT.

AND MANY OTHERS.

Mr. BIGELOW, *United States Minister in Paris.*

Address of the working classes of Tarare.

[Translation.]

TARARE, *May* 4, 1865.

The working classes of Tarare, profoundly moved by the death of the illu trious citizen Lincoln, President of the great American republic, the equal o Washington, associate themselves, heart and soul, with the addresses of the st dents and the four journals of Paris—addresses so conformable with the tr sentiments of liberty, justice, and hope, and stamped with so grievous a sym pathy.

LAGANTE.
DEMANGÉ.
BOST.
GAY.
FAUXANT.
V. JAY.

AND SOME THIRTY OTHERS.

[Translation.]

TOURS, *May* 17, 1865.

SIR: I hope the address of the democrats of Tours will have a favorabl reception from you.

It was hard to obtain 208 signatures in a city where there is only one news paper, where the press only speaks the official language of the prefecture, wher liberty is limited by policemen and public functionaries, and where democracy' warmest partisans are among the common people.

Our document will reach you after passing through the soiled hands of ou hardy workmen, who cannot leave the sheet of paper spotless, whereon the have put their hearts with the signature of their hands to express their sym pathy for your great republic.

It is not you, a representative of a country where labor leads to the highes dignities of the nation, that will disdain our address because it carries the vis ble impress of hands devoted to work.

These are the hands that will break, in this country, all the bonds and fetters
t are put on liberty, under the specious pretext of measuring and regulating
gait; these are the hands that will shake most cordially those of your citizens.
Accept the assurance of our sympathetic sentiments for you and your country.

ARMAND RIVIÈRE,
Chevre St., No. 12.

Mr. BIGELOW,
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

[Translation.]

The democrats of the city of Tours applauded the victories gained by the
ion over the partisans of slavery. They always hailed with joy the triumph
the great cause of humanity, so bravely sustained by your Lincolns, Grants,
eridans, Shermans, and Sewards. But joy gave place to grief when they
rd that a madman had murdered the President of your republic, the great
izen, who, like Washington, had no other ambition than the good of his coun-
and of humanity, who sought to make no pedestal but of his civil virtues and
e respect for the laws of his country.

As precious as were the lives of Abraham Lincoln and of Seward, treacher-
sly assassinated by the fanaticism of slavery at bay, your republic is fixed
on such a solid basis that neither the poniards nor revolvers of monsters,
ough they deprive it of the best citizens, can destroy it or arrest the progress
its glorious humanitary conquests.

Tell your valiant and true citizens that wherever true democrats are found
eir hearts have felt the blow given to your country, and those of Tours will
happy to transmit beyond the sea their fraternal salutation to the great people
ho have severed the last chains of slavery, and have held so high and so firmly
e banner of liberty.

A. RIVIERE, *Lawyer.*
AL. BOUDROD.
MALERAT, *Merchant.*
GROGNARD.
PIMBERT.
L. DESMOULINS, *M. D.*
DESTOUR, *Retired Captain.*
BREAU.
AND 200 MORE.

To the United States Minister at Paris.

[Translation.]

The undersigned join in the same sentiment to reprove and condemn with all
eir might and deplore with all their soul the nameless crime that has taken
om the world and from great America the greatest of men and the most
nest of citizens.

Tell the people you have the honor to represent, that from this central part of
ance, the country of Lafayette and Mirabeau, hearts beat full of hope, though
pressed by the weight of deep grief, and confidence in the future of your
untry, made great and imperishable by liberty.

ARMAND BAZILL.
LOUIS GRENOUILLER.
A. THIOR.
L. PENOTT.
COLIN.
GOLS.
AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OTHERS.

VIERZON, *April* 27, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS OF PARIS.

[Translation.]

[From the Avenir National, April 27, 1865.]

The telegraph brings us disastrous news, and which will certainly give cau for mourning throughout the whole of Europe. President Lincoln has be assassinated. The great citizen has fallen a martyr to his cause, but to triumphant cause. The death of a citizen, however great and illustrious may be, can in no way compromise the destinies of a people surrounded wi democratic and free institutions.

But if it can be safely said that the triumph of the people of the Unit States cannot possibly become a question owing to the death of Abraham Li coln, one cannot help feeling a certain degree of apprehension from the disa pearance from the arena of politics of him who, with the prestige and authorit of spotless patriotism, might have served as moderator amongst his fellow citizens, carried away by the exultation of victory.

[From the Avenir National, April 28, 1865.]

Abraham Lincoln receives his reward—the only one doubtless which h would be ambitious to obtain if any ambition whatever could have entered th heart of that great citizen. The old and the new worlds are mourning for h death.

What is particularly striking in the effect produced here by this unexpecte intelligence, and which it is important to note, is the conviction universall entertained that the death of a man, however great he may be, can neith disturb public affairs, nor shake the institutions of the American republi Among a people really free, there are no men who are indispensable, nor mo providentially raised up. There are citizens; so much the better for that peopl if these citizens are great, devoted and honest like Lincoln; but, as there, it i the institutions which make the men; the grandeur of a citizen has never any thing detrimental in it to the happiness of the nation.

With the theory of providential men we begin with Washington, but w never know with whom we shall end; with the theory which designates me for the institutions, and which makes especially the greatest of them the pillar of the land, a commencement is made with Washington to end with Lincoln or rather not to end thus. The list goes on from one honest man to another from one good citizen to another good citizen. We see Andrew Johnson installe President, twelve hours after the death of Lincoln, bowing to the nationa representatives, speaking not of his rights, but of his duties, and declaring tha he will faithfully perform them.

The government of the United States is the freest, the mildest, and at th same time the strongest on the face of the earth, and what especially distin guishes the United States is not so much the courage with which they achieve their independence, as the wisdom with which they have constituted thei liberty. That a people driven to extremities should overturn their oppressor is the most common thing in history; what is more rare is to see a peopl sufficiently energetic to assert their rights, vigilant and firm enough to preserv them. To conquer liberty, to lose it, to possess it and not know how to enjoy it—that is to say, to be ignorant of the way to be free—such has been th spectacle afforded more than once by European democracy.

But to consolidate liberty after having acquired it, to seek the guarantee o liberty in vigorous institutions, to form around it the impenetrable rampart o

od laws, preserving it in this way from its own erratic courses, that is a secret ich antiquity never learnt, which Europe knows but little, and which the w world has revealed to the old.

It is in fidelity to principles that the guarantee of liberty is found; they are e light which in great political crises is a guide to men who preside over the stinies of nations, and it is because he has been devoted to liberty, even to rtyrdom, that Lincoln is lamented in the two worlds, and that he has, as we d three days ago, his appointed place by the side of Washington.

We acknowledge that he was not what is called a man of genius; and far m regretting it, we must rejoice at it, for it proves what can be done, even thout great talents, by loftiness and firmness of character, political honesty, d devotedness to the cause of justice and liberty.

A. PEYRAT.

[From the Avenir National, April 29, 1865.]

Many of our friends, faithful interpreters of liberal and democratic opinion, ll upon us to open a subscription to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln. Men like Lincoln, of whatever country they may be, are the glory of their ne, and it is befitting, for the interests and the honor of democracy, that a onument should bear witness to posterity of the admiration and gratitude of e cotemporaries. Reverence for those to whom liberty was dear, and by om its interests have been promoted, is a proof of the maturity and morality nations.

We join, then, without reserve, in the wishes of our friends; and if we con-lted only our feelings, we would immediately open the subscription. But less better advised, we believe that the initiative in this case ought to be t to the United States. They will take it beyond all doubt, and the whole democratic France will associate herself with the homage rendered by his low-citizens to the upright man, who in a crisis where so many passions ere let loose, and liberty was menaced with so many dangers, gave to the orld a rare example of moderation and respect for the laws.

The Avenir National will then open a subscription at its offices, and will in-cribe its name at the head of the first list.

A. PEYRAT.

[From the Avenir National, May 1, 1865.]

The northern cause is a cause doubly French; it is French by the traditions our international policy; it is especially so by the identity of our principles d interests. Thus, France, who sees all the parliaments spontaneously ad-essing to the United States an evidence of their sympathy, is astonished at e silence of the legislative chambers. This astonishment is well expressed the letter addressed to Mr. Schneider, and will be approved without reserve. As for the address, there is much reason to fear that it will not obtain the me approbation. Under circumstances like these, an address signed by the puties of the left must be a political act. Now a simple testimony of grief d sympathy is not a political act.

Lincoln represented the cause of democracy in the largest and the most iversal acceptation of the word. That cause is our cause, as much as it is at of the United States. This is what the address of the deputies ought to ve said, or said nothing at all. It should have expressed the sentiments ich M. Pelletan expressed, when he spoke at the close of the discussion on e address. That which the chamber, agitated and fatigued, was unwilling to ten to, is precisely that which ought to have been embodied in their address.

Such as it is, this address may be signed by everybody without distinction opinion, for the excellent reason that no opinion is either expressed or impli in it.

It is a manifestation without meaning, an act without character; and v believe that the address of the deputies on this occasion ought not to have be destitute of these qualities.

A. PEYRAT.

[From the Avenir National, May 3, 1865.]

The speech of M. Rouher and the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whic we published yesterday; the speech of M. Troplong, and the address of t journals, which we publish to-day, are a striking and unmistakable testimony the sympathy of France with the United States. The address of the fo journals adds nothing to what they have already said, each one individuall since the day when they learned the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. W might, therefore, appear to be useless as well as to have come late; but o confrères thought that a collective manifestation would give more force to t expression of our common sentiments, and we have not hesitated to identi ourselves with it. Under circumstances so solemn, it cannot be too often repeate in every variety of tone, that the triumph of the north is the triumph democracy; and we cannot express in too strong a manner to the United Stat the gratitude we owe them for the examples and lessons they have given us.

The United States have performed two great services, one to liberty, the othe to human dignity.

It was a very old axiom of a very old school of publicists, that the durab establishment of a democratic government was not possible in a country of gre extent and with a numerous population.

The United States extend over a territory thirteen or fourteen times as larg as France; they have a population of thirty-five millions, and from the mo moderate calculations, and without taking into account the constantly increasin emigration, North America, before the end of the present century, will contai from seventy to eighty millions, united by everything that can make a peopl great and strong—commerce, industry, the form of government, and the configu ration of the territory.

What dominates in this country, to which so great a past promises so brilliant a future, is not only the republic, it is the greatest democracy and the most abso lute which ever existed. And not only has this democracy endured from 178 but it has not ceased a single day to enlarge itself and to gather strength. "I know nothing so annoying," said Joseph de Maistre, "as the praises lavished on this infant in swaddling clothes; let it grow." The infant has grown; it now the most powerful republic that has ever appeared, a people with whic Europe has for a long time had extensive dealings, and who shares with her th empire of the seas.

Democracy, in its conception and affiliation, in the most radical spirit, is, there fore, not incompatible with great extent of territory, or the power and duratio of a great government. This has been demonstrated on the other side of th Atlantic, and that is the service which the United States have rendered to lib erty.

They have rendered another equally important to human dignity, in showin that the citizen has become among them great and powerful, precisely becaus he has been little governed; they have proved that the real grandeur of th State depends upon the high personal qualities of the individuals. In our ol societies power put the man in tutelage, or rather the man put himself in tha position in the hands of the government, whom he looked to for everything h

nted in life, and for solutions which no government, whether monarchical or ublican, could give.

The United States, on the contrary, have granted to public power just what s fit that that power should possess, neither more nor less. There the gov- ment meddles neither with religion nor education, nor with morals. It does , under the pretence of protection, hinder anything, impose restraints upon y one, or cause destruction of any kind. In demanding of governments what s not in their power to confer, we have multiplied problems and rendered the utions impossible. The United States have solved almost everything, be- se they have simplified everything.

The fundamental principle of society in the United States is, that each draws own conclusions and acts in an independent manner. The citizen has entire erty of action; but this liberty is granted to him at his own risk and peril. Go ahead; depend only upon yourself." Such is the motto of the American; l this motto, applied as well to political as to private life, has made a great ple and great citizens. This is the service that the United States has ren- ed to human dignity.

We should look in vain elsewhere for such examples, such lessons, for so val- le a subject of political observation; we cannot borrow everything from a ple, and there are many things in America which are unsuitable to Europe. t that which we should avail ourselves of everywhere is experience, because erience, being applicable to things in general as well as to fundamental mat- s of policy, is independent of the latitude and divergencies of institutions, l teaches us to distinguish what forms the essence of a free government from t which is purely French, English, or American.

Now what in all countries constitutes the essence of a free government is the ling of dignity and personal valor which urges the man to make his way in world without direction and assistance—to struggle alone, with the help of intelligence and labor, against the trials of public and private life. Conse- ently, whoever desires not only to be free, but worthy of freedom, must act on the American motto—"*Go ahead; depend upon yourself.*"

A. PEYRAT.

[From the Avenir National, May 4, 1865.]

* * * * * * * *

The telegraphic despatches, the journals, and our private correspondence ak only of the demonstrations in all parts of Europe to express the grief sed by the death of President Lincoln.

These demonstrations acquire by their imposing unanimity great political sig- cancy; they show how extremely popular the ideas of liberty and equality e become, as they are represented by the United States. Over the ashes of President of the American republic the whole of Europe has come to con- her democratic faith.

This movement has been so general, so active, and so spontaneous that gov- ments have joined with the people in the expression of their sympathies for United States and their horror at the assassination. The court of Rome ne has remained silent. * * * * *

A. GAIFFE.

[From the Constitutionnel, April 29, 1865.]

The horrible outrages committed in the United States have excited in France throughout Europe a unanimous feeling of sorrow and indignation. All erences of political opinion vanish before assassination, and all honorable

people, however they may be divided upon the questions of the day, feel the sam horror. The death of Mr. Lincoln is a cause of mourning for all civilization.

Mr. Lincoln owed solely to himself, to his labor and his merit, his gradu elevation to political honors, and to the highest post in the country, that of Chi Magistrate. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the conduct of the fe eral government, people are generally agreed, in America and in Europe, render homage to the excellent and distinguished qualities of the Presiden Everybody recognized in him an upright character, honest intentions, and pra tical shrewdness, which was often his safest guide in that crisis in the midst which he had been called to power, and which was one of the most terrible crise that a nation had ever had to go through.

But what will reflect most honor, perhaps, upon the memory of Mr. Lin coln is moderation. Such were the kindly dispositions, the equitable and con ciliatory views, which he manifested at the moment when victory declared itse in favor of the federal cause, and a few days before the commission of the crim which so suddenly and so cruelly terminated his career, Mr. Lincoln was ev dently inclined to treat the confederates less as a conquered people than a brothers and fellow-citizens whom it was necessary by all means to appeas and bring back within the Union. He was wiser in that respect than certa sections of the Unionist party, whose impetuosities he had some difficulty in re straining.

The last speech of Mr. Lincoln is a summary of these generous sentiments and his last thoughts were probably more patriotic and humane than any th he had expressed. Mr. Lincoln believed conciliation to be possible, and he in dulged "the hope of a just peace." A just peace! That expression, whic embodies an entire policy, might be engraved upon his tomb.

PAULIN LIMAYRAC.

[From the Constitutionnel, May 2, 1865.]

An important communication was made yesterday to the senate and legisl tive chambers.

The report of the sitting of the legislative chambers is now before our reader that of the senate we will publish to-morrow.

The communication refers to a despatch addressed by the minister of foreig affairs to our representative at Washington, to apprise him of the sentiments the imperial government on learning of the horrible crime committed in th United States.

France is a country of noble feelings and generous thoughts; in this directio no nation goes before it; here all countries follow France; everybody know that on the first news of the assassination of President Lincoln and of the Se retary of State, Mr. Seward, the Emperor charged one of his aides-de-camp express to the minister of the United States the affliction and horror which the abominable outrages occasioned him.

To-day his excellency M. Rouher, in the admirable language of a statesma and an honest man, stamped with infamy, and in the most indelible manne the crime that had been committed, and showed that its first punishment w its impotency. The reading of the despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys did n make a less powerful impression. It was impossible that a noble policy shou meet with more faithful and more eloquent interpreters. Thus the observatio of the minister of state and the despatch of the minister of foreign affairs ha obtained the unanimous approbation of the legislative chamber. The langua of Mr. President Schneider is not less noteworthy, and it may be said that th sitting will send across the Atlantic the thoughts of the Emperor and the voi of France.

PAULIN LIMAYRAC.

[From the Epoque, April 28, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Yesterday, in the first moment of stupor, we would almost doubt the news; lay there is no possible room for doubt. The President of the United States been assassinated, and Abraham Lincoln is dead. After five years of con-nt and persevering efforts in the cause of the Union, he has fallen at the very ment of his triumph. The restorer of the American country—the destroyer lavery—has paid for his victory with his blood. His life revealed the vir-s of the citizen—virtues claimed by the government of a republic—and his th makes him one of the greatest men of his time.

Here follows an account of the life and public services of Mr. Lincoln.)

This is not the moment to revert to the severance which followed his election—that four years' struggle from which, thanks to the perseverance of Lin-n, the north has just come out a conqueror—and which is a signal proof that ience and integrity, united to a firm and settled conviction, are, in a free ntry, the three instruments of victory. The north was convinced of it, for e-elected Lincoln President, and the first year of this new presidency was alized by the final triumph of the federation.

The honor of Lincoln is not only that he conquered, but that he conquered hout ever departing from the republican forms, without one single infraction the laws of his country. When every temptation was offered to him—when ain violent measures even were demanded by the situation—he still thought could do without them, and, in fact, he did know how to dispense with every sure of a dictatorial character. He took his stand upon legality, and never himself to an exceptional or arbitrary act.

n a word, Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer—he was the living law. To say of a man who has ruled over a republic, and who has governed it in the st of a crisis such as that which has just passed over the United States, is ive him the highest praise that can be accorded to a powerful citizen in a country.

uch is the man who has just perished. Just and firm in his government, ple and almost patriarchal in his private life, always moderate and loyal, he been struck down at the moment when, having re-established the Union by energy, he was cementing it by his clemency. He will be admired and rded in history as the restorer of the Union, and will be likened to that t man by whom it was founded.

When his assassin took flight he is said to have exclaimed, "*Sic semper nnis*!" God grant that the American government may never have any r but such tyrants as he.

A. CLAVEAU.

[From the Epoque, April 29, 1865.]

From despatches received to-day we see that hopes are still entertained that Seward will survive the wounds which he has received. That would be most fortunate circumstance that could happen to the Union. The most nent man in the republican party—the friend and habitual counsellor of Mr. coln—retaining his position as the most influential member of the cabinet, ld there maintain the traditions which constituted the power of the erican government during the four critical years through which it has just ed, and which are still alone capable of averting the new dangers with ch it is threatened.

JOSEPH PERRIN.

[From the Epoque, May 3, 1865.]

When we regretted a few days ago the indifference (not to say more) show by the legislative chamber towards the United States in the discussion on th address, we were far from foreseeing that this indifference would so quick give place to an expansive and enthusiastic sympathy. Whatever may be th feeling of indignation excited in everybody by the crime which has just be perpetrated in Washington, that crime changes nothing in the way of polic and the partisans of the south, while deploring the kind of stain which has be impressed upon their cause, appear to have no reason to abandon it.

Now, we cannot help observing that in the sitting which took place yesterd in the legislative chamber, the government, the majority, and the opposit agreed not only to execrate an odious crime, not only to deplore the death of excellent man, but to evince their sympathies for the American republic, and express their wishes for the durable re-establishment of the Union.

We can give no other interpretation to the language of the minister of stat in the name of the government, and that of Mr. Schneider, in the name of th chamber. We point out especially to our readers in the speech of M. Rouh two passages significant in themselves, and the purport of which is made st more emphatic by the accent in which the minister delivered them:

"The first punishment which God inflicts on crime is to render it powerle to retard the *progress of good.*

"The profound emotion and high sympathy which are manifested in Euro will be received by the American people as a consolation and an *encouragemen* The work of appeasing the passions, commenced by a great citizen, will b finished by the will of the nation. * * * * *

"The Emperor, the public authorities, and the whole of France are unanimo in the reprobation of a detestable outrage, in their homage to a great politic illustration, the victim to the most criminal passions, in their ardent wishes f the re-establishment of harmony and concord in the bosom of the great a patriotic American nation."

Mr. Schneider was not less explicit.

The applause of the Chamber proved to the minister of state and the pres dent that their sentiments were now universally shared. The same deputie who exclaimed *So much the worse!* when Mr. Pelletan announced the takin of Richmond, cried "Very good!" when Mr. Rouher expressed his wishes behalf of the American union, which could not be accomplished without the fa of that city.

For the rest, the Americans are receiving at this moment, on all sides, mark of sympathy as lively as they were unexpected; and it is known that the tw English houses of Parliament occasion them a surprise analogous to that whic has just come from the French legislative chambers.

It remains to ascertain how the Americans will receive the marks of sympath which are now lavished upon them, and whether they will not have son recollection of somewhat different sentiments, which were lately exhibite towards them—we will not exactly say by the two governments of Fran and England, but at least by the principal organs, in which one is accustome to look for the views and feelings of the government.

JOSEPH PERRIN.

[From La France, April 28, 1865.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The news of the odious outrage to which the President of the United Stat has just fallen a victim has caused a profound sensation throughout Euro

conspiracy was evidently organized to assassinate the supreme heads and incipal functionaries of North America. Mr. Seward has been struck in his d. General Grant and Mr. Stanton were marked for the hand of the assas-, and accident alone has saved them.

Public opinion will everywhere protest with equal indignation against the natics who would dishonor, if it were possible, the party to which they long, and the cause they pretend to defend.

But it would be unreasonable to throw upon the entire South the responsibility these abominable crimes. It cannot be that an act of fanaticism should rve as a pretext for rigorous reprisals against the innocent. Nothing can minish the horror inspired by this crime; but nothing should be suffered to aggerate resentment to such a point as to lead to useless vengeance.

[From The France, April 30, 1865.]

All the European governments have hastened to manifest the indignation with nich they have heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and to send to ashington the expression of their grief and sympathy.

This horrible outrage has provoked similar manifestations in all the parlia-ents of Europe now sitting at Turin, London and Berlin.

We have reason to believe that the French chambers will not fail to take rt publicly in the expression of that feeling with which the whole country is imated.

[From The France, May 1, 1865.]

The legislative chambers will assemble to-morrow at a public sitting. The oniteur announces that a communication from the government will then be pre-nted to them.

It is thought that the government intends to communicate to the chambers e letter addressed by the Emperor to the government of Washington, on the casion of the death of Mr. Lincoln, and that thus the legislative body will ve an opportunity of expressing their feelings of sympathy for the govern-nt and the American people.

A. RENAULD.

Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, minister of foreign affairs, wrote to the minister of the nited States, on the same day when the news of the assassination reached ris, a letter expressive of the liveliest sympathy and of the deepest grief.

Mr. Bigelow on his return to Brest, where he had been to be present at the nauguration of the railway, hastened to go in person and thank the minister this demonstration, as cordial as it was spontaneous.

* * * * * * *

No light whatever has yet been thrown upon the odious outrage to which . Lincoln has fallen a victim. The assassins have not been arrested, and it impossible to say what motives led to the crime, nor with what party it is ntified. It is certain that among the southerners, as among the northerners, e same feeling of indignation has arisen against the authors of this abomi-ble crime. The letters of Mr. Mason, in London, and Mr. Slidell, in Paris,

are certainly the true expression of every sensible and honest man among t confederates.

We said, in announcing the death of Mr. Lincoln, that it was necessa carefully to prevent a feeling of vengeance against the South becoming t result of the legitimate emotion everywhere caused by the assassination of t President of the United States. The cause of the confederates has nothing do with these savage acts, and justice will not confound in this way the inn cent with the guilty.

Well, we say it with regret, many Paris journals appear desirous of includi in the same anathemas the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and the valiant defende of the independence of the South; and American despatches speak of the e citement of the northern populations who utter the unjust cry of "Vengean against the South."

Not vengeance, but justice; not passion, but reason; not fanaticism, b moderation and equity!

This is what the French press ought to say to the American people if would preserve the traditions of generosity and civilized grandeur which ever where characterize the policy of France.

A. PAULIN.

[From La France, May 3, 1865.]

MODERATION IN VICTORY.

The great bodies of the state have nobly associated themselves with th profound emotion with which the views of the tragic death of Mr. Lincoln ha been everywhere received. Everybody will applaud the elegant language which the minister of state yesterday branded with infamy the political assassi and glorified the eminent man whom North America has just lost.

President Troplong, in the senate, and Vice-President Schneider, in th legislative chamber, expressed in the best manner what were the unanimo sentiments of the two chambers; in the same way M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in th important despatch addressed by him to our chargé d'affaires at Washingto represented with great fidelity the sympathetic regrets of the Emperor and th feeling of the public mind.

These official manifestations will convey to the American people the loy expression of our sympathy for the friendly nation whose independence th arms of France assisted to achieve, and whose grandeur is dear to us; but thes manifestations carry with them at the same time advice, and hopes and wish of a just and legitimate character.

In the universal emotion which the assassination of Mr. Lincoln gives rise t there is no doubt a natural feeling at an act of savage fanaticism which excit the indignation of every honest conscience; but there is also much grief at th disappearance from the scene of events, at the moment when his presen appeared to be most needed, of the man who could best maintain the polic of the United States in the line of moderation and justice, which is much mo desirable after victory than when hostilities are pending.

Mr. Lincoln showed himself sincerely animated, during the last few days his life, with a spirit of wise conciliation, which was the best augury for th definitive pacification of the Union.

Well, the words of condolence which the representatives of France are sen ing at this moment to the United States are a special encouragement to persevere in the policy of peace and clemency upon which President Lincoln had visibly entered.

That language tells the American people that the best way to honor th memory of him whom they now lament, is to immolate upon the altar of th

mmon country hatred, passion, and useless revenge, and to hold out to the aten South a fraternal hand.

Will this appeal be heard? Everything urges it upon the good sense and triotism of the United States. Four years of civil war have left sufficient in to repair, sufficient disasters to make good, sufficient wounds to heal—that l good citizens should courageously apply themselves to the work, in order return to the American republic the material prosperity and moral greatness nich she formerly possessed.

That is a policy worthy of a great nation; it is the only one that can be vised by the generous and civilized voice of France.

We could have wished that, on the part of the friends of the North, as among e friends of the South, this advice of concord and humanity should come in very variety of form from beyond the Atlantic.

Up to the present time, let us say it with regret, we have not found the xpression of it in the addresses which the organs of advanced democracy, and en many Paris journals, have signed and sent to Washington.

Certainly we approve the sentiments which the members and journals of the pposition manifest with so much warmth; but if they joined with us in urging oderation in victory, forgetfulness of the past, and the re-establishment of eace on the basis of justice and right, would they not do something worthy of e civilization of the nineteenth century, and of the great policy of our time.

J. COHEN.

[From the Gazette de France, April 28, 1865.]

Another political assassination! The horrible doctrine which found in the d world pupils and adepts has crossed the sea. The New World has nothing envy in the Old in this respect. There are in Washington, on that ground liberty, men who, imbued with examples drawn from our saddest annals, ke the poinard or revolver and assassinate the heads of a government, simply ecause they detest it, using words formulated after the fashion of a regular dgment. It is related that the assassin of Mr. Lincoln exclaimed: *Sic semper rannis!* This pretentious phrase, and which indicates a preconceived intention produce effect, is itself a revelation.

An American of the North or of the South, who had made up his mind to com- it so horrible a crime, would never have thought of displaying this theatrical xhibition, and parading a Latin quotation under circumstances so terrible. ne sees there a fanatical adept from that school which has made the assassin political medium, which proclaims the holiness of insurrection, and makes a an the judge of the head of the state, and the executioner under the warrant hich he has delivered against him.

These assassins would recoil from a crime against one in their own station of fe; but they have no hesitation in attempting the life of a sovereign—of a an who is the representative of a policy. *Sic semper tyrannis!* exclaimed ooth over the body of his victim. On reading this kind of sentence, which ould be ridiculous if it were not odious by the act which it seemed to have spired, it is easy to understand that in his own mind he thought he was per- rming the part of a great citizen. It is like an echo of the homage done by aribaldi at Naples, on the day when he decreed to Agesilas Milano the title "The Country's Martyr." Booth had to speak Latin to make himself re- ognized in the land of liberty, where he accomplished his crime. He had to peak the language of Brutus to reveal his origin, and to show plainly that he elonged, by the nature of the deed, to the Old World. There is only one feeling roughout all France against this odious assassination, which counts three

victims; unfortunately the public conscience is too often moved by events of this nature.

What will be the consequences of the death of Mr. Lincoln, and of that of Mr. Seward? It is necessary to know, first of all, how the Americans interpret this odious act. If, in their anger and excitement, they desire that the responsibility of the abominable deeds of the assassins should, in the general opinion, weigh upon the whole of a valorous and chivalric nation, incalculable evils may be the result. If, on the contrary, taking a more just view of things they consider that the heinousness of the crime should fall only on the heads of the guilty parties, the death of Mr. Lincoln will not plunge the country into a new civil war, which would not be long before it degenerated into complete anarchy. But will the friends of Mr. Lincoln have sufficient wisdom to render this last homage to the political idea of the President of the United States? They ought to have, out of respect to the memory even of him whom they so properly lament.

GUSTAVE JANICOT.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

This crime, as may be supposed, has produced unutterable emotion and profound indignation in the United States. It is the first outrage committed against the federal authorities since the American republic was founded. America had not been previously dishonored by a political assassination.

Mr. Lincoln died a martyr for the cause of the Union, and it is impossible to foresee what will be the consequences of his death, under the present circumstances, as critical as they are solemn. By his firmness, by his good sense, and also, let us say, by the moderation with which he showed himself to be animated especially since the decisive victory gained over the confederates, it is probable that Mr. Lincoln would have succeeded in mastering the situation, in calming excited passions, in pacifying the South, and in reconstituting the Union on conditions honorable to all. The task before him was full of difficulties, but everything encouraged the hope that he would solve that which stood in the way of pacification as successfully as he had surmounted the obstacles and dangers of war. The workman was more than ever necessary for the work which had to be carried out to a successful issue. He alone, perhaps, was able to inspire the southern States with sufficient confidence to treat of their submission with a feeling of security, for he had determined to hold out to them a friendly hand. He had so determined because he proposed to himself no other object than to restore the federal edifice on the basis of perfect equality, such as had been founded by Washington and Jefferson, the fathers of the American republic, and he renewed the engagement to do so three days before he fell from the ball of an assassin. It is certain that at that hour he alone had sufficient authority and influence to restrain the party to whom he owed his elevation to the presidency, and to bring it back to less hostile feelings towards the South, which that party desired to punish for its rebellion by treating it as a conquered country. Therefore, it is to be feared that in him the United States have lost more than an honest and able President. It is to be feared that the passions, instead of being calmed, will be excited afresh; that hatreds will be still more embittered; and that the South, seeing that it has henceforth to do with pitiless conquerors, will be guided only by despair, and renew the struggle. The worst solution that could be arrived at would be that which imposed on the South dishonorable conditions, and placed it in a state of inferiority and subjection to the North. The South might now, in consequence of exhaustion, bear the weight of these two chains, but it would not submit to them without impatience and anger, with the firm resolution to break them asunder as soon as

ey recovered their strength. The shadow of the Union thus built up again ould be constantly threatened with dissolution. The United States would haust their strength in the efforts to maintain it, without being able to suc-ed.

To establish a durable and advantageous reconciliation, an appeal must be ade to concord: the North must make up its mind to offer to the South, not e hand of revenge, but a fraternal hand. It is necessary that the treaty of ace should be ratified by unmistakeable evidence of a peaceful and forgiving sposition. That was Mr. Lincoln's ambition; and Mr. Lincoln was equal to at patriotic task.

A. ESCANDE.

[From the Gazette de France, April 30, 1865.]

OLITICAL LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE, APRIL 29.

MY DEAR FRIEND: What frightful news this is about the assassinations in merica. If the chief victim was not the worthiest of Washington's successors, e should have to ask ourselves whether the horrible event of the night of the th of April really took place on the other side of the Atlantic. What! in an eu theatre, by the side of his wife; in the midst of an enthusiastic and ateful population; on the morrow of the greatest success which the Union has er obtained since its foundation, this excellent man—this great and honest citi-n, Abraham Lincoln—killed by a shot from the revolver of a fanatic. The as-ssin, a comedian, jumping on to the stage, and brandishing the classic dagger, claiming to the affrighted public the stupid phrase, *Sic semper tyrannis!* o, really—and you are right in saying so—that is not American. I remember t one assassination adorned with a Latin quotation, but it took place in Florence, d in the sixteenth century. Lorenzino treacherously killed his cousin, Alex-dre de Medicis, who was in reality a tyrant, and left in writing near the body e line of Virgil on Brutus: *Vincet amor patriæ laudisque immensa cupido!* o tell you what I really think, the great want of fame, of which the poet speaks, s been, I believe, the real incentive to these savage deeds. In this way the blic is found to be an involuntary accomplice. Perhaps it is our duty to re-nd the public of it on the occasion of every fresh attempt to acquire favor the perpetration of a crime. At all events, John Wilkes Booth, the assassin the President, and the accomplice, who at the same time stabbed the Prime inister, Mr. Seward, may be sure that they will never find apologists, although ey may take their place in the gallery of historical assassins. Like Ravaillac, ey killed in the bud the hope of an entire people, and perhaps destroyed the ace of a whole continent. Like Louvel, Fieschi, and Orsini, they have, be-les shedding innocent blood, sacrificed the life and honor of the cause they sired to save. Who, I ask, will dare to undertake their defence? If the ole of Europe has condemned them—if the North rises up in indigna-n—what will not the South do, more cruelly afflicted by the crime com-itted, in spite of her, in her name, than by the taking of Richmond and the pitulation of Lee?

Moreover, it would be just—it would be providential, if the tragic denouement rved at least to bring back to a greater sense of equity—I do not say of favor—e feeling of our country respecting the quarrel which for four years has ained America with blood. How far we are removed from the period when e young *noblesse* of France, represented by the Lafayettes, the Rochambeaus, e Castries, the Noailles, the Broglies, the Segurs, the Chastellaxes, and so any others, crossed the seas to defend, against the attacks of England, the in-pendence of some millions of Quakers and Methodists. At the present day, the contrary, the prejudices against America proceed from the English jour-

nals, and are accepted, without dispute, by the public of France. Because ce tain agents of the United States (all of the south, be it said, by the way) we able, before the presidency of Mr. Lincoln, to alienate themselves from the cal nets to which they were accredited; because numerous piratical expeditions— all southern—had gone to brave Spain at Cuba, and England at Canada; b cause the evident interest of these same southern States, which has alrea taken Texas from Mexico, would be immediately to oppose their intervention ours in that unfortunate country; because President Monroe (a southerner, a appointed by the south) determined, forty-five years ago, that America shou remain to the Americans, and that Europe should never be permitted to inte fere in any way whatever with her affairs; because, in short, the people Washington are too apt to assume the heirs of the New World, claiming a rig to disdain the Old, is that any reason to forget all principles of policy, and labor with England for the dismemberment of that great republic which we hav contributed so greatly to create—of that great navy, which would be for us natural and so powerful an ally? The worst of it would be, that the Amer cans would discern, under this systematic hostility to the maintenance of th Union, a vague fear, unavowed and unavoidable, of witnessing the success the experiment of liberty without anarchy, and of democracy without Cæsaris of which the United States has afforded us, up to the present time, the seductiv spectacle.

We must have the courage to acknowledge that, in this direction, as well many others, public opinion has gone back. Drawn towards the United State by the lingering idea of her monarchy, and the first bound of her revolution, sh has seen herself led on to an imitation of ancient Rome by the splendors an despotism of the first empire. Washington and Napoleon belonged to histor within a few years of each other. I defy any one to admire, at one and th same time, the simple grandeur of the liberator of America, and the theatric genius of the dominator of Europe.

However that may be, the foundation of the American republic is a part our history and national policy—not less gloriously so than the crusades, or th struggle between the house of France and that of Austria. It should remai for us a monarchical tradition, and of the brightest epoch, since it dates fro Louis XVI, and from '89. On this ground I venture to say that no journal ha been more directly identified with the republic than the Gazette de France.

But, I shall be asked, cannot America be respected without sacrificing th South to the North? Ought we to forget Louisiana was French up to the epoc when the First Consul sold that beautiful province for eighty millions? Do w not know that slavery was the pretext and not the cause of the war which ha just been brought to a close?

You will doubtless recollect that admirable passage in Tocqueville's book where he describes, from the quarter-deck of his steamer, the two banks of th Ohio, one of them belonging to the slave States, the other to the free State On the left bank there are few habitations, and but little going on; some n groes going and coming, carrying on the work of cultivation indolently and di interestedly; many forests not yet turned to account, and the activity of natu substituted for that of man. On the right bank, on the contrary, are farm villages, magazines in great numbers, a variety of crops—everywhere life an industry, and the willing application of manual labor. Well, up to within la years, the government of the Union was on the left bank of the Ohio, and was because the elections of 1860 made it pass to the right bank that civil wa broke out. The cause of the South, as we have often said, is that of the feeb and oppressed, and that, we feel sure, is the reason that has procured the Sou so many partisans. Let us be understood. It has never been denied that th southern confederation was inferior to its rival, not certainly in bravery, but the numerical strength of its armies and resources. The northern States recko

om thirteen to fourteen millions of inhabitants. The seceded States only be-
een six and seven millions, not taking into account the slave population. It
not less true, that out of eighteen Presidents who have succeeded Washington,
elve were chosen from among the southerners—slave owners. It is equally
ue, too, that nearly all the Secretaries of State, charged with the foreign rela-
ns, of the Presidents of the Senate, of the Speakers in the Chamber, and the
torney Generals, of the foreign ministers, were also slave owners.*

How is this apparent anomaly to be explained? In two ways, as it seems to me: e, a general reason, the other special. The first is, because the rich planters of e slave States formed in the republic a kind of aristocracy of men of leisure and dy, whose aptitudes made them writers, orators, statesmen; and the military ofession developed itself with more facility among them than among the busy and orious populations of the North. The second is, that the maintaining inviola- e what they called their "particular institution," was confounded by them with e defence of their own existence, while to declare war upon them would only be the people of the other States an affair of pure reform in a day an abuse of ny ages duration; but he was one of those Christians who see in the negro a other more oppressed and despised than any other, and that was sufficient for e South to discern immediately that it had no other resource than an appeal to rce. Far from feeling themselves sufficiently strong to resist the North, the ave States were obliged to gain over, one by one, all the States to their "par- cular institution," either by substituting slave labor for free labor in the newly rmed States, or by making themselves recognized over the whole territory of e Union, by establishing the right of pursuit of the fugitive negro doctrine, out which they were far from coming to an agreement among themselves. hus slavery, vigorously upheld on one side, was feebly contested on the other. nly this odious interest was a matter of life and death for a part of the Union, d whenever the abolitionists exclaimed against slavery in the Congress they ere answered with the threats of immediate separation; and scarcely had Mr. ncoln been elected President, when the South drove out the federal garrison om Fort Sumter, and fired the first shot of the civil war.

Lincoln, however, was not like General Frémont, who was one of these ene- ies to slavery who think to give an account of the progress of this propagandism. is sufficient to state that when the war broke out there were fifteen States here slavery was established, and seventeen free States, and that the negro pulation which only numbered from 300,000 to 400,000 when Washington, ring, pronounced the manumission of those of Mount Vernon, now reckons from ree to four millions. It will be seen whether it is the North which threatened e South, and if it was not time to stop this gangrene of slavery, which by de- ees would have gained over all the wholesome members of the great American public.

Abraham Lincoln was the worthy instrument chosen by Providence to com- ence this great work. God grant that it may be continued in the same spirit moderation and justice! God grant that in that country blood may not be swered with blood, and that a private crime may not be invoked as an excuse r public crimes. "Yet, if God wills," said Lincoln on the 4th of March last, nen he took possession of the Presidency for the second time, which was so on to terminate in his martyrdom, "that it continue until all the wealth piled the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, d until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another awn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be id, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right,

* For full details on this subject, see the practical and instructive book of M. Cochin, on "Abolition of Slavery."

as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battl and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Do you know any government in Europe who can speak such language this, and a people who are worthy of listening to it? That, however, is t language of real power and true liberty. No funeral oration can attain to t simple and religious eloquence of these words, which will remain as the politic bequest of Abraham Lincoln. Who among us would think of pitying him A public man, he enters, by the death which he has received in the full work pacification after victory, into that body of the *elite* of the historic army whi M. Guizot once called the battalion of Plutarch. A Christian, he has just a cended before the throne of the final Judge, accompanied by the souls of fo millions of slaves created, like ours, in the image of God, and who have bee endowed with freedom by a word from him.

LEOPOLD DE GAILLARD.

[From the Gazette de France, May 5, 1865.]

The lodges of Free Masonry are at work; with the symbolical mallet an trowel they make manifestations in honor of Lincoln, for Abraham Lincoln wa a member of the Grand Lodge of New York. Whether they are produced i the form of harangues uttered in the workshop, or as addresses sent to RR * FF * *, of America, these manifestations are all preceded by a special formalit peculiar to these mournful occasions, a "*batterie de deuil*," followed by "*batterie allegresse*" The lodges thereby declare that F** Lincoln has falle like Hiram, from the blows of the enemies to duty, and hey proclaim him fo ever honorable, because he has forever consolidated, by his life and death, th foundation laid by Washington, "of that universal confederation of peoples which Freemasonry has for a long time been the model in the order philosophy."

They also celebrate F** Lincoln; and this is better, because he has know how to direct the affairs of the Union in the most difficult circumstances, with out exceptional laws, without having recourse to dictatorial power, and bein able to preserve the preponderance of the civil power. * *

AUBREZ FOUCAULT.

[From the Journal des Debats, April 28, 1865.]

Fresh details have been received of the horrible crime of which Mr. Lincol Mr. Seward, and his son have just fallen victims. This triple assassinatio it is asserted, is connected with a vast conspiracy against the principal head of the government of the United States. We must needs hope that there i some exaggeration in this news, and that the abominable deed which has ex cited one universal feeling of horror is the work of some isolated fanatic. I it were otherwise, all humanity would be immeasurably afflicted. The Unite States have sustained an irreparable loss, and we must go back to Washingto to find a citizen who has done the great American republic so much service a the noble and unfortunate President who has just fallen by the hand of miserable assassin.

Mr. Lincoln was born in 1809. He was not an old man, and yet it can b affirmed that no career of a statesman was ever better fulfilled. In him wer

und, if not the brilliant qualities which are perhaps thought too much of in urope, those solid virtues of a citizen, and that strong good sense, which em to be peculiar to the American race. History, in fact, will tell with hat firmness, and, at the same time, with what moderation, he knew how to rect the policy of the Union in circumstances of the greatest difficulty; and ithout having recourse to exceptional laws, without arming himself with dic- torial power, he passed victoriously through a crisis in which his country ight have been destroyed; and it was at the very moment when, at last, he as effecting the great object of his patriotic exertions, when he was about to itness the reconstruction of the American country in all its integrity, that is great citizen was carried off by a premature and bloody death. Fate metimes deals those blind and cruel blows which fill with consternation and ief all those for whom patriotism and virtue are not mere idle words. Amer- a will revere the memory of Lincoln equally with that of Washington; these ro names will be written together in her gratitude; for if the one founded the nion, the other saved it from destruction.

Men ask themselves now what will be the political consequences of the death the President of the United States? We do not think that the situation of fairs will be sensibly modified by this catastrophe. Certainly it is far from ir intention to make the cause of the South responsible for the crime of a few natics, but it is not the less true that the horror inspired by an act so atro- ous can have no other effect than to lessen the sympathies which the seces- onists have met with in Europe. Already materially overcome, or very arly so, they are made to sustain a moral defeat. What is most to be ared is lest the North in its exasperation should allow itself to be drawn into system of reprisals, or at least that the sentiments of conciliation, of which it gan to give the secessionists proofs, would give place to feelings of an op- osite nature, and that it would take advantage of its victory to impose hard onditions upon the South. However, we have too much confidence in the ood sense of the North to entertain any serious apprehensions on this head. s legitimate indignation will not make it deviate from the line of moderation id prudence which it has pursued up to the present time. It will understand at the best way to do honor to the memory of Mr. Lincoln is not to wander vay from the political traditions of this great statesman.

Like the French press, the press of England is unanimous in the expression horror which is felt at the assassination of the President of the United tates. An address of condolence has been presented to the American minis- r by the members of the House of Commons.—*Leading Article.*

[From the Journal des Debats, April 29, 1865.]

The Index, of London, publishes a letter, addressed to the Times by Mr. ason, representative of the southern States in England. This letter is a reply the despatch of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, to Mr Adams, on the subject the assassination of the President of the United States. We can easily un- erstand that Mr. Mason should desire to exculpate his party from all complicity so abominable a crime; but we cannot help lamenting the violent tone of his tter. This was not the moment to give himself up to bitter recriminations; id every one will be of opinion that the observations by which Mr. Mason en- eavors to invalidate certain assertions made by Mr. Stanton, would had much ore weight had they been of a more moderate character. The sad impression roduced upon all minds by the murder of Mr. Lincoln will put the language of e representative of the South in a light all the more unfavorable.—*Editorial.*

On learning the terrible calamity which has just snatched from the republi of the United States its best citizen, our mind was immediately carried back be yond the last four years to that sad moment when the news of the election Mr. Lincoln and the outbreak of the civil war came across the Atlantic almos simultaneously. Then every one among us took sides—each of us enrolled hin self morally in one of the two armies, according to his habits of thought and th bent of his inclination. A great many Frenchmen have, in the midst of ou barren revolutions, and after numberless deceptions, contracted a kind of genera aversion to democracy, and in the eyes of those Frenchmen, who are now in frame of mind exactly the reverse to that of their forefathers rushing to the hel of the American republic, the probable fall of that same republic was not an un welcome event. Others again, the friends of democracy, but of a democrac disciplined, guided by a single master, or rather personified in one head, saw wit not less pleasure the approach of a dissolution which would confirm their theo ries, and demonstrate once more that democracy can only exist at the price o liberty. Fashion, the spirit of imitation, our supposed interest in the Mexica enterprise, came in aid of these sentiments, and the South was so little wantin in partisans among us, that hardly a fortnight ago the news of the taking o Richmond was received with an exclamation of regret in the midst even of th legislative chambers.

(NOTE.—See the last sitting on the discussion of the address, and the cry c "So much the worse," reported in the Moniteur of the 16th of April.)

On the other hand, the political instinct which made enlightened Frenchme interested in the maintenance of the American power more and more necessary to the equilibrium of the world—the desire to see a great democratic State sur mount the terrible trials, and continue to give an example of the most perfec liberty, united with the most absolute equality—the need, in short, of lodging somewhere a sympathy, an admiration, and a hope which were but little stim ulated in the Old World, assured the cause of the North a number of friends jealous of maintaining the political traditions of France, and the liberal spirit o our country. We ourselves were of that number, and we still remember the un easiness with which we awaited the first words of that President, then unknown upon whom a heavy task had fallen, and from whose advent to power might be dated the ruin or regeneration of his country. All we knew was, that he had sprung from the humblest walks of life; that his youth had been spent in manual labor; that he had been shepherd, carpenter, farmer, rail-layer; that he was self taught, then raised by degrees in his town, his county, and his State, until he became the candidate of a great party, and was elected by the majority of his fellow-citizens. What, however, was this favorite of democracy? Might not his elevation have been due even to his imperfections? Was it not to be feared that this election was one of those errors in the choice of men to which demo cratic societies are so liable, and which are so fatal to them? But as soon as Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington, having encountered many dangers, and been already threatened with the knife of the assassin, as soon as he spoke, all our doubts and fears were dissipated; and it seemed to us that fate itself had pro nounced in favor of the good cause, since, in such an emergency, it had given to the country an honest man.

He was in fact an honest man, giving to the word its full meaning, or rather the sublime sense which belongs to it, when honesty has to contend with the severest trials which can agitate states, and with events which have an influence on the fate of the world. Very different in this respect from most of the great men whom it is agreed at the present day to admire. Mr. Lincoln had but one object in view from the day of his election to that of his death, namely, the fulfilment of his duty, and his imagination never carried him beyond it. The idea of doing more or anything else than his duty never entered his plain and upright mind. It is a common error on this side of the Atlantic to praise or

ame Mr. Lincoln for having undertaken spontaneously the abolition of slavery, d having plunged his country into war to abolish it. It was to know him ry little to attribute such conduct to him, or even such designs. Undoubtedly r. Lincoln loudly condemned the injustice of slavery; and while deploring not ng ago the duration of the great struggle, he said that it was, perhaps, in the der of Providence that civil war should cause as much blood to flow by the ord as had been shed by the lash, and that it should destroy as much wealth had been produced by the labor extorted from man by the iniquitous violence man. But Mr. Lincoln never confounded his feelings with his duty, nor oked upon that duty in any other light than as tending to the well-being of the public whose destinies had been committed to his hands. There is no doubt at he felt a lively joy the day when the necessities of the war commanded him, ther than permitted him, to decree the abolition of slavery, and he thanked od for being the instrument of such an act. But he did not hasten on that ent by a day or an hour; and this noble desire was only second to another dent wish, because the performance of his duty—that is to say, the welfare of e United States—was foremost in all the aspirations of his heart.

Such was this plain and great, good man; and if it is desired to estimate the lue of a man of this kind to a nation in danger, only conceive that the United ates, instead of finding at their head a resolute servant, devoted to duty, had llen into other hands. Let us suppose that, instead of consulting only the clear d strong voice of conscience and honor, Mr. Lincoln had asked himself, like a ofound philosopher, on which side preponderates the chances of this civil war; the American Union was not in fact too large to hold together; if geography d the philosophy of history did not decree its dissolution; if Jefferson Davis ere not, after all, the instrument of this great change, and the man expressly nt to accomplish it—such reasonings, supported by a few defeats, (and defeats ere not wanting,) would very quickly have persuaded Mr. Lincoln that, in signing himself to peace and the dissolution of the republic, he was simply ting in obedience to destiny. These are the roads in which a man may travel hen he looks for rules of conduct elsewhere than in his conscience. But Mr. ncoln was as far removed from these subtleties as light is from darkness. He d the good fortune to be religious; but his religion ranged itself by the side of s duty. He did not think that God could hold another language to him than at of his conscience; and if he regarded the reverses of honest men as trials, was because he always believed that God was with them.

So nothing could shake him. He supported both patiently and ably the ill-ll of Europe; he saw without alarm the armies of the republic losing courage dispersing; he saw without fear and anger his capital filled with traitors; carried on recruiting in the middle of New York when the city was on fire. e repelled all idea of a dictatorship; submitted himself, at the period fixed by w, to the popular election, and taking his burden willingly upon him, set out his road, and took no account of obstacles. A sense of duty has this ex-aordinary advantage in it, that the chances of life cannot affect it.

He approached at last the termination of so many trials. Guided by the stinct of an upright heart, and seconded by the able counsels of that minister ho had the honor of being attacked at the same time with himself, and whose eath appeared to be equally necessary to the enemies of his country, Mr. ncoln had eventually thwarted by victory the blind and lamentable enter-ise undertaken by the authors of the civil war, and of which his generous oderation was about to be employed in effacing the recollection. He could splay with some degree of pride aloft and triumphant that Union flag which d been twice intrusted to him, and which he had preserved through so many erils. It is at the moment that he is struck that the unforeseen blow resounds grievously in the hearts of all honest men in the Old as in the New World. he Romans have held in pious reverence the memory of a certain Fabius

Dorso, who, during the siege of Rome by the Gauls, passed slowly through th enemy's lines, carrying with him respectfully the necessary offerings for sacrifice, which was to be offered in a day and at a place fixed. It is in a ver similar manner that this honest man has pursued his course for more than fou years, holding religiously in his hands as a sacred deposit the threatened ex istence of his country. Less fortunate than Fabius Dorso, he has fallen at th very foot of the altar, and covered it with his blood. But his work was done and the spectacle of a rescued republic was what he could look upon with con solation when his eyes were closing in death. Moreover, he has not lived alon for his country, since he leaves to every one in the world to whom liberty an justice are dear a great remembrance and a pure example.

PREVOST PARADOL.

[From the Journal des Debats, May 3, 1865.]

We cannot but identify ourselves with the sentiments so warmly expresse by Mr. Rouher, in the speech delivered by him yesterday in the legislativ chamber, and with those of M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Messrs. Rouher an Vuitry, one to the legislative chamber, the other to the senate. We feel onl one regret, which is that the French government has been so tardy in publicl proclaiming that honest Abraham Lincoln had devoted his life to the defen of a just cause, and that he served it with as much moderation as patriotic zea The acclamation with which the legislative chamber welcomed the words of M Rouher says plainly enough what is the opinion of France on this subject.

The crime to which Mr. Lincoln has fallen a victim has put an end to th hesitations of England as well as those of France. The House of Lords unan mously adopted the address to the Queen proposed by Earl Russell. In th House of Commons, Sir George Grey and Mr. Disraeli did full justice to th patient heroism which the north displayed, and still displays in the midst o such cruel trials. Sir George Grey, speaking in the name of the crown, said i substance that "if the sympathies of the English people were at first divided they were ranged on the side of the North as soon as the news was receive of the horrible atrocities committed at Washington."

F. CAMUS.

[From the Journal des Debats, May 4, 1865.]

It is well to die; that is a reflection we cannot help making on reading th funeral oration of Abraham Lincoln, such as was pronounced on the 1st of Ma by Earl Russell in the House of Lords. If the good citizen and the hones excellent man whom America laments has waited a long time for a little justic at the hands of the English ministers, the justice now due to him is so much th more striking as it has been slow.

No fear appears to be entertained in North America about the consequence of the murder of Lincoln. Certainly, some alarm and perturbation were fel at first; here the northern soldiers wanted to massacre the prisoners of the south there old soldiers of the south, enrolled under northern banners, attempted t revolt; elsewhere the mob desired to burn the offices of the journals of th democratic party. All these movements were very quickly and very easil put down. The taking of Mobile, moreover, was another blow dealt to th cause of the South. The murder of Lincoln has aggravated the difficulty o treating with the South, and done nothing to embarrass the victory of th North.

F. CAMUS.

[From the Journal des Debats, May 8, 1865.]

The grief and horror caused by the murder of Lincoln cannot but be more ply felt when we think of the touching and truly religious language in which, month before his death, this good man thanked his fellow-citizens for his election. Lincoln felt nothing of the intoxication of triumph; victory in- red him with no other feeling than the satisfaction arising from the conscious- ss of duty having been performed and justice satisfied. On taking possession the second time of the supreme magistracy of the republic he said: "Neither ty expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already ained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier umph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same ble, and pray to the same God, and each invoke His aid against the other. may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge , that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences me; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh.' If we shall sup- se that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the Providence God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed e, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South s terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we cern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope—fervently do we y—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God ls that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred l fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every droop of blood wn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was d three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the rd are true and righteous altogether.'" These were nearly the last words— *novissima verba* of Abraham Lincoln—and man may meet his God with nness when a violent death snatches him from this world with sentiments e these.

* * * * * * * *

JOHN LEMOINE.

[From The Monde, April 27, 1865.]

We have no desire to pronounce a precipitate judgment; what is to be wished the sake of honor and humanity is, that this odious outrage may have been work of some isolated fanatic. It would be too sad a spectacle to see a t cause replying by assassination to the magnanimity of its conquerors. It may be affirmed, moreover, that this odious deed is also a useless crime. Lincoln dies surrounded with the purest glory that ever crowned a states- n; but his work will survive him, and the greatest victory of liberty will have been won in vain. The mission designed by Providence for the ited States does not depend upon the life of one man, and that liberty which ted Mr. Lincoln, and which he has served so well, will infallibly raise up rthy successors to him.

EUSTASE IVAMBERT.

[From the Opinion Nationale, April 28, 1865.]

It is with profound grief that we yesterday received the news of the abominab crime which has so suddenly extinguished in the United States a noble an precious life.

President Lincoln was one of those men who do honor to their country. the age in which they live, and to all humanity. The American republic nev produced a better, a greater citizen.

Mr. Lincoln was the embodiment of duty. He knew but one road—t right line—and to admirable perseverance he joined a loftiness of view, a c rectuess of judgment, a moderation, a generosity of sentiment which inspir respect, commanded admiration, and elicited sympathy.

Mr. Seward, whose life we still hope will be preserved, is himself a man integrity—a remarkable politician—a diplomatist of skill and tact, altogeth exceptionable, which he has proved under circumstances peculiarly difficult, warding off from his country the constantly threatening danger of foreig complications.

One thing only can console us in this heavy misfortune: the crime will rema an abortive one. The Union, re-established by President Lincoln, will be fr from all attacks after the last and decisive victories of Grant and his general We will say more. It is in the nature of these frightful outrages against mo and social order to recall men to the wholesome appreciation of things, to t necessity of concord, and the importance of fraternity; and the assassinati of Mr. Lincoln will lead to the more speedy return to the Union of the d fenders of the secessionists' cause, who are in a state of alarm and consternatio at a crime of which they are innocent, but which was none the less committe in the name of their cause.

It is true that on the 6th of April Mr. Jefferson Davis published a proclam tion in which he declared his intention to carry on the war; but this manife was previous to the surrender of Lee and his army, and the valiant general wi laid down his arms in order to avoid a perfectly useless shedding of blood, morall obliged Mr. Davis to give up a struggle which henceforward could hold out n possible hope of success.

If he persisted it would prove that passion had the mastery of his reaso and that pride goes for much in that ill-understood patriotism which has don nothing but heap disasters upon disasters and ruin upon ruin.

If, besides, the conduct of General Lee had not enlightened Mr. Jefferso Davis, the blood which has just flowed at Washington under the steel assassins, would, no doubt, bring him to his senses, if it were only to ward off a accusation which would not fail to be made, that of having seen in the crime the assassins an unexpected piece of good fortune, and having sought to turn to account in resuscitating a ruined cause.

In another column will be found some circumstantial details of the gre assassination, and we devote a special article to the policy of President Lincol

The emotion caused by the death of Mr. Lincoln has been immense in En land, and the London journals manifest with energy the horror with which th frightful outrage has inspired them.

An address of condolence has been presented to the American minister b the members of the house of commons. Business has been suspended at t exchange and in the markets; and the most enthusiastic partisans of t secessionist cause have themselves expressed the most intense indignation.- *Editorial.*

MR. LINCOLN.

The odious crime of which the President of the United States has just be-
me the victim will be felt as a public misfortune throughout the whole of the
vilized world. Mr. Lincoln had had that rare good fortune, for a statesman,
attain to power by the idea of which he had become the personification, and
having been able to bring to a close the immense task which events, much
ore than his own will, had imposed upon him; an abolitionist by conviction,
t, above all, a practical and experienced man, he would not, perhaps, have
ken the initiative in the formidable question of slavery, if the precipitation of
e South had not found in the elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair
cause or a pretext for an insurrection which had been long premeditated.
rovoked by an open revolt, which permitted him neither to fall back nor to
ink of a compromise, Mr. Lincoln accepted without hesitation the heavy
sponsibility which had fallen upon him. Without allowing himself to be
scouraged by the first reverses, he applied himself with invincible tenacity to
eate, to organize everything that he wanted—men, generals, an army. The
mensity of the pecuniary sacrifices, the mediocrity of the first generals whom
found at hand, the brilliant successes of his adversaries, the threatening sym-
thies of Europe, nothing stopped him, nothing made him go on faster than
s own wisdom counselled him to do. It is to be remarked, too, that abolitionist
he was, he decided to proclaim the abolition of slavery with a sort of hesi-
ion peculiar to resolute characters, who do not easily make up their minds
go forward, precisely because they know that they will not recede.

At length, after four years' exertions, victory crowned his policy; his fellow-
izens, full of confidence in him, conferred upon him a second time the power of
e presidency. Skilful generals, whom the war had brought to the surface,
duced and disarmed the insurrection. Then this firm and intractable man,
o could never be brought to negotiate with insurrection, appeared in a fresh
ht, and showed himself as though he were disarmed by victory. The most
ble sentiments of conciliation, a kind of chivalric delicacy which disguises
m the conquered the bitterness of defeat, an anxious solicitude to reconstruct
e Union, with the help even of those who had broken away from it, burst forth
ntaneously in the language of the conqueror of a new type, and impressed
on him a character of modest grandeur and superior morality which is refresh-
to the mind, and makes one feel proud and honored to belong to human
ture. The attitude of Mr Lincoln during the last days of his life, and his
nguage with regard to the southern States, form, with the correspondence so
roically simple exchanged between Grant and Lee, a characteristic picture
which the New World has a right to be proud.

The intention which guided the arm of the assassin of Lincoln appears also
have inspired the outrage of which Mr. Seward and his son have been the
tims; it appears, even if reliance can be placed upon the summary details
ich comprise all the information that has at present come to hand, on this
lancholy subject, that it is only by a fortunate accident, that Grant, and the
nister of War, Mr. Stanton, have escaped an attempt of the same kind.

So painful an experience of the furious passions left upon the mind after the
eat of the South, will urge upon the principal civil and military heads of the
ion a system of personal precautions, the necessity for which is only too
evously demonstrated. Let us hope that it will occasion no other modifica-
n of the generous policy inaugurated by Lincoln, and which will be for his
low-citizens the best and most prolific portion of their inheritance.

As for Europe it will feel acutely the premature death of the great and good
n whom America has just lost. His firmness, moderation and patriotism,
cere and without ostentation, were a pledge that, entirely absorbed with the
ire of healing the deep wounds inflicted by civil war, he would not divert

attention with foreign broils so as to render the American people careless
their internal reorganization.

The death of Lincoln puts everything in a state of uncertainty. Until no
Vice-President Johnson, whom this melancholy accident has invested wit
power, was the object of certain prejudices, which it is asserted have no fou
dation. Do not let us be in a hurry to judge the matter. Responsibility carri
along with it much deliberation and caution; and then the force of publ
opinion, the power of democracy, that sound collective sense which comes fr
the midst of a free population, always well informed upon public affairs, a
watched over by an unshackled press, and accustomed to decide upon th
own interests, all this assures us that the fate of the great American repu
lic cannot be endangered by the death of its chief magistrate, were he a su
rior, or a great man. There are, in the depths of democracy, valuable reserv
of character and unknown talents, which necessity will raise to the surfa
We are afflicted with the death of President Lincoln, but it throws us into
uneasiness. And again, why should we grieve? Since we are all born to di
who could dream of so desirable a death?

Have not the duties of Lincoln's career been fulfilled? Is not his wo
finished? And does not this triumphant death lend a tragic brilliancy to t
sober and masculine virtues of this worthy successor of Washington?

R. DE GUERAULT.

The slave rebellion has closed, with a triple assassination, the terrible co
flict which it has sustained for four years with the Washington government.
was not sufficient for it to have caused rivers of blood to flow on the fields
battle. It demanded, even after the war, still more victims. It has immolat
Mr. Lincoln, the great citizen; a man as conciliatory as he was energetic; t
head of the State, who, finding himself confronted with the most terrible ci
war related in history, has shown how, at one and the same time, to save
country and solve the most difficult social problem of modern times.

The crime was not, unfortunately, the act of a madman, but the result of
conspiracy, plotted by the envenomed partisans of slavery. At the mome
when one of the assassins, Wilkes Booth, struck down Mr. Lincoln at t
theatre, another stabbed the Secretary of State, Mr. William H. Seward, a
his son, Frederick Seward, at their own residence. This is the intelligence se
by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and communicated yesterday to t
London journals by Mr. Francis Adams.

Abraham Lincoln, William Henry Seward, and Frederick Seward have be
assassinated.

In the presence of these corpses, which will long dwell in our thoughts, b
fore these tombs, which have scarcely closed over them, it is well that
mocracy should utter a word of fraternity.

Great reforms have not been accomplished but at the price of the lives
the reformers.

The freedom of the blacks has been prefaced with the execution of Jo
Brown, and the epilogue is the assassination of Lincoln. That is the ord
Conquered reactions protest by the use of hemlock, the dagger, the fune
pile, and the gibbet.

It will always be thus so long as the dogma of the inviolability of hum
life shall not have penetrated all consciences.

After John Brown, the scaffold ceased to appear to be a legitimate res
After Lincoln, political assassination, the old Spartan doctrine of the *sic semp
tyrannis* remains irredeemably condemned. Who will profit by the abo
nable act? Will the South? Certainly not! The South was only conquer
now it is dishonored. But it is the great republic now consecrated by m

yrdom. It is the black race redeemed by the blood of the just, and it is specially the inviolability of human life that will be benefitted by the deed. No more scaffolds! No more tyrannicide! It is time that the eastern doctrine of the redemption of blood should cease to receive the consecration of history.

J. LABBE.

[From the Opinion Nationale, April 30, 1865.]

The funeral service, which we yesterday announced at the end of our Bulletin, took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the Episcopal chapel, in Rue Bayard, being celebrated by the Rev. M. Lampson.

The chapel was hung with black, and ornamented with flags and escutcheons, with the colors of the United States.

The attendance was numerous, and were impressed with a deep sense of the solemnity of the occasion. Among the French persons present were the following deputies: MM. Berryer, Jules Favre, Eugene Pelletan, Jules Simon, Garnier Pages, Ernest Picard, General Franconniere, aide-de-camp of Prince Napoleon, and a great many lawyers, writers, and journalists, among whom were MM. Henri Martin, Cremieux, A de la Page Floquet, Degauve, Depucques, Andre Pasquet, Dreo, &c.

This mournful ceremony had nothing in it of a political or official character, and was exclusively religious.

[From the Opinion Nationale, May 1, 1865.]

* * * * * * * * *

We are assured that Mr. W. H. Seward is out of danger, and America may still reckon upon the services of this skilful diplomatist, who is at the same time an honest man.

It has been remarked that the federal securities have experienced no depreciation in the different markets of the United States. Such is the power of democratic institutions, when they are founded upon ripe judgments, and upon the energy of religious sentiment, which no incident, how lamentable soever, is able to shake by compromising the national credit and the public wealth.

[From the Presse, April 28, 1865.]

A DISHONORED CAUSE.

How blind are those assassins who take up arms at the instigation of political hatred! They think they strike the cause which they detest, but it is their own cause which they injure and which they dishonor, the idiots!

What has been accomplished by the fatal shot by which President Lincoln lost his life? It has abridged by some years, by some months, by some weeks, perhaps by some days only, the existence of Abraham Lincoln, who might have been carried off by an illness, or an accident, as a few days before Mr. Seward was nearly killed by a fall from a carriage, but the blow which has deprived Mr. Lincoln of life has assured him immortality.

Some hours less in a lifetime! What are they? Can they be put in the balance with succeeding ages in posterity?

The history of the republic of the United States counts fourteen Presidents. The names of the greater part of them are already forgotten, but there are three names which will never die, those of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

That of Washington, personifying the lofty disinterestedness which refused the crown; of Jefferson, personifying power made illustrious by respect for liberty; of Lincoln, personifying the devotedness of a man who dies for having given freedom to millions of men.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln will have a withering effect upon Jefferson Davis, if, with the impulse of indignation, shame, and grief, the first act of the president of the Confederate States be not to protest, in the name of the cause which he defended, against this new appendage to war, which, if it became general, would descend from collective to individual murder—to the usurping executioner, constituting himself an avenger of faithless victory. War was wanting in the process by which this boasted crime might become a qualified one; so that, after having commenced war on the field of battle it might be ended in the assize court!

Perhaps this termination was necessary in order that the eyes might cease to be blinded by the smoke of gunpowder, and that persons dazzled with glory should ask themselves what difference there was between the ball which might have struck General Grant in the theatre of war and that which in another theatre struck President Lincoln.

This is no commonplace suggestion. Let it not be said that the soldier who aimed at General Grant would have risked his life, and that it was not so with the assassin who fired the fatal shot at President Lincoln. Let the first continue to be called brave, but let not the second be called a coward. That would be neither true nor just. Wilkes Booth and his accomplices were quite aware that they risked their lives, and when those lives come to be taken by the executioner, the greatest dishonor will not rest upon the men personally but on their cause, if every connexion between them and it be not, we repeat, spontaneously and solemnly repudiated by president Davis, basing his submission upon the horror with which this outrage inspired him, and, as a pledge of the sincerity of this submission, consigning himself to voluntary banishment.

For president Davis and those of his generals who have not laid down their arms there is no other honorable course to pursue. If they hesitate, they are not only lost but dishonored, and it will be upon them that the responsibility will justly fall of all the excesses which an angry populace and an irritated and desperate army might, but we hope would not, commit in the excitement of anger and indignation.

If president Jefferson Davis does not hasten to furnish this example of political candor and honesty, let him reckon no longer upon the sympathies of Europe, which were attached to his person and his cause. In the eyes of all whose conscience is not perverted by passion there will be only one malefactor fallen still lower than his accomplices, the assassins of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Seward, and his precursor, the executioner of John Brown.

What a sorry cause was that which commenced in November, 1859, with the destruction of John Brown, that glorious martyr, whose firmness never forsook him a single moment; and which finished in April, 1865, by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, that imperturbable President, who demonstrated that democracy had only to spread open its wings to soar from the lowest regions to the grandest and loftiest elevations.

Oh! let us be believed when we say that the first who will go into mourning for the illustrious victim of the stupid Wilkes Booth will not be the Americans who have the honor to belong to the north, for the woodman Lincoln has his successor naturally designated in the tanner Grant; it is those who have the misfortune to belong to the south, since the assassination has changed into opprobrium the prestige which at one time attached to the cause.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

[From the Presse, May 1, 1865.]

Let us note, to the honor of our old Europe, that it has been grievously ounded by the blow that has fallen upon Lincoln. The Emperor has sent one his aides-de-camp to Mr. Bigelow, requesting the minister to transmitto Wash-gton the expression of his sympathy for the deceased President, and the hor-r he feels at the crime which has been committed. The English Parliament ill to-morrow vote an address to the government and people of America. The alian Parliament has already voted an address, proposed by M. Crispi, and the g-staff which bore the Italian colors on the Carignan palace was draped ith crape; at Brussels an immense meeting was held, to send across the Atlan-c the sympathies of the Belgian people. Finally, at Berlin, the Chamber of eputies had a solemn manifestation, and M. de Bismarck wrote a letter to the ew President, expressive of the sentiments of the people and government of russia.

Thus, across the Atlantic, the Old and New Worlds extend the hand to each her over the coffin of Abraham Lincoln. Extreme views and the most diver-nt opinions meet around this tomb—it is because Lincoln was the personifica-on of energy in the struggle, and wisdom in power; moderation in view of efeat, and conscience in the face of liberty.

GEORGES JAUBERT.

[From Le Pays, April 28, 1865.]

MR. LINCOLN.

President Lincoln has fallen under the ball of an assassin, at the moment hen the rare honor of a re-election crowned with eclat his political life—at e moment when victory pronounced definitively for the arms of the North.

We are not among those who have approved of everything that has been done Mr. Lincoln's administration. We have never hesitated to speak the truth out him, however severe it may appear to have been. Upon points to which portion of the French press gave a blind admiration, we ourselves, with candor nd firmness under the loyal impulse of our conscience, observed a necessary serve.

More than once we have had occasion to censure an unfortunate choice—ore than once to regret imprudent or illegitimate acts. Having never been the tterers of Mr. Lincoln, we are, on that account, more at liberty now to declare at we lament from the bottom of our heart this most cruel death, and that we ndemn in the strongest possible manner this detestable crime.

Mr. Lincoln was an excellent man, and united in himself everything which n constitute the character of a great citizen.

In the terrible crisis during which Providence put into his hands the destinies America, he showed an unalterable firmness, and a confidence beyond all aise in the rightfulness of his mission, and in the future of his cause.

Assuredly, the American people reckon amongst the glorious list of her Presi-nts men who were, in intelligence, superior to Mr. Lincoln, but there were ne who were above him in largeness of heart; in the vigor of patriotism; in nacity of will; in the energy of the active faculties. Thus these masculine and mple characteristics, with the truly democratic stamp of roughness and primi-ve austerity, will not fail to occupy an honorable place in the history of our time.

What will be the consequences, in a political point of view, of this bloody ent? That, however, is what we shall soon learn; moreover it would seem us to be impious, at this early hour of grief and sorrow, when so much and ch mournful news is constantly reaching us from the other side of the Atlantic.

All that we have at heart to-day is to render sorrowful homage to the memor of an honest man, struck down by an assassin in the midst of a renewed care and a triumphant achievement, and to address to the American nation, so cruell deprived of their chief, the expression of our sympathy and fraternal grief.

[From La Patrie, April 28, 1865.]

THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

The violent death of Mr. Lincoln has thrown the mind of every one into profoun stupefaction. Nobody knows what to think of this assassination, which inves the American question with new complications. We dare not venture to thin that this crime is the work of a political party, and one hesitates to admit th private revenge can have thus encompassed in its fury two statesmen—the tw veritable heads of the government of the North.

Fatality weighs upon this unhappy country, which for four years has bee devastated by an unjust war, and which, in the day when peace appeared to b possible, saw itself suddenly plunged into the most terrible eventualities.

The first feeling inspired by such a catastrophe can be nothing but one o horror. Whatever may have been the motive of these assassins, there is in thi act too much baseness not to fill the whole of Europe with indignation. Bu there is another feeling, arising from the thought of the troubles which th murder of Mr. Lincoln and his minister may give rise to, as well in the Nort as in the South, and that feeling is one of mingled apprehension and sorrow.

ERNEST DREOLLE.

[From The Patrie, May 3, 1865.]

Were we right in saying that not one of the manifestations, on the occasio of the death of Mr. Lincoln, by persons ever desirous to thrust themselves for ward was equivalent to a single one of these simple and dignified measure taken by the government?

The sittings held yesterday in the senate and the legislative chamber wi answer for us.

In the first place, there is the letter addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys t our chargé d'affaires at Washington, which is as remarkable for its mode o expression as the depth of feeling evinced in it. Its language responds t public opinion, outraged as it is by the assassination of the 14th of April; it i also the kind of language which should be held by the minister of a governmen remaining neutral in the struggle by which America was divided.

In the legislative chamber it was M. Rouher who did homage to the memor of Mr. Lincoln, and in the senate M. Vuitry discharged that office. Then th presidents of the two chambers became in eloquent terms the interpreters of th sentiments of their colleagues.

The manifestation, therefore, was complete and truly national. MM. Rouhe Vuitry, Schneider, and Troplong vibrate in America with the force they deserv M. Rouher desires to see in North Americans "an allied and friendly people; M. Schneider desires peace; M. Troplong acknowledges, with truth, tha "America has passed through more grievous trials than ever fell to the lot of country founded on liberty!"

May the future justify the confidence of the minister of state! May it satisf the desires of M. Schneider, and may the trials spoken of by M. Troplong a having been endured in North America speedily cease! That is the wish whic we also entertain from the bottom of our hearts.

ERNEST DREOLLE.

[From the Revue des Deux Mondes, May 1, 1865.]

During the last fortnight the news from the United States has brought us the reatest political consolation which liberal opinion has received for the last fifeen years, and at the same time one of the most poignant griefs which could e felt by the afflicted spectators of the most tragical of human events.

Sorrow has come at last. Mr. Lincoln, who for four years had sustained in he midst of difficulties and the most cruel trials that a nation could pass through he fortunes, imperilled on every side, of the democratic and liberal republic of he United States; Mr. Lincoln, who had with so much tranquil firmness of ind saved his country from the calamity of internal dissolution; Mr. Lincoln, who helped to achieve the late victories by which the integrity of the American epublic has been assured; Mr. Lincoln, who now caught a glimpse of the blesings of peace, and already applied his honest and scrupulous mind to the work f the reconciliation of parties and the re-organization of the great American arty; Mr. Lincoln has suddenly fallen beneath the hand of an assassin, having een shot with a pistol. An atrocious conspiracy, designed to annihilate at nce the genius and the arm of the American goverument, was to have been rought to bear at the same time against General Grant, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Lincoln, has not missed the most eminent of the victims contemplated by it, nd has horribly succeeded in killing the President of the republic.

One universal feeling of stupor, indignation, and affliction has followed upon he announcement of this atrocity. Europe, as the United States well know, as not been less sensibly affected than themselves by the crime under which heir chief has fallen. Feelings and pre-occupations of many kinds mingle with ur first emotions of painful surprise. We have been, as it were, thunderstruck y the sudden contrast which places such a catastrophe on the morrow of the reat and decisive victories obtained by the American government. Men anxously ask one another how far the work of American reconciliation will be mbarassed and obstructed by this loss; to what hands the supreme power is bout to pass; what violence and what reprisals the detestable provocation of olitical assassination may probably lead to. But this astonishment, these loubts and fears, have been subordinate, in the conscience of European comunities, to the deep-felt sympathy for the noble and generous victim. The eneral grief is spontaneously assuaged, so to speak, by the endeavors to do ustice to the merits and virtues of Mr. Lincoln. Assuredly, in some of the great ations, and in several government departments of Europe, there has been little lisposition during the last four years to be just to Mr. Lincoln and his most evoted colleagues. Death seems to have revealed to all eyes the real worth of his honest man; it has taught the indifferent and the inattentive themselves he loss which the cause of political probity and humanity has sustained in him. Opinion has done Mr. Lincoln wrong while living. We may say that it is now naking solemn efforts to repair that wrong when he is no more.

This is a spectacle of high morality. What was the last President when the lection carried him to supreme power, and when the civil war broke out which hreatened the destruction of the United States? The biography of Mr. Lincoln vas then already known; but it was not such as surround their heroes with he admiration of Europe, or the exclusive sympathies of refined circles. There vas nothing brilliant in the career of the man; none of that prestige which ttaches to tried talent. The only extraordinary thing in the life of Mr. Lincoln was his elevation to the highest office in the state; and that promotion, even, was a cause of surprise and distrust. With the prejudices which we, in our old Europe, entertain, how few of us can understand how he, who began life as an illiterate workman, should become the enlightened head of a nation of thirty-five millions of souls! We are familiar only in Europe, in political

matters, with the slow process of education acquired by traditional classes, ad ministrative supernumeraries, and by long literary culture. Old classical politi cians, we doubt not that the most rapid and the most solid of educations, how little elegant and gracious it may be in form, is under a government freed fro the shackles of social conventionalisms; that acquired in a private, laborious, an struggling life, united with the political life exercised in the midst of libera institutions. Mr. Lincoln, then, was formerly a workman, a rail-splitter, self taught, had become attorney's clerk, then an attorney, and had passed over th various gradations of political functions more easily than he had risen by ma ual labor to the exercise of a liberal profession. He came from the rude West unpolished, absolutely destitute of self-sufficiency, of the elegant manners an the shining qualities which accompany the practiced politician, the fortunat speculator in commercial cities, the gentleman planter of the southern States He and his friends succeeded for the first time to the direction of affairs. Powe had long been monopolized by the southern and democratic coalition, ov whom they triumphed; and it seemed that there were no statesmen known i America but those who had been the chiefs of this coalition. His own princi ples were not sufficiently defined and settled to enlighten public opinion as t his future policy. It seemed that he was to carry into the government the kind of hesitation and awkwardness which were observed in him personally It was even because there was in him something of indistinctness and confusio that he was preferred to candidates better known in the republican party, t the brilliant and adventurous General Frémont, and to the eloquent and skilfu Mr. Seward. In a word, Mr. Lincoln was not one of those men who bring t the power with which they are invested a force and brilliancy acquired before hand; he belonged to that class, on the contrary, who borrow their grandeu and prestige from the task with which they are charged, the duties which i imposes upon them, and from the manner in which they fulfil those duties He did not, thank God, belong to that family of great men in the Old World, o whom it has been said, "It is fortunate that Heaven has spared a number c them to the human race; for one man to be exalted above the human family it would cost too dear to all the others." But from the first words and firs acts of Mr. Lincoln, it was easily foreseen that he would fulfil his mission, an would not be found unequal to the situation.

Mr. Lincoln appeared to take as the rule of his conduct the principle of a law whose observance elevates the simple and strengthens the humble. He sought the path which simple duty pointed out to him, that which is readily perceive and immediately adopted, and which is not created, so to speak, by an effort and a caprice of philosophical induction. Mr. Lincoln undertook the government determined, according to a common expression, the beauty of which his life and death will make us thoroughly understand, to be the slave of duty. The cir cumstances amidst which he arrived at Washington in 1861 to take the presi dency will not fail to be remembered. He narrowly escaped an attempt a assassination. The integrity of the United States was a cause which had then but feeble defenders; and the commander-in-chief, at that time, old General Scott, considered he had gained a great victory when he succeeded in main taining sufficient order in the capital to make it possible for the ceremony of the inauguration of the new President to take place. Mr. Lincoln showed immedi ately that, in his eyes, simple duty, direct and close at hand, was the mainstay of the Union and the honest performance of his duty. He drew the line indi cated by this sense of duty as tight as possible. It was necessary to do away with every pretext put forward by those who prepared and proclaimed the sep aration of the southern States. The pretext alleged by the secessionists was the design they attributed to the republican party, now in power, to impose upon the southern States the forcible abolition of slavery. Undoubtedly, Mr Lincoln felt the repugnance of every enlightened mind and clear conscience

ainst this institution of slavery which the fanatics of the south were not afraid,
so many years, to erect into an institution of divine right; but the simple
ty, the direct and consequently superior duty of the President of the United
ates, was the preservation of the Union before laboring for abolition—to be an
ionist before an abolitionist. Mr. Lincoln showed himself ready, if the Union
re preserved, to give his adversaries every chance of an honorable compromise
the question of slavery. How much he was reproached for this moderation
the time! Some looked upon it as a weakening of the cause of the North—
e disavowal of the generous sympathies of the world, acquired by a govern-
ent which undertook to carry out boldly the work of abolition; in the eyes of
ers, it was a one-sided and perfidious policy which concealed its real object
mere manœuvres of routine. The war broke out—the impetuous South
arolinians drove from Fort Sumter the small federal garrison, and insulted the
ars and stripes of the national flag. This insult was deeply felt by the mass
the American people; the southern States proclaimed the separation, and the
ruggle was commenced. Mr. Lincoln still resisted the strong tendencies of so
olent a situation; for many months he maintained the cause of the Union as
perior to that of the abolition, being anxious, as long as possible, to leave a
or open to conciliation. It was more than a year afterwards, and when the
rtunes of war were most unfavorable to the cause of the United States, that
r. Lincoln resolved to decree the abolition as a war measure and a means of
gitimate defence, but still not by way of a sovereign right which his govern-
ent had arrogated to itself against the private rights of the southern States.
thus confining himself to the accomplishment of his duty within the narrowest
nits, Mr. Lincoln (and it is not less honorable to his sagacity than his integ-
y) was satisfied that he stood upon the most national, and consequently most
assailable ground. The persistent carrying out of this line of conduct, how-
er, has displayed at once the wisdom and successful policy involved in it.
ctarian dissensions have disappeared in this large and simple policy, and
thing has been lost to the collateral advantages resulting from the triumph of
e Union; on the contrary, they have gained by remaining subordinate to the
arest and most considerable of the national interests. It is evident that Mr.
incoln found his mind strengthened and his conscience tranquillized by this
se observance of the line of duty. It is proved by the course of events; he
ffered himself to be cast down by no reverse, or to be unduly elevated by any
ount of success. The calmness of his mind was manifested in the familiarity
his bearing and language, in that good humor which was peculiar to him, in
ose proverbs and those innocent witticisms which often teemed in his conver-
tion, and which the popular good sense understood so correctly. A thousand
ecdotes are told of him, and a thousand phrases, which displayed extraordinary
lf-possession in the midst of a crisis unparalleled, and a mind which always
w its way clear in the midst of the most confused and perilous circumstances.
o a serene and simple firmness was added a moderation to which his con-
mners and enemies of former times now hasten to do justice. He was never
en to be rash and inflated in his predictions; irritated or regretful against such
his agents as had been unfortunate, endeavoring to amuse or lead away pop-
ar sentiment by attacks directed against persons, or against the foreign gov-
nments, of whom America had a right to complain. By his circumspection and
re he avoided the risk of augmenting the number of the enemies, or aggravating
e dangers which might threaten his country. After the last decisive military
ccesses of the North, his first thoughts and first words, like those of the man
hom political hatred designed to send out of the world with him, Mr. Seward,
ere in favor of clemency and peace at home and abroad. In a very short time,
the space of four years, this man, whose mind and character were an enigma
all at the beginning of 1861, had acquired an immense ascendancy over his
untrymen, and gained their confidence. A striking proof of this is furnished

by the last presidential election, and it is confirmed by the deep and heartfe grief which seized upon the people of the United States at the news of h tragical end.

Keen sorrow must have its way in the imposing and touching manifestatio which surround the memory of that statesman who was faithful to his duty unt death. All Europe has been deeply affected. The despotic governments of t continent have joined in official expressions of profound regret addressed to th representatives of the United States. The free people of England and Ital participate in the movement by the demonstrations of their parliaments and th municipal corporations. Such a spontaneous burst of human feeling is not onl an imposing homage rendered to a noble victim; it is a pledge of sympathy give by the world to the United States; it marks with indelible characters in th conscience of humanity the signification and extent of the internecine strugg which the republic has sustained; it is a weighty piece of advice given to th American government to persevere in the road of humanity, conciliation, an indulgence on which Mr. Lincoln had entered; it is in this sense of itself a gre event. When we consider the degree of sensation everywhere excited by th murder of Mr. Lincoln, it seems that we have a right to hope that this sad cata trophe will not be attended by those politically disastrous consequences whic were at first apprehended. Destinies like that of Mr. Lincoln, crowned by a so of martyrdom, inculcate clemency. The United States can do no better hon to this great victim than by remaining faithful to the spirit of his policy. Th American people will not convert into a feeling of vengeance against the Sout which is at their feet, the just horror with which so infamous a crime has inspire them. Misplaced controversies have arisen as to what were the political opinion of the assassin of Mr. Lincoln. If this assassin is really the man he has bee taken for, namely, the comedian Wilkes Booth, it is hardly possible to doub that he was a violent secessionist. It is asserted, in fact, that this Booth, at th time of the attempt of the abolitionist, John Brown, which excited in Virgini some years ago an alarm so cruel in its consequences, enrolled himself in th troop which took Brown, and that he was one in the cortege of inexorable fanatic who conducted the unfortunate (Kansas) farmer to the gibbet. There would b a sort of ferocious fatality in the coincidence which made one of the executioner of Brown the pitiless murderer of Mr. Lincoln; but whatever may have been th fanaticism with which the assassin was animated, it would be an odious injustic to treat as accomplices in the murder the populations who furnished Stonewal Jackson and Robert Lee, the heroic soldiers under their command. The America people will not commit this injustice. * * * * *

[From the Siècle, April 28, 1865.]

The American republic had triumphed over the rebellion of the slave States nothing more was required than to subdue the difficulties of peace itself. Th man who had accomplished the first of these tasks, and was on the point o effecting the second, Abraham Lincoln, has just fallen beneath the blow of a secessionist. Slavery, therefore, has its fanatics!

What was Lincoln before the suffrages of his fellow-citizens placed him a the head of the republic? A carpenter. Then a grocer, taking advantage o his brief intervals of leisure to study the law. Charged with the governmen of one of the greatest nations in the world, in a crisis the most terrible in it history, the ex-carpenter showed himself equal to the situation. It will be th same with him who succeeds Mr. Lincoln in so unexpected a manner, and who like his predecessor, attained to the rank he occupies by the various gradation of labor. The great republic will pursue the course of her glorious career As for the man who has just paid with his life for the place which history

erves for him, by the side of Washington, he goes down to the grave followed the regret of the whole world. We should utter our own feelings of sorrow h greater emotion if the calm and simple figure which we have just employed not arrest our pen, and impose upon us a degree of tranquillity and sim-city.

While one of the assassins killed Mr. Lincoln, another penetrated into the m of Mr. Seward, who was in bed suffering from an accident reported in all journals, and stabbed him repeatedly with a dagger. The son of Mr. ward lost his life in endeavoring to defend his father. It was only by an ident that General Grant himself escaped death. On the departure of the il, Mr. Seward was still living. May his life be spared to find in the esteem d respect of every friend of liberty some compensation for the loss which he just sustained as a father and a citizen. A distinguished writer, an elo-ent speaker, Mr. Seward has been able to show what he was worth, as a tesman, under the most difficult and delicate circumstances. Thanks to him t northern America has been able to preserve an attitude at once calm and n in the face of foreign powers, which have been nearly all either ill-disposed hostile.

TAXILE DELORD.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC MARTYR.

Slavery, before expiring, has summoned up what remained to it of power and e, in order to strike from behind the man by whom it was to be overthrown. The satanic pride of misperverted society could not be resigned to defeat. would not fall with honor, like other causes, destined to rise again. It expired it had lived, by violating every law, human and divine.

There is the spirit and probably the work of the famous secret association of e Golden Circle, which, after having for twenty years made preparations for e great rebellion, spread its accomplices throughout the west and the north, d around the chair of the President gave the signal for that impious war on e day when public conscience at last snatched from the slaveholders the vernment of the United States.

On the day when the good man of whom they have just made a martyr was, ised to power, they endeavored to carry into effect what had been concocted treason.

But they failed; not succeeding in overthrowing Lincoln by the force of war ey felled him by assassination.

The conspiracy appeared to have been a most desperate one. In assailing th the President his two principal ministers, on one of whom an attempt as made, and the commander-in-chief, who was saved by an unforeseen cir-mstance, the murderers reckoned upon disorganizing the government of the public, and imagine that they were resuscitating the rebellion.

Their expectations will be disappointed. These sanguinary fanatics, whose use is much less damaged by material superiority than by the moral power of e democracy, had become incapable of comprehending the nature and the sults of the free institutions which their fathers had gloriously contributed to tablish. We shall see a fresh example of what these institutions are able effect.

The indignation of the people will not be exhausted in a passing explosion; will become concentrated, it will be resumed in the unanimous action, per-vering and invincible, of the universal will. Whoever are to be the agents, e instruments of this work, we may rest assured that it will be accomplished. he event will show that it was not dependent upon the life of one man, or on several men. It will be accomplished after Lincoln, as well as it was

accomplished by him, but Lincoln will remain the austere and sacred personification of a great epoch, the most faithful exponent of democracy.

This man, simple and upright, strong and prudent, raised by degrees to the command of a great people, and always equal to the situation, executing quietly and without precipitation, and with excellent good sense, the most colossal undertakings, giving to the world an example of civil power in a republic, directing a gigantic war without for a moment compromising free institutions, or threatening them with military usurpation, dying at last at the moment when having conquered, he was about to pacify the country, (and God grant that the atrocious madman who killed him may not have destroyed with him the feeling of clemency, and determined upon pacification by force, instead of the peace which he desired!) this man will live in the traditions of his country and of the world, in some sort the embodiment of the people, model democracy itself. It was necessary, then, that the blood of the just should seal the great work of emancipation, which the blood of the just had inaugurated! The tragic history of the abolition of slavery, opened with the gibbet of John Brown, will close with the assassination of Lincoln.

And now let him repose by the side of Washington, as the second founder of the great republic! The whole of the democracy in Europe is present in spirit at his funeral obsequies, in the same way, that it heartily voted for his re-election, and applauded the victory, in the arms of which he has fallen. Democracy will identify itself wholly and directly with the monument which America will raise to him in the capital in which he cast down slavery.

HENRI MARTIN.

[From the Siècle, April 30, 1865.]

I pause to pay a tribute of homage to the memory of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln: he will have been the apostle and the martyr of freedom. The cause of slavery could only be put an end to by assassination. He dies as it had lived, the dagger in hand. What a lost cause! What a dishonored cause! The frightful drama of Golgotha is the purchase of the disinherited. The blood of the just is invariably the ransom of slaves.

EDMOND TEXIER.

[From the Siècle, May 2, 1865.]

We yesterday expressed our opinion that the legislative chambers had a great duty to perform; we are able to state to-day that that duty has been nobly accomplished. The words uttered by M. Rouher, minister of state, respond to the feelings of the whole of France.

The despatch of the minister of foreign affairs is written in the same spirit and these two declarations corroborate each other, and perfectly agree with the national feeling.

The American republic is partly the work of France. Our most eminent fellow-citizens watched over it in its infancy. In troublous times it has served as a counterpoise to the omnipotence at sea which England pretended to exercise, who was then our rival but now our ally.

When all the European parliaments had testified their sympathy with the United States, it would have been an anomaly if the legislative body of France failed to honor the martyr to progress, the firm and devoted virtuous man, who in the midst of the horrors of a protracted civil war, never for a moment despaired of the future of the great cause of civilization, and who vigorously up

d the great principles of the American Constitution. Let us observe that president of the legislative body, in carrying out the wishes of the government with respect to these communications, gave expression to noble sentiments, h which the Chamber identified itself; and this unanimous concurrence is not least significant sympton of the power of public opinion in our democratic ance.

* * * * * * *

EMILE DE LA BEDOLLIERE.

[From the Temps, April 27, 1865.]

P. S.—Frightful news reaches us at the moment of going to press. President ncoln has been assassinated; and an attempt has been made upon the life of . Seward, but he survives. We wish we could doubt the correctness of se particulars, which, unfortunately, come to us in a form altogether affirmae.

We are not at all uneasy about the grandeur of the Union, nor in respect of nerican liberty. A ruined cause can never be sustained by crime, but every will readily understand that the whole Union, in the south as in the north, leeply wounded by the ball which has just carried off this great citizen in midst of such critical circumstances.

[From the Temps, April 28, 1865.]

The fresh and grievous details which we receive of the lamentable tragedy at shington leaves scarcely any room for the doubt we expressed yesterday. e assassination perpetrated on President Lincoln, on Mr. Seward, and inded for Mr. Stanton, minister of war, and probably also for General Grant, is eed the result of a political plot. American despatches confirm it, and it is unanimous impression of the English press. We cannot help remembering, ides, that the passions which have just struck down Mr. Lincoln, conspired inst him at the time of his first election, and that on going from Springfield Washington to be installed, he was nearly being assassinated at Baltimore, in bruary, 1861.

Let us take care, however, not to fall into a too common error, and charge whole of the southern people with the execrable crime, which completes the nfall of their cause. No doubt there are many in the rebel States, many o do not repudiate with horror the atrocity of this vengeance, and many politans who do not look upon the evil as irremediable.

How are we to understand, for example, that a man like General Lee, if he e not bound by his word of honor, given to General Grant, if he still believed struggle to be possible, would consent to resume his sword and place it again the service of a cause dishonored by assassination? The wretches who ed Mr. Lincoln have at the same time destroyed the South.

t is probable that they meditated more than a simple act of vengeance. In r eyes, perhaps, the chief crime of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward was not that y had triumphed over the South, but rather that they had proclaimed a policy noderation and conciliation which would assure to the restored Union peace n foreign nations, and the respect of the world. To create irreconcilable red between the two sections of the Union; to exasperate the North; to reee temperate chiefs of the States by men of an opposite character; to subite passion for wisdom, and to hurl the United States into the dangerous ard peculiar to violence and anarchy—this was no doubt what they desired

to effect, but in which they have not succeeded. They have misunderstood human nature, in taking no account of the horror which would be excited by their act, even in the south, and they have not the less misconceived the imperishable destiny of the United States. We associate ourselves with the general grief, but we share in no way whatever the apprehensions which we perceive are attached to it. The United States will not fail in any of the duties prescribed to them by the situation of affairs. The policy which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have had the honor of sealing with their blood will be the policy of their successors; for the latter cannot deviate from it without making themselves the dupes and the accomplices of assassins.

A. NEFFTZER.

[From the Temps, May 1, 1865.]

After having registered the prompt and spontaneous manifestations which have taken place in the English, Italian, and Prussian parliaments, we at last hear something of the legislative chambers of France.

Nobody will have any difficulty in identifying himself with the sentiments manifested in this address; but we confess that we have no very clear notion as to what is meant by it. Do the deputies who signed it propose, as may be inferred from the letter which they sent at the same time to the President, to submit it to the Chamber? It is certainly conceived in a manner not at all calculated to awaken susceptibilities of any kind; but besides that, one cannot discover how the Chamber can be affected in this way; there is no explanation of the extra parliamentary signatures which are attached to the address, and which would furnish a reason for its non-reception. Will they, on the contrary, after having made this manifestation on their own account, and simply in the quality of citizens, provoke a parliamentary manifestation in which they are prepared to join? In that case we do not understand the double purpose to be served for what has just been read is assuredly the least that the legislative chamber could say; and to express our thoughts fully on this matter, we trust that in this assembly is called upon to pronounce, in any way, upon the event referred to, something more precise, emphatic and appropriate to the circumstances, will result from the deliberation of the Chamber.

A. NEFFTZER.

[From the Temps, May 2, 1865.]

The succession of Lincoln has been settled without a moment's uncertainty by the application pure and simple of the Constitution, the wisdom of which once more displays itself on the present occasion. It may be easily imagined, on the day after the commission of a political crime, in the midst of the difficulties of internal pacification, what confusion and perterbation might be occasioned by general elections, of which nobody could foresee the consequences. On this point there can be no doubt the presidential chair had scarcely been vacant a few hours, when Andrew Johnson was installed at the White House.

The horror of a crime which the excitements of the struggle could in no way palliate, the painful feelings occasioned by the extinction of a pure glory in all its lustre, would at first produce a kind of stupor. No one can manifest too much grief for the murder of an eminent patriot, which has nothing of the effect of the heroes of Franconi, but the highest praise that can be bestowed on Lincoln is just this, that having arrived at the period of great trouble, he did nothing to make himself indispensable, and that his disappearance has nothing in it threa

ng to stability, which is a condition too often attached to the existence of one n. It would be, then, to misconceive the real grandeur of the character of ıcoln to dwell upon the commonplaces of funeral orations instead of giving rselves up without faltering to the examination of the questions which the ccession gives rise to.

[From the Temps, May 4, 1865.]

PARIS, *May* 1, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR: The government and the great bodies of the state have emnly testified the grief and indignation they felt at the assassination of esident Lincoln.

The press, it may be said, of all shades of political opinion, has gone before the blic authorities in the spontaneous expressions of horror and regret.

Some citizens, necessarily in small numbers, will be able to add their signaes to those of the deputies and writers who have taken the initiative in an dress of condolence to the United States.

But will not the people of Paris, whose sympathies and liberal instincts have n so deeply wounded by this crime, have an opportunity afforded them of blicly lamenting the fate of the former workman—almost one of themselves, o was the greatest and the purest-minded among the successors of Washing-? The mass of the people cannot sign addresses. Would it not be a great sfaction to them to find some easy mode of expressing their sentiments, such he wearing some sign of mourning, for example a piece of crape, or a simple ck ribbon—on the arm? This mourning might last a day or two, and comnce, suppose, on Monday next.

Nobody, it seems to me, would think of doing any party act, much less comting himself to any seditious proceeding in a manifestation common to all, the lt of official manifestations, whose great moral effect would be completed by demonstration.

f you coincide with these views, sir, will you have the goodness to submit n to your confrères, and also to your readers? They will be well received, am not mistaken, and religiously carried out.

Accept, &c.,

RENE DUBAIL,
34 *Rue du Chateau d'Eau.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DEPENDENCIES.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May* 1, 1865.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of this day's date, officially co
municating to me the melancholy intelligence of the death by the hand of an
sassin of the late President of the United States.

When the first intelligence of this sad calamity reached this country I c
veyed to you by letter and in person the deep impression of horror and indig
tion which so atrocious a crime on the President of the United States had ma
upon me and on the several members of her Majesty's government, and it or
remains for me now, in acknowledging your letter, to acquaint you that, by t
command of the Queen, I have directed her Majesty's minister at Washing
to convey to the government of the United States the assurance that her Maje
sincerely condoles with the family of the late President, and that her Majesty
government and the British Parliament and the British nation are affected by
unanimous feeling of abhorrence of the criminal guilty of this cowardly and at
cious assassination, and their sympathy with the government and people of t
United States under the great calamity which has befallen them.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedie
humble servant,

RUSSELL.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Earl Russell to Sir Frederick Bruce.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April* 28, 1865.

SIR: It is impossible to describe the sentiments of horror and indignat
which have been inspired by the sad intelligence from Washington.

Her Majesty has directed me to express her sincere condolence with
families of the late President, and of Mr. Seward, under their present afflictio

It is my duty to request that you will convey to the government of the Uni
States the assurance that the government, the Parliament, and the nation
affected by a unanimous feeling of abhorrence of the criminals guilty of th
cowardly and atrocious crimes, and sympathy for the government and peopl
the United States, thus deprived of those to whom they looked for authority
administration and wisdom in council.

Notice has been given in both houses of addresses, to be moved by mi
ters of the Crown, expressing in a formal shape the sentiments of sorrow
indignation felt by Parliament on this sad occasion.

I am, &c.,

RUSSELL

Hon. SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, G. C. B., *&c., &c., &c.*

Earl Russell to Sir Frederick Bruce.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May* 6, 1865.

SIR: In pursuance of the notice which, as I informed you in my despatch of 28th ultimo, had been given by her Majesty's ministers in both houses of rliament, I moved in the House of Lords, on Monday last, the address of the een, of which I send you a copy. The motion was seconded by Lord Derby l agreed to, nemine dissentiente. In the absence of Viscount Palmerston, o, to his great regret, was prevented by illness from being present on the oc-ion, Sir G. Grey, her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home artment, moved a similar address to the House of Commons, which motion s seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and was likewise unanimously agreed to.

The Queen has been pleased to return to both houses the most gracious wer, of which I enclose a copy.

In giving a copy of this despatch and of its enclosures to the acting secretary the United States, you will say to him that these addresses of the two houses Parliament express the sentiments of the whole British nation, on the deplo-le assassination of the late President of the United States.

I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

Hon. SIR F. BRUCE, G. C. B., *&c., &c., &c.*

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble address be presented to her jesty, to convey to her Majesty the expression of the deep sorrow and in-nation with which this house has learned the assassination of the President the United States of America, and to pray her Majesty that, in communicat-her own sentiments on this deplorable event to the government of the ited States, her Majesty will also be graciously pleased to express on the t of her faithful Commons their abhorrence of the crime, and their sympathy n the government and people of the United States.

To be presented by privy councillors.

The Queen's answer to address respecting the assassination of President coln:

entirely participate in the sentiments which you have expressed to me in address which I have received from you on the assassination of the Pre-nt of the United States, and I have given directions that my minister at shington shall make known to the government of that country the feelings ch you entertain in common with myself and my whole people, with regard his deplorable event.

[From the London Times of May 2, 1865.]

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, *May* 1.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EARL RUSSELL (who was very indistinctly heard) said: My lords, I rise k your lordships to address her Majesty, praying that in any communica-s which her Majesty may make to the government of the United States, ressing her abhorrence and regret at the great crime which has been com-ed in the murder of the President of that country, her Majesty will at the

same time express the sorrow and indignation felt by this house at that atrocio
deed. In this case I am sure your lordships will feel entire sympathy with h
Majesty, who has instructed me already to express to the government of th
United States the shock which she felt at the intelligence of the great crim
which has been committed. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty has also been pleas
to write a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln [cheers] expressive of sympathy wi
that lady in her misfortune. [Cheers.] I think that your lordships will agr
with me that in modern times there has hardly been a crime committed
abhorrent to the feelings of every civilized person as the one I am now alludi
to.. [Hear, hear.] After the first election of Mr. Lincoln as President of th
United States, he was re-elected to the same high position by the large majori
of the people remaining faithful to the government of the United States, a
he was in the discharge of the duties of his office, having borne his faculti
meekly, at the moment when an assassin attacked him at the theatre. The
are circumstances connected with this crime which, I think, aggravate its at
city. President Lincoln was a man who, though not conspicuous before h
election, had since displayed a character of so much integrity, so much sincerit
and straightforwardness, and at the same time of so much kindness, that if a
one was able to alleviate the pain and animosities which prevailed during th
period of civil war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was that person. It w
remarked of President Lincoln that he always felt disinclined to adopt har
measures, and I am told that the commanders of his armies often complain
that when they had passed a sentence which they thought no more than jus
the President was always disposed to temper its severity. Such a man th
particular epoch requires. The conduct of the armies of the United Stat
was intrusted to other hands, and on the commanders fell the responsibility
leading the armies in the field to victory. They had been successful again
those they had to contend with, and the moment had come when, undoubtedly, th
responsibilities of President Lincoln were greatly increased by their succes
But, though it was not for him to lead the armies, it would have been his
temper the pride of victory, to assuage the misfortunes which his adversari
had experienced, and especially to show, as he was well qualified to show, th
high respect for valor on the opposite side which has been so conspicuous
displayed. It was to be hoped that by such qualities, when the conflict of ar
was over, the task of conciliation might have been begun, and President Li
coln would have an authority which no one else could have had to temper th
exasperation which always arises in the course of civil strife. [Hear, hea
Upon another question the United States and the confederates will have a mo
difficult task to perform. I allude to the question of slavery, which some ha
always maintained to have been the cause of the civil war. At the beginning th
House will remember that President Lincoln declared that he had no right by th
Constitution to interfere with slavery. At a later period he made a communic
tion to the commander-in-chief of the United States forces in which he propos
that in certain States the slaves should be entirely free; but at a later period
proposed, what he had a constitutional qualification to propose, that there shou
be an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, by which compulso
labor should hereafter be forbidden. I remember that Lord Macaulay on
declared that it would have been a great blessing if the penal laws against t
Catholics had been abolished from the time of Sir R. Walpole, though Sir
Walpole would have been mad to propose a measure for that purpose. So t
same may be said of slavery, though I believe that the United States wo
justified in delaying the time when that great alteration of the United Stat
law should take place. But, whatever we may think on these subjects, we mu
all deeply deplore that the death of President Lincoln has deprived the Unit
States of a man, a leader on this subject, who by his temper was qualified
propose such a measure as might have made this great change acceptable

ose before opposed to it, and might have preserved the peace of the great ublic of America while undergoing that entire new organization which would necessary under such circumstances. [Hear.] I think we must all feel both mpathy with the United States in this great affliction, and also a hope that who is now, according to the American Constitution, intrusted with the wer of the late President, may be able both on the one subject and on the ier—both in respect to mercy and leniency towards the conquered, and also th regard to the measures to be adopted for the new organization which the olition of slavery will render requisite—to overcome all difficulties. I had ne time ago, at the commencement of this contest, occasion to say that I did t believe that the great republic of America would perish in this war, and the ble lord at the head of the government had lately occasion to disclaim on the rt of the government of this country any feeling of envy at the greatness and osperity of the United States. The course which her Majesty's government ve had to pursue during this civil war has been one of great anxiety. Diffi- ties have occurred to us, and difficulties have also occurred to the government the United States, in maintaining the peaceful relations between the two untries; but those difficulties have always been treated with temper and mod- ation both on this side and the other side of the Atlantic. I trust that that mper and moderation may continue, and I can assure this House that, as we ve always been guided by the wish that the American government and the nerican people should settle for themselves the conflict of arms without any erference of ours, so likewise during the attempt that has to be made to re- ore peace and tranquillity to America we shall equally refrain from any kind interference or intervention, though we trust that the efforts to be made for storing peace will be successful, and that the great republic of America will vays flourish and enjoy the freedom it has hitherto enjoyed. [Hear, hear.] have nothing to say with regard to the successor of Mr. Lincoln. Time must ow how far he is able to conduct the difficult matters which will come der his consideration with the requisite wisdom. All I can say is that, in e presence of the great crime which has just been committed, and of the great amity which has fallen on the American nation, the Crown, the Parliament, d the people of this country do feel the deepest interest for the government d people of the United States; for, owing to the nature of the relations tween the two nations, the misfortunes of the United States affect us more an the misfortunes of any other country on the face of the globe. [Hear, ar.] The noble earl concluded by moving an humble address to her Majesty express the sorrow and indignation of this House at the assassination of the esident of the United States, and to pray her Majesty to communicate these ntiments on the part of this House to the government of the United States.

The Earl of Derby. My lords, when, upon the last occasion of our meet- g, the noble earl opposite announced his intention of bringing forward the tion he has now submitted to the House, I ventured to express my hope that e government had well considered the form of the motion they were going to ke, so that there might be nothing in the form which would in the slightest gree interfere with the unanimity desirable on such an occasion. It would ve been more satisfactory to me if the noble earl had entered somewhat upon e consideration of the question, and had informed your lordships upon what unds he proposed so unusual a course—though arising, I admit, out of un- ual, if not unprecedented, circumstances—as that of addressing the Crown, d praying her Majesty to convey to a foreign government the sentiments of rliament with regard to the event which has taken place. For myself, I con- s that I am rather of the opinion that the more convenient and, I will not the more usual, but the more regular course would have been to have ply moved a resolution of this, in conjunction with the other house of Par- nent, expressing those feelings which it is proposed by the motion to place

in the form of an address to the Crown. [Hear.] But I am so extremely d sirous that there should not appear to be the slightest difference of opinion this moment [hear] that I cannot hesitate to give my assent to the form p posed by the government, whatever doubt I may entertain that the form is t most convenient which might have been adopted. In joining in this address that is to say, in expressing our sorrow and indignation at the atrocious cri by which the United States have been deprived of their Chief Magistrat your lordships will only follow, though the event has been known so short time, the universal feeling of sympathy which has been expressed from one e of this kingdom to the other. [Hear, hear.] And if there be in the United States any persons who, misled by our having abstained from expressing a opinion as to the conflict now going on, or even from expressing the opinion may have formed upon the merits of the two great contending parties—if th be any persons who believe that there is a generally unfriendly feeling in t country towards the citizens of the United States, I think they could hard have had a more complete refutation of that opinion [cheers] conveyed in wh I hope will be the unanimous declaration of Parliament, following the declar tions which her Majesty has been pleased to make, both publicly and privatel to the American minister, as well as to the widow of President Lincoln, a again following the voluntary and spontaneous expression of opinion which h already proceeded from almost all the great towns and communities of this co try. [Hear, hear.] Whatever other misfortunes may have attended this at cious crime, I hope that, at least, one good effect may have resulted from it namely, that the manner in which the news has been received in this count will satisfy the people of the United States that her Majesty's subjects, one a all, deeply condemn the crime which has been committed, and deeply symp thize with the people of the United States in their feelings of horror at t assassination of their Chief Magistrate. [Hear, hear.] For the crime its there is no palliation whatever to be offered. There may be differences opinion as to the merits of the two parties who are contending, the one for e pire and the other for independence, in the United States—I follow the wor of the noble earl opposite; but there is, there can be, no difference of opini upon this point: that the holiest and the purest of all causes is desecrated a disgraced when an attempt is made to promote it by measures so infamous this. [Hear, hear.] If it were possible to believe that the confederate autho ties encouraged, sympathized with, or even did not express their abhorrence this crime, I should say they had committed that which was worse than crime—a gross blunder; because, in the face of the civilized world, a cau which required or submitted to be promoted by the crime of assassination wou lose all sympathy and kindly feeling on the part of those who might otherwi be well disposed towards it. But I am perfectly satisfied—I am as well sat fied as I can be of anything—that this detestable act of assassination is so e tirely alien to the whole spirit in which the South have conducted this wa [cheers,] is so alien to the courageous, manly, and, at the same time, forbeari course which they have adopted in the struggle for everything that is dear them, that I am convinced that, apart from the error of judgment which wou be involved in sanctioning such a crime, they cannot have been guilty of great a blunder, and cannot fail to express for it their detestation, and to feel the same time that no step could have been taken which could have inflicted great an injury on their own cause. [Hear, hear.] I will not venture to foll the noble earl even into the slight discussion which he has originated with r gard to the internal politics of the United States. I will not discuss the di culty which at the present moment is felt in the United States—the difficul caused by slavery. I will not express any opinion as to the question whet the late defeats, serious as they are, and apparently fatal to the cause of t South, have produced, or are likely to lead to, an early termination of the w

whatever way the war may be terminated, it must be the desire of every
end of humanity that it should be terminated soon, and without further and
necessary effusion of blood. But I join entirely with the noble earl in la-
menting the loss of a man who had conducted the affairs of a great nation, under
circumstances of great difficulty, with singular moderation and prudence, and
no, I believe, was bent upon trying to the utmost a system as conciliatory as
is consistent with the prosecution of the war in which the country was en-
ged. I agree that the death of such a man, in such a manner, and at such a
me, is a subject not only for deep regret and for abhorrence of the crime by
hich he was deprived of life, but that it is also a serious misfortune, in the
esent condition of affairs, for the state over which he exercised authority and
r the prospects of an amicable settlement. [Hear, hear.] I can only hope
at, notwithstanding some ominous expressions which have already fallen from
m, the successor who has so unexpectedly been elevated to the high position
led by Mr. Lincoln may be disposed and enabled to follow the wise and con-
iatory course which, I believe, in the prospect of success, Mr. Lincoln had
cided upon adopting. [Hear.] I am not insensible to the danger that pub-
exasperation arising out of this act may force upon the government a less
nciliatory and more violent course than that which Mr. Lincoln seemed to
ve marked out for himself; but I am satisfied that the adoption of such a
urse can only further protract the horrors of this civil war, adding to the other
otives of the South the most powerful of all motives—the motive of despair—
ading the South to fight out this question to the bitter end, so that while the
e side is exasperated into the desire to exterminate its opponents, they, in
eir despair, will be ready to submit to extermination, rather than accept the
reasonable terms of the North. [Hear, hear.] Thus in the act itself, in the
circumstances under which this crime has been committed, and in the fatal in-
ences which it may exercise upon the returning prospects of peace in the
nited States, we must find reasons for deeply lamenting the occurrence which
s taken place; and I am quite sure that, independently of all political motives,
t not saying that political motives do not enter into our views, I am express-
g the universal feeling of this House and of the country when I say that we
ew with horror, with detestation, and with indignation the atrocious crime by
hich the life of the President of the United States has been ended. [Cheers.]

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. My lords: In consideration of my resi-
nce in the United States of America—at a somewhat distant period, it is true,
t nevertheless in the character of a British representative—I hope I may be
lowed to offer a few words in addition to those which have been so ably and
stly expressed on both sides of the House. I cannot pretend to make any
dition of real importance to what has been said already with so much effect,
d it is therefore only for the gratification of a private feeling and for the dis-
arge, as it were, of a personal debt, that I venture to claim your lordships'
dulgence for a few moments. The crime of assassination is so utterly revolt-
g to the hearts and feelings of Englishmen, that we cannot wonder at the cry
horror and indignation with which the death of President Lincoln has been
ceived in this country throughout the breadth and length of the land. The
circumstances under which that atrocious crime was perpetrated could not but
ighten the abhorrence with which the act itself is to be viewed. Whether we
ok to the private affliction caused by its commission, or to the public conse-
ences which may flow from the catastrophe, our compassion on the one side,
d our anxiety on the other, is naturally roused to the highest degree. It is
t in my province to pronounce any kind of judgment on the qualities, the
nduct, or the intentions of the late President of the United States. It would
unkind and unworthy not to give him credit for the best claims on our esteem
d regret. But when I figure to myself the Chief Magistrate, the temporary
vereign of a great nation, struck down by a sudden and dastardly blow in the

presence of his astounded family, in the first moments of relaxation from th toils and severe anxieties of a great civil contest, and in the midst of those wh gave him their admiring acclamations, every thought is lost in one overpow ing sentiment of horror and disgust. [Hear, hear.] At the time of my person acquaintance with America the relations between the different portions of th Union were such as to promise a long series of peaceful and prosperous yea The dreadful rupture which took place on the election of the late lamente President could hardly have been foreseen by the most sagacious and far-sight politician. This country, as we all know, was seized with unfeigned astoni ment and deep concern at the unexpected event; and I must do her Majesty government the justice to say that during the whole course of the war the b ance of a strict neutrality has been maintained with the most even-handed a resolute sense of duty. I am slow to believe that the people of the Unit States entertain towards this country the sentiments of mistrust and animosi which have been sometimes attributed to them. Of this I feel sure, that such hostile sentiments are entertained by the people of this country towar them; and, were it otherwise, I am persuaded that while on this side even unpleasant feeling unaffectedly merges in sympathy for the late bereavement Washington, so, on the other, the expression of that sympathy, pure and de as it is, cannot fail to obliterate any impressions unfavorable to us which ma have arisen in any portion of the American population. The expression of ou sympathy is not confined to numerous associations in every part of the countr It now assumes the more solemn character of a parliamentary condolence, con firmed by the unanimous consent of both houses and crowned by the gracio participation of a sovereign whose sad acquaintance with sorrow is the stronge pledge of her sincerity. It is not for me to hazard any conjecture as to th cause of that atrocious crime which we all concur in lamenting, or the quart whence it proceeded. But it is next to impossible that the gallant and high minded leaders of the one conflicting party could have descended so low as t support their imperilled cause by an assassination as base as it is execrabl and equally hard to conceive that those of the triumphant Union should ente tain a suspicion at once so improbable and so unlike the magnanimity they a called upon to display. It is rather to be hoped and expected that the terrib calamity which has occurred, with such awful suddenness, will sober the agitate passions on both sides, and render acceptable to all the expressions of sympath about to be transmitted from this country to our kindred beyond the Atlanti [Hear, hear.]

The motion, having been put by the lord chancellor, was carried *nemi contradicente.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, *May* 1, 1865.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Sir G. Grey said: I very much regret the unavoidable absence of my nob friend at the head of the government, in whose name the notice was given of th motion which it now devolves upon me to ask the House to agree to. I fee however, that it is comparatively unimportant by whom the motion is propose because I am confident that the address to the Crown which I am about to as the House to agree to is one which will meet with the cordial and unanimou assent of all. [Cheers.] When the news a few days ago of the assassinatio of the President of the United States, and the attempted assassination—for hope that we may now confidently expect that it will not be a successful a tempt—of Mr. Seward reached this country, the first impression in the mind every one was that the intelligence could not be true. [Cheers.] It was hope

y every one that persons could not be found capable of committing a crime so rocious. [Hear, hear.] When the truth was forced upon us, when we could o longer entertain any doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence, the feelg which succeeded was one of universal sorrow, horror, and indignation. heers.] It was felt as if some great calamity had befallen ourselves, [renewed ieering,] for in the civil war, the existence and the long continuance of which e have so sincerely deplored, it is well known that the government of this untry, acting, as I believe, in accordance with the almost unanimous, or perps I may say, in accordance with the unanimous feeling of this country, had aintained a strict and impartial neutrality. But it is notorious, and it could ot in a great country like this be otherwise, that different opinions have been ntertained by different persons with regard to the questions at issue between e northern and southern States of America, but still I believe that the symthies of the majority of the people of this country have been with the North. ries of "No, no," "Hear, hear," and "Question, question."] I am desirous this occasion of avoiding everything which may excite any difference of inion. I may say, therefore, that in this free country different opinions have en entertained and different sympathies felt, and that in this free country the est expression has been given, as should be the case, to those differences of inion. [Hear, hear.] I am sure I shall raise no controversy when I say in e presence of that great crime which has sent a thrill of horror through every e who heard of it, all difference of opinion, all conflicting sympathies for a oment entirely vanished. [Loud cheers.] I am anxious to say at once, and desire to proclaim that belief with the strongest confidence, that this atrocious ime was regarded by every man of influence and power in the southern States ith the same degree of horror which it excited in every other part of the world. oud cheers.] We may, therefore—and this is all I wish to say upon this bject—whatever our opinions with regard to the past, and whatever our symthies may have been—we shall all cordially unite in expressing our abhorce of that crime, and in rendering our sympathy to that nation which is now ourning the loss of its chosen and trustful chief, struck to the ground by the nd of an assissin, and that, too, at the most critical period of its history. heers.] While lamenting that war and the loss of life which it has inevitably casioned, it is impossible, whatever our opinions or our sympathies may have en, to withhold our admiration from the many gallant deeds performed and ts of heroism displayed by both parties in the contest, and it is a matter for tter reflection that the page of history, recording such gallant achievements d such heroic deeds by men who so freely shed their blood on the battle-field a cause which each considered right, should also be stained with the record a crime such as we are now deploring. [Cheers.] At length a new era apared to be dawning on the contest between the North and the South. The me had come when there was every reason to hope that that war would speedily brought to a close. Victory had crowned the efforts of the statesmen and e armies of the federals, and most of us—all I hope—had turned with a feelg of some relief and some hope for the future from the record of sanguinary nflicts to that correspondence which has but recently passed between the nerals commanding the hostile armies. [Cheers.] And when we turned to r. President Lincoln, I should have been prepared to express a hope, indeed expectation—and I have reason to believe that that expectation would not ve been disappointed—that in the hour of victory and in the use of victory would have shown a wise forbearance, a generous consideration, which would ve added tenfold lustre to the fame and reputation which he has acquired roughout the misfortunes of this war. [Hear, hear.] Unhappily the foul ed which has taken place has deprived Mr. Lincoln of the opportunity of thus ding to his well-earned fame and reputation; but let us hope, what indeed we ay repeat, that the good sense and right feeling of those upon whom will de-

volve the most arduous and difficult duties in this conjuncture will lead them t respect the wishes and the memory of him whom we are all mourning, [cheers and will lead them to act in the same spirit and to follow the same counsels b which we have good reason to believe the conduct of Mr. Lincoln would hav been marked had he survived to complete the work that was intrusted to hi [Cheers.] I am only speaking the general opinion when I say that nothi could give greater satisfaction to this country than by means of forbearance, may be of temperate conciliation, to see the union of the North and South aga accomplished, especially if it can be accomplished by common consent, fre from what hitherto constituted the weakness of that union—the curse and di grace of slavery. [Cheers.] I wish it were possible for us to convey to th people of the United States an adequate idea of the depth and universality the feeling which this sad event has occasioned in this country, that from th highest to the lowest there has been but one feeling entertained. Her Majesty minister at Washington will, in obedience to the Queen's command, convey the government of the United States the expression of the feelings of her Majest and of her government upon the deplorable event; and her Majesty, with tha tender consideration which she has always evinced for sorrow and suffering i others, of whatever rank, [cheers,] has with her own hand written a letter t Mrs. Lincoln, [loud cheers,] conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to widow [renewed cheers] suffering under the calamity of having lost one sudden cut off. [Cheers.] From every part of this country, from every class, but on voice has been heard, one of abhorrence of the crime, and of sympathy for an interest in the country which has this great loss to mourn. The British res dents in the United States, as of course was to be expected, lost not an hour i expressing their sympathy with the government of the United States. The peopl of our North American colonies are vieing with each other in expressing the sam sentiments. [Cheers.] And it is not only among men of the same race wh are connected with the people of the United States by origin, language, an blood, that these feelings prevail, but I believe that every country in Europe giving expression to the same sentiments and is sending the message to th government of the United States. I am sure, therefore, that I am not wron in anticipating that this House will, in the name of the people of England, Scotland, and of Ireland, be anxious to record their expression of the sam sentiment, and to have it conveyed to the government of the United State [Cheers.] Of this I am confident, that this House could never more fully an more adequately represent the feelings of the whole of the inhabitants of th United Kingdom than by agreeing to the address which it is now my duty t move, expressing to her Majesty our sorrow and indignation at the assassinatio of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty that, in com municating her own sentiments to the government of that country upon th deplorable event, she will express at the same time, on the part of this Hous their abhorrence of the crime, and their sympathy with the government and th people of the United States in the deep affliction into which they have bee thrown. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI said: There are rare instances when the sympathy of a n tion approaches those tenderer feelings which are generally supposed to b peculiar to the individual, and to be the happy privilege of private life, and th is one. Under any circumstances we should have bewailed the catastrophe Washington; under any circumstances we should have shuddered at the mea by which it was accomplished. But in the character of the victim, and eve in the accessories of his last moments, there is something so homely and inn cent, that it takes the question, as it were, out of all the pomp of history an the ceremonial of diplomacy; it touches the heart of nations, and appeals the domestic sentiment of mankind. [Cheers.] Whatever the various an varying opinions in this House, and in the country generally, on the policy

he late President of the United States, all must agree that in one of the everest trials which ever tested the moral qualities of man he fulfilled his duty vith simplicity and strength. [Cheers.] Nor is it possible for the people of England at such a moment to forget that he sprung from the same fatherland, nd spoke the same mother tongue. [Cheers.] When such crimes are perpetrated the public mind is apt to fall into gloom and perplexity, for it is gnorant alike of the causes and the consequences of such deeds. But it is one f our duties to reassure them under unreasoning panic and despondency. Assassination has never changed the history of the world. I will not refer to he remote past, though an accident has made the most memorable instance of ntiquity at this moment fresh in the minds and memory of all around me. But even the costly sacrifice of a Cæsar did not propitiate the inexorable estiny of his country. If we look to modern times, to times at least with the eelings of which we are familiar, and the people of which were animated and nfluenced by the same interests as ourselves, the violent deaths of two heroic aen, Henry IV, of France, and the Prince of Orange, are conspicuous illustraions of this truth. In expressing our unaffected and profound sympathy with he citizens of the United States on this untimely end of their elected chief, et us not, therefore, sanction any feeling of depression, but rather let us exress a fervent hope that from out of the awful trials of the last four years, of hich the least is not this violent demise, the various populations of North merica may issue elevated and chastened, rich with the accumulated wisdom nd strong in the disciplined energy which a young nation can only acquire in protracted and perilous struggle; then they will be enabled not merely to enew their career of power and prosperity, but they will renew it to contribute o the general happiness of mankind. [Cheers.] It is with these feelings that second the address to the Crown. [Loud cheers.]

The motion was then put and adopted unanimously, the announcement of hich fact by the speaker was received with cheers.

Mr. Burnley to Mr. Hunter.

WASHINGTON, *April* 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of note of the 15th instant, announcing to me the lamented death of the President of the United States on the night of the 14th instant, from the effects of a pistol shot received t the hands of an assassin while attending the performances at the theatre, nd the dastardly attempt to assassinate, in like manner, the Secretary of State nd his son, Mr. Frederick Seward.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have heard of these crimes; regret which will be shared by my government on reception of the sad news. sincerely trust that Mr. Seward and his son may recover from the wounds nflicted on them and be restored to health.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the announcement of the formal ssumption of the functions of President by the late Vice-President Andrew ohnson, and of your appointment to perform, temporarily, the duties of Secreary of State.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient umble servant,

J. HUME BURNLEY.

Hon. W. HUNTER, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Resolutions by the convener court of the seven incorporated trades of the city o Aberdeen, North Britain.

At Aberdeen, and within the Trinity hall there, the ninth day of May, eigh teen hundred and sixty-five.

At a meeting of the convener court representing the seven incorporated trad of the city of Aberdeen, North Britain, the following resolutions were unan mously adopted:

1. That this court expresses its sorrow and indignation at the act of atrocit lately committed on President Lincoln, of the United States of America, and it sympathy with the government and people of these States in their peculiar ci cumstances, and its hope that, under Providence, the establishment of pea there, and harmony between them and the whole world will soon be promoted.

2. This court cannot separate without expressing its liveliest feeling and sym pathy with Mrs. Lincoln and family, and prays that the worthy example of h husband will prove that a straight-forward and honest course is alike honorabl and worthy of imitation.

Signed in name and by appointment of the meeting, and the seal of the cour appended hereto by me, convener of said court.

[SEAL.] ROBERT THORUSON.

At Aberdeen, the first day of May, in the year 1865, in presence of the lor provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Aberdeen.

Which day the lord provost stated that, before proceeding to the ordinar business, he would propose "that the council enter on their minutes an expres sion of the sorrow and indignation which pervaded this city on receiving th intelligence that the President of the United States had been murdered, and th life of one of their most distinguished statesmen (Mr. Seward) endangered b the hands of assassins; and also of the earnest sympathy of the council and com munity with the government and people of the United States." Which pro posal was unanimously agreed to; and the council directed a copy of this reso lution, under the common seal of the city, to be signed by the lord provost, an transmitted to the minister in this country of the United States.

[SEAL.] ALEXANDER,
Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Axbridge to M Adams.

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Ax bridge, in the county of Somerset, beg through you, sir, to express our dee sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and the American nation generally under th heavy and distressing bereavement which she and they have been called on t sustain in the brutal and cowardly assassination of Mr. President Lincoln.

We earnestly pray, however, that the all-wise disposer of events may no only support Mrs. Lincoln in this the hour of her grief, but that He may, ac cording to the purposes of His own gracious will, overrule for good the dir calamity which has thus befallen the American nation.

Given under our corporate seal at the Town Hall, in Axbridge aforesaid, thi sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
United States of America, London.

Excerpt from minute of meeting of the town council of the royal burgh of Anstruther Easter, in the county of Fife, North Britain, dated 5th May, 1865.

Inter alia, on the motion of the provost, the council unanimously agreed to record their abhorrence and detestation of the assassination of the President of the United States, and their sympathy and condolence with the Americans under the great loss which they had sustained, and requested the provost to forward an excerpt from this minute to Mr. Adams, the American minister in London.

Extracted by—

MAB. F. CONOLLY, *Clerk.*

To his excellency the honorable Charles Francis Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the United States of America:

We, the provost, magistrates, and town council of the royal burgh of Ayr, in council assembled, beg to express to you, as the representative in this country of the government and people of the United States of America, our utter abhorrence of the atrocity whereby that great people has been deprived of the services of their Chief Magistrate, who, after years of a most terrific struggle, approved himself to his countrymen by his patriotism, honesty of purpose, and great integrity, who had the fullest confidence of that great nation during the most critical period of its history, whose unwearied patience and perseverance under circumstances of trial, of difficulty, and of defeat, were only matched by his moderation evinced in the hour of success, and whose magnanimity and forbearance made an impression here that Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man.

We also desire to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the government and people of the United States who have been so suddenly deprived of their chief magistrate at a momentous crisis in the history of their country.

Signed in name and by authority of the magistrates and council by me, provost of Ayr.

J. MAC NEILLE.

To his excellency the honorable Charles Francis Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the United States of America.

We, the provost, magistrates, and town council of the royal burgh of Arbroath, beg to convey to you, as the representative in this country of the government and people of the United States of America, that expression of the feelings of profound sorrow and indignation with which we received the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States. We deeply sympathize with the government and people of the United States in the loss they have sustained by the death, so much to be deplored, of their late President, who was so well fitted by his character and the confidence reposed in him to heal those divisions by which his country had been torn asunder.

We join in expressing our best wishes for the welfare of the United States, and the hope that the termination of the war will enable them to make that rapid progress for which their country presents so great advantages.

Signed in name and by appointment of the magistrates and town council of Arbroath, and the common seal of the said burgh affixed hereto, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

JOHN LUMGAIR,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Arbroath.

At a meeting of the town council of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, held on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1865, John

Galt, esquire, mayor, in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Mason, seconded by Mr. Councillor Wood, and resolved as follows:

The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, in council assembled, having heard with profound grief of the brutal and cowardly assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, hereby record their feelings of horror and detestation at the malignity and treachery of the act which has deprived that great country of its Chief Magistrate; and express their heartfelt sympathy with the people of that country in their time of all-absorbing sorrow.

This council beg to offer their tribute of reverence for the memory of a great American whose ripened experience and humane nature pre-eminently fitted him to reconcile the animosities of a divided people, and heal the wounds of a distracted nation.

This council fervently trust that the magnanimous policy of the late President may continue to guide the American people, that war and bloodshed may come to a speedy end, and that peace, prosperity, and happiness may again prevail.

This council also respectfully offer to Mrs. Lincoln their genuine affection and sympathy for her irreparable loss, and trust she may find sweet consolation in witnessing the grand results of the wise, unselfish, and patriotic career of her martyred husband.

The corporate seal was affixed in the presence of—

JOHN GALT, *Mayor.* [SEAL.]
WILLIAM MARSHALL, *Town Clerk.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the Temperance Society of Ashton-under-Lyne.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, *May* 10, 1865.

The president, vice-president, officers, and members of the Ashton-under-Lyne Temperance Society, in meeting assembled, have heard with profound grief of the brutal and cowardly assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, and hereby record their feelings of horror and detestation at the malignity and treachery of the act which has deprived that great country of its Chief Magistrate, and express their heartfelt sympathy with the people of that country in their time of all-absorbing sorrow.

This meeting beg to offer their tribute of reverence for the memory of a great ruler, whose ripened experience and humanity pre-eminently fitted to reconcile the animosities of a divided people and heal the wounds of a distracted nation. This meeting feel all the more earnest in their attachment to Mr. Abraham Lincoln because he had for more than fifty years adopted and carried out those great principles of temperance and total abstinence (from all intoxicating drinks) for which we are contending. That, whether he enjoyed the privacy of home or sustained the dignities of a palace; that, whether he performed the duties of a citizen, or the more difficult duties of governing a great nation, he had the wisdom to see, and the moral courage to adopt, the great principles of temperance, truth, and progress.

This meeting also respectfully offer to Mrs. Lincoln and family their genuine affection and sympathy for their irreparable loss, and trust they may find sweet consolation in witnessing the grand results of the wise, unselfish, and patriotic career of their martyred husband and father.

Signed on behalf of the committee and society by

MARTIN PARKINSON, *President.*
EDWIN WILLIAMSON, *Vice-President.*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America,
and through him to Mrs Lincoln.

ddress of the Union and Emancipation Society of Ashton-under-Lyne to Mrs. Lincoln.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY,
May 26, 1865.

The sorrowful intelligence which has been recently transmitted to us, an-uncing the death of your much-beloved husband, Abraham Lincoln, has filled ur hearts with pain and sadness. We little expected that his valuable life ould have been so suddenly destroyed by the treacherous hand of a cowardly sassin, and cannot but lament the irreparable loss which has deprived you of faithful protector, your children of an affectionate father, and the American eople of a thoughtful and sagacious statesman.

We consider the death of the late President a world-wide calamity, because e impression made by it seems to be the strongest and most general that has er appeared upon the death of a fellow-man; and it is for this reason that e desire to convey to you our united expressions of grief in this severe trial of our affliction and bereavement, and also to declare our abhorrence of the brutal d horrible crime by which his life was sacrificed.

In contemplating his character we have often felt a just admiration which his any virtues command; but to dwell upon them here, in any particular, is un-ecessary, and, upon this occasion, would perhaps be improper. That his loss as been generally lamented cannot be wondered at, for certainly there never as a more just cause for universal sorrow. To lose such a man, at such a itical time, so unexpectedly and so barbarously, must add to every feeling of gret, and make the sense of bereavement more severe and acute to all think-g minds. He was snatched away in the midst of a crisis when America could are him least; at a time when the people hoped to be especially benefited by s energy, his benevolence, and his wisdom. His ardent desire to promote the elfare of his fellow-men was conspicuously the animating motive of his active fe His indefatigable labors to strike off the fetters which have so long bound e down-trodden negro have at length been rewarded by a glorious and tri-mphant victory. Millions of them are already free—free as the very breath of eaven; and the accursed slave-stain, which has ever soiled the American ban-er, will now be eradicated, and the fate of the accursed system forever sealed ith the martyred blood of a holy Christian man. Never was he known to irk the onerous duties of his responsible office; in every instance we have und him true to his sacred oath; even in the latest hours of his life kindness his enemies was the uppermost sentiment of his generous heart, prompting e most considerate arrangements for the happiness and comfort of a great and ighty people.

In conclusion, permit us to hope that the humble and genuine affection so idely entertained towards him will tend to mitigate in some degree the heavy ereavement of his afflicted family, consoling them with the knowledge that the bors of the departed are truly appreciated by thousands of earnest hearts in r distant lands.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Ashton-under-Lyne Union and mancipation Society.

JAMES BROADBENT, *President.*
JOHN HAGUE, *Vice-President.*
JOHN GLAZEBROOK, *Treasurer.*
JOB ARUNDALE, *Secretary.*

Mrs. LINCOLN.

Resolution of the Anglesey Baptist Association of Beaumaris.

HOLYHEAD, *June* 14, 1865.

At the above association, held at the county town Beaumaris, on the 30t and 31st ultimo, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this association desires to express the deepe regret at the irreparable loss which has befallen the people of the United Stat by the untimely death of President Lincoln; and in sincere condolence wit Mrs. Lincoln on the sad event; also to congratulate our Christian brethren i America on the triumph of negro emancipation.

JOHN LEWIS,
Chairman of the Association.
JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of the Association.

His Excellency Mr. ADAMS,
Ambassador of the United States, London.

Motion of a meeting held in Bolton, on 27th April, 1865.

Moved by Alderman Furguson, seconded by Mr. Rigby, and carried unani mously—

That this meeting do hereby express their strongest feelings of abhorrenc and grief at the atrocious assassination of the President of the United States and the dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward.

Also their deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and family

That the chairman be requested to forward the same to the American minister

---

BOROUGH OF BOLTON, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, ENGLAND.

Copy of resolution of the council of the said borough, unanimously passed at meeting thereof, held on the 10th day of May, 1865.

Resolved, That this council regards with intense horror and detestation th diabolical assassination of President Lincoln, the twice elected Chief Magistrat of the United States; and hereby records its heartfelt sympathy with his widow and countrymen, in their mourning for his loss and untimely end, hoping tha their sorrow may speedily be assuaged by the return of national peace an prosperity.

Resolution of the council of Brechin.

At Brechin, and within the council chambers there, on the tenth day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

In a meeting of the council of said city, the following resolution, moved by Alexander Guthrie, esquire, provost, was unanimously agreed to:

The magistrates and councillors of the city of Brechin, in the county of For far, Scotland, having heard with feelings of sorrow and indignation of the cow ardly assassination of President Lincoln, resolve to express their abhorrence an detestation of the cold-blooded and murderous deed, and their cordial sympath with the people of the United States, on being thus deprived of one who, by his honesty of purpose and patriotism, as well as steadfast adherence to wha

considered the principles of right and justice, has left behind him a name that ill long be remembered; and the council further resolve, that a copy of this solution, signed by the provost, and having the seal of the city affixed, be ansmitted to his excellency Mr. Adams, the United States minister in London.

[SEAL.] ALEXANDER GUTHRIE,
Provost.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Berwick-upon-weed, in council assembled, in unison with all classes of her Majesty's subjects, g to add our expression of horror and indignation at the unparalleled crime hich has deprived the United States of America of their admirable President, d of our deep and sincere sympathy with the sorrow of that great people, used by an act of such atrocity.

Given under the common seal of the borough, at our quarterly meeting, on e 3d day of May, 1865.

[SEAL] Sealed in open council this 3d day of May, 1865.

At a meeting of the town council of the borough of Burnley, held at the uncil-room, Burnley, on the 3d day of May, 1865—the mayor presiding—

Resolved unanimously, (on motion of Mr. Alderman Coultake, seconded by r. Alderman Massey,) That this meeting, as representing the inhabitants of rnley, desires to express its profound sympathy with the people of the United ates of America, at the irreparable loss sustained by them through the death, assassination, of their President, Abraham Lincoln; and to record its abhor-ce of the infamous crime which has excited so much horror, as well in this untry as throughout the United States; and that a copy of this resolution, ned by the town clerk, be forwarded to Mr. Adams, the American minister in ndon.

I certify the above to be a true copy.

SEAL.] A. B. CREEKE,
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the town council of the royal burgh of Burntisland, Scot-d, held on the 2d day of May, 1865, the following resolution was unani-usly agreed to, and the provost was requested to forward a copy of the same his excellency the honorable Charles Francis Adams, United States minister:

The provost magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Burntisland, heir own name, and in that of the community whose interests they represent, , most respectfully, to offer to the people of America their expressions of p sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of the able, high-minded, and enlightened President of the United States, and ire at the same time to record their strong feelings of abhorrence and detest-on of the crime by means of which the death of the President of the United tes was accomplished.

SEAL.] C. K. SWAIRIGHT,
Provost of Burntisland.

ROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE, *in the County of Devon, to wit:*

At a quarterly meeting of the town council of this borough, held on the 10th of May, 1865, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this council, in its corporate capacity, desir to express its sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the President the United States, and to convey the expression of its sympathy and cond ence at the loss which his widow and the American nation have sustained.

That a copy of this resolution, with the corporate seal attached, be forward to the representative of the United States in this country.

[SEAL.] THOMAS LAMBE WILLSHIRE,
Mayor.

BOROUGH OF BRECON.

At a meeting of the town council of the chartered borough of Brecon, he at the Guildhall of the same borough, on Thursday, the 11th day of Ma 1865, George Causick, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, (on motion of Mr. Alderman Thomas, seconded Mr. Councillor Davis,) That this meeting desires to express its unqualifi abhorrence of the crime by which the United States of America have lost th President, Abraham Lincoln, and to record its sincerest sympathy with widow and family, as well as with the government and people, on their irretrie able loss.

Resolved also, (on the motion of Mr. Councillor Bright, seconded by Councillor Prothero,) That the above resolution of sympathy be signed by t mayor on behalf of the meeting, and the common seal of the borough be affix and that the member for the borough, Colonel Watkins, be respectfully request to forward the same to the American minister in London for transmission.

[SEAL.] GEORGE CAUSICK, *Mayor.*

At a special meeting of the town council of the borough of Banbury, in t county of Oxford, held on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1865, the mayor the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this council has heard with the deepest s row and indignation of the assassination of President Lincoln, and sincere sympathize with the parliament and people of the United States in the gr loss they have sustained, by the death of so able and so good a man, and t council cannot thus express its feeling without adding is heartfelt sympat with Mrs. Lincoln.

That Sir Charles Douglass, member of Parliament for the borough, requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to the American minister

[SEAL.] RICHARD EDMUNDS, *Mayor.*

Address of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bridpo Dorset county.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bridport, in t county of Dorset, in council assembled, entertaining, in common with whole British people, feelings of just indignation at the unnatural and coward crime recently perpetrated, beg to offer to our American brethren our d sympathy at the great loss they have sustained by the untimely death President Lincoln, at a moment when his steadfast energies were apparen devoted to the pacification of your powerful country. We would also expr our satisfaction at the escape of Mr. Secretary Seward from the atttempt m upon his life, and our hopes that before long he may be restored to his frie and the American nation in perfect health and vigor.

At the same time we would desire to unite in the common expression from his country of respectful sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln on this occasion of her eep and awful bereavement.

Given under our common seal the ninth day of May, one thousand eight undred and sixty-five.

[SEAL] HERBERT E. HOUNSELL, *Mayor.*

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the United States of America.

GUILDHALL, *Bath, May* 2, 1865.

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city and borough of ath, in council assembled, beg to join our fellow-countrymen of all classes in xpressing our profound indignation and sorrow at the assassination of the resident of the United States.

At any moment, and under any circumstances, the English nation would ave been filled with horror on hearing that a powerful ruler, trusted and be-ved by millions, had been struck down by the hand of violence, but that this t of odious wickedness has been committed now when Mr. Lincoln's life was precious to himself, to his country, and to the world, is an event far more an commonly distressing.

We feel, sir, that we should very imperfectly discharge our duty if we erely offered you our sympathy, earnest and heartfelt as it is. We are xious, also, to assure you that no words of wisdom and gentleness, conciliation and peace, uttered by your late lamented President will be forgotten in ngland, or fail to secure our affectionate gratitude; and while we mourn eply with all and for all who suffer from the event, especially for her to om he was bound by the tenderest ties, we yet trust that even this awful reavement will be overruled for good, and that your statesmen and warriors ay be filled with stronger desire and greater power to overcome the diffi-lties in the way of peace; and, not least, that between America and Eng-nd there will always be the harmony and the confidence so natural in their ar relationship, and so essential to their mutual prosperity.

Signed on behalf of the town council of the city and borough of Bath.

JEROM MURCH, *Mayor.*

His Excellency the MINISTER
Of the United States of America.

---

xtract from the minutes of a meeting of the town council of the borough of Buckingham, held on Monday the 1*st day of May,* 1865.

That this council desires to express the deep feeling of abhorrence at the adful crime committed in America by the assassination of the President of United States, and its sympathy with the people of America in the sad l mournful event; and, at the same time, to indulge the hope that the estab-ment of a lasting peace throughout the entire republic may not be jeopard-d or delayed by the awful calamity.

GEORGE NELSON,
Town Clerk.

Address of condolence from the corporation of Bedford to the government and people of the United States of America.

The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of Bedford, in quarterly meeting assembled, desire to convey to the government of the United States of America an expression of the horror and grief with which they received the intelligence of the atrocious assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State. Shocking and revolting as is the crime of murder at any time and under any circumstances, it is the more especially to be deplored in this instance, where the ruler of a great nation was suddenly cut off from the people at a moment when his untiring energies, calm judgment, and conciliating disposition were most needed for the advantage of his countrymen, and, indeed, for the interests of the civilized world.

Under these appalling circumstances the municipal body of this ancient borough offer to the government and citizens of the United States their sincere and heartfelt condolence, and while sympathizing with them in this their great hour of difficulty, they beg to express their earnest wishes and ardent hope that the spirit of conciliation and desire for peace which so eminently distinguished the late excellent President may now influence the councils of the American nation, that a secure and lasting peace may be insured, and that a prosperous and glorious future may be in store for the people who have lately passed through so sad and grievous an ordeal.

To the widow and family of the murdered President the municipal body desire to offer their sincere condolence, and to express their deepest sympathy. They would rejoice to be able to give words of comfort to them in this great affliction.

Grievous and irreparable as is the bereavement under which the widow and family are now suffering, it is consoling to reflect that the best exertions and talents, and finally the life of the lamented President were spent in the service of his country.

Given under the common seal of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bedford, the 11th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.] JAMES HOWARD, *Mayor.*

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, held at the Town Hall on the 12th day of May, in the year 1865, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this council desires to express to the President of the United States its abhorrence of the atrocious crime which has deprived the States of the life of their late President, and at the same time sincerely to record its deep and earnest sympathy with the government and people of the United States in this great calamity.

Resolved, That the seal of the council be attached, and that the same be transmitted without delay to the honorable C. F. Adams, ambassador for the United States, resident in London.

[SEAL.] JOHN PERRY, *Mayor.*

At a meeting of the town council of the city of Bristol, held on the 28th day of April, 1865, on the motion of the mayor, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the following address be signed by the mayor and transmitted to the American minister in London:

We, the mayor, aldermen, and members of the town council of the city of Bristol, have heard with feelings of the deepest indignation and horror that the President of the United States of America has been cruelly murdered, and we express our heartfelt sympathy with the American minister, and through him with the American people in this their time of national sorrow.

We desire also to offer our respectful condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, under the overwhelming bereavement which she has sustained, and we earnestly hope that the sad event which has happened may be overruled by Providence to the welfare of America, and that the future of that great country may be one of peace, progress, and prosperity.

WM. NAISH, *Mayor.*

COUNCIL HOUSE, *Bristol, May* 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of informing your excellency that at a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Bristol, over which I presided, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the duty having devolved upon me of forwarding them to your excellency, I take leave to express my heartfelt concurrence in the sentiments they convey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

WM. NAISH, *Mayor of Bristol.*

His Excellency CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
United States Minister, London.

Resolved 1, That this meeting desires to record its utter abhorrence of the diabolical crime by which the life of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States of America, has been taken away, and to express its sincere condolence with Mrs. Lincoln, and deepest sympathy with the American nation in their present time of national sorrow.

Resolved 2, That this meeting would convey to the American people its sincere desire that the disastrous war which has so long afflicted their country may speedily terminate, that the system of slavery may cease, and that their affairs may be so guided by Providence as to insure the permanent issue of peace, concord, and prosperity in their great country.

Resolved 3, That the right worshipful the mayor be requested, as chairman of this meeting, to forward a copy of these resolutions, now passed, to the American minister.

BRISTOL, *May* 1, 1865.

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned, teachers connected with the Bristol ragged schools, beg permission to express through you our unqualified indignation at the brutal act which has deprived America of one of its best Presidents, and of the man especially adapted to the requirements of the time.

We venture to ask that you will kindly forward our condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, who has been so barbarously bereaved of her illustrious husband.

We earnestly pray that God will speedily restore peace to your united and great country, and rescue it from the effects of a most wanton and wicked rebellion.

JAMES SHEPPERLY, *Master.*
MARTHA JANE HARWOOD,
Infant Mistress.
JOHN ALLEN.
ELIZA OXBURGH.
LOUISA COOK.
RICHARD WEYMAN, *Tailor.*
ELIZA PALMER.
JOSEPH PALMER.

Hon. C. F. ADAMS,
United States Minister.

---

2 GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Bristol, April 29, 1865.

SIR: At a meeting of the members of the Bristol Workingmen's Club and Institute and others, held last evening in the hall of the club premises, to propose a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and the American people upon the great loss which they have sustained, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting, consisting of members of the Bristol Workingmen's Club and Institute and others, have heard with grief and indignation the sad intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln; that it desires to express its deep sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in her bereavement, earnestly praying that the Almighty Disposer of events may support her in this her hour of trial, and in His own good time overrule for good the terrible calamity which has befallen the American nation."

I am instructed to have it forwarded to Mr. Adams, at the Legation in London, for presentation through him to Mrs. Lincoln and the American people. Will you do me the favor to get this done, at the same time expressing to him the mingled feelings of indignation and sorrow which filled the hearts of those present, and which led them to take this early opportunity for the expression of their sympathy.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,
HUBERT THOMAS,
President of the Club, Chairman.

ZEBENA EASTMAN, Esq.,
United States Consul, Bristol.

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the Bristol Reform Union.

SIR: We, members of the Bristol Reform Union, in meeting assembled, believing it to be the duty of all public bodies to put on record an expression of the feelings of horror and indignation excited in every right-minded person by the atrocious murder of a wise, honest, and patriotic President of a great republic, and regarding with equal detestation the cowardly assault on the chief Secretary of State, desire to convey to the President and people of the United States to the bereaved widow and family of Abraham Lincoln, and to the honorable Mr. Seward and his family, the assurance of our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy in their profound affliction and abhorrence of the treacherous and cold blooded murder of their noble and illustrious President by a ruthless assassin the tool of a foul conspiracy.

Associated for the purpose of obtaining political rights for the unenfranchised illions of our own country, we feel the sudden removal of such a man as a loss ot only to you, but to ourselves and the world at large. Sprung from the peo-e, and raised by the force of his native genius and industry to be the Chief agistrate of a great and free people, he has endeared himself to all lovers of berty by his devotion to the great cause of negro emancipation, and by his rnest desire to confer the blessings of equal rights and privileges on all, with-ut distinction of party, creed, or color.

While thus deeply sharing your grief and sorrow that just as the great work e had set himself to was approaching its consummation, his death has turned e hour of triumph into one of mourning, we fervently trust that his successor ay adhere to the policy he inaugurated and tread in his footsteps, by tempering stice with mercy, and by advancing those glorious principles of freedom and ogress to which he had devoted himself; and we sincerely hope that whatever fferences of opinion, imaginary grievances, or animosities may exist on either de, they may not disturb the cordial amity and good feeling which ought to evail between two nations so like in race, language, and religion, but that the mmon interests of humanity, the mutual dependence of the two countries, and e sympathy evoked by this sad catastrophe, from all classes of Englishmen, ay knit more closely the bonds of Union and brotherhood between England d America.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

CHARLES MORRIS, *Chairman.*

His Excellency the MINISTER
of the United States.

Address of the inhabitants of the borough of Brighton.

o the people of the United States of America:

The address of the inhabitants of the borough of Brighton, in the county of ussex, in public meeting assembled, on the 2d of May, 1865:

We, the inhabitants of Brighton, in public meeting assembled, desire to ex-ess our utter abhorrence and indignation at the atrocious murder of Mr. Abra-m Lincoln, the President of the United States, by the hand of a ruthless assin, and the profound sympathy of our hearts towards those who are our ethren in origin, at the awful calamity which has thus befallen their great na-n and stricken us with amazement and terror.

While we recognize an overruling Providence in all things, it is beyond human wer to fathom the depths of this mysterious dispensation at so eventful a crisis your history.

It is our confident hope and earnest prayer that America may speedily emerge m this sad sorrow, and all her troubles, and continue with our nation the ppy relations of peaceful commerce for generations to come.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JOHN LEONHANDT BRIGDEN,
Mayor of Brighton.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON, *May* 2, 1861.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Brighton, held at the own Hall on Tuesday, the 2d May, 1865, for the purpose of expressing the ntiments of the town on the diabolical assassination of the American President, d of sympathy with the American nation under this fearful calamity, and to

adopt such resolutions thereon as to the said meeting may appear expedient, the worshipful the mayor, J. L. Brigden, esq., in the chair, it was

Resolved, That this meeting regards with feelings of utter abhorrence and indignation the atrocious murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by the hand of a ruthless assassin, and desires to express its profound sympathy toward those who are our brethren in origin at the awful calamity which has thus befallen their great nation and stricken us with amazement and terror.

Resolved, That the deepest sympathy of this meeting be presented to Mrs. Lincoln on this most calamitous event, which, while it has deprived the nation of the United States of its President, has rendered her a sorrowing widow under circumstances so cruel, lamentable, and distressing.

JOHN LEONHANDT BRIGDEN,
Mayor of Brighton.

At a public meeting of the trading and working classes of Brighton, held at the town hall on Friday evening, the 5th of May, 1865, on the assassination of the President of the United States—J. L. Brigden, esq., mayor, in the chair—it was unanimously resolved as follows:

That this meeting regards with feelings of utter abhorrence and indignation the atrocious murder of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States by the hand of a ruthless assassin, and desires to express its profound sympathy with those who are our brethren in origin, at the awful calamity which has thus befallen their great nation, and stricken us with amazement and horror; and that this meeting of working men sympathize the more deeply with the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, as he was the first President elected from the working classes to the high position of ruler of one of the mightiest nations of the globe; that he carried successfully the struggle of free against slave labor, and we confidently hope and believe that his successor, Andrew Johnson, who also sprang from the same class, may complete the work so nobly begun.

That the deepest sympathy of this meeting be presented to Mrs. Lincoln on this most calamitous event, which, whilst it has deprived the nation of the United States of its President, has rendered her a sorrowing widow, under circumstances so cruel, lamentable, and distressing.

That the address adopted at this meeting, as well as the foregoing resolutions, be presented to his excellency Charles Francis Adams, minister of the United States, by the mayor of Brighton, in conjunction with the members of the borough, who are hereby respectfully requested to join him therein.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JOHN LEONHANDT BRIGDEN.
Mayor of Brighton, Sussex, Chairman.

BRIGHTON, *May 5*, 1865.

To the people of the United States of America:

We, the working men of Brighton, in public meeting assembled, desire to express our utter abhorrence and indignation at the atrocious murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by the hand of a ruthless assassin, and the profound sympathy of our hearts towards those who are brethren in origin at the awful calamity which has befallen their great nation, and stricken us with amazement and horror. While we recognize an overruling Providence in all things, it is beyond human power to fathom the depths of this mysterious dispensation at so eventful a crisis in your history.

It is our confident hope and earnest prayer, that America may speedily emerge
om this sad sorrow, and all her troubles, and continue with our nation the
ppy relations of peaceful commerce for generations to come.
Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JOHN LEONHANDT BRIGDEN.
Mayor of Brighton, Sussex, Chairman.

---

esolution passed at a meeting held by the Local Board of Health of Balsall Heath.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Health for the district of Balsall Heath,
ear Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, held at their offices in Vincent
reet, Balsall Heath, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865, it was
Unanimously resolved, That this board desires to express its deepest sym-
thy with the government of the United States of America, and Mrs. Lincoln,
the bereavement which both have sustained by the lamented death of the late
resident, and to record its horror and detestation of the crime which has caused
great a national loss.

SAMUEL BRIGGS,
Chairman

BOURNEMOUTH, *April* 28, 1865.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Bournemouth, have learned with the
eepest horror and regret that the President of the United States of America
as been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our
mpathy on the sad event with the American minister in London, as well as
declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which,
e trust, will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom, and peaceful
lations with this and every other country.

A. MORDEN BENNETT, *Perpetual Curate.*
R. S. McDOWALL, M. A., *Assistant Curate of St. Peters.*
ALEX. B. ARMOUR.
WILLOUGHBY W. BURSLEM, M. D.
L. UPPLELY.
GEORGE J. BARKER, *Banker.*
CHRIST'R C. CREELES.
FRED. W. COATES, M. D.
WM. STEWART FALH, M. D.
ROBT. CAIM LIPPINCOTT.
And over one hundred other names.

His Excellency the Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States of North America, at London.

---

the President of the United States of America:

SIR: At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Bilston, it
as
Unanimously resolved, That this meeting desires to express its feelings of grief
d abhorrence at the assassination of President Lincoln, and at the horrible
tempt to murder Mr. Secretary Seward; also to convey to the government
d people of the United States, and to Mrs. Lincoln, the expression of their
ofound sympathy and condolence under the awful and lamentable bereavement
hich has befallen them.

CHARLES BEARD, *Chairman.*

This address was adopted at a banquet held to congratulate the American government on the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

BARRHEAD, RENFREWSHIRE, *May* 4, 1865.

DEAR SIR: We cannot express the grief and horror which filled our hearts at the tidings of President Lincoln's death. But who shall say that a crime less atrocious than the murder of that great and good man, who, in the eyes of the world, stood, by character and position, the most prominent representation and champion, in the history of this or any other age, of the cause of personal and national freedom, would have befitted the death, desperation of southern slavery? In the light of this, its last and culminating sin, which has at length revealed its infamous depths as a treason against all that is sacred to humanity and shocked the world, we bless God for the men and the measures which have swept that accursed institution away for ever.

We congratulate your government and people on the suppression of this gigantic rebellion, and the successful assertion of your indissoluble unity as a nation, results fraught with incalculably blissful interest to every other nation, and especially to the sons of toil everywhere throughout the whole earth.

And while we would turn with tenderest sympathy to the sad, bereaved ones in your midst, from the home first desolated by this fearful struggle to that of your lamented President, and would seek to mingle our sorrow with theirs, and while we would weep for the innocent sufferers whose natural protectors have fallen in a bad cause, we cannot but hail the dawning of a future for your country infinitely more glorious than its past, and rejoice in it, not for your sake alone but for our own, and for the cause of liberty and labor in all time coming.

Signed at a social meeting assembled for the purpose.

JOSEPH M. NAB.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
ROBERT PATRICK.
JOHN McDERMOTT.
THOMAS PATRICK.
WILLIAM PATRICK.
MATTHEW CRAIG.
WILLIAM CRAIG.
ANDREW CRAIG.
JAMES BAILEY.
And fifty other names.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bridlington and the Quay, held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th May, 1865, convened by the chief lord of the Manor, in compliance with a requisition, numerously and respectably signed the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That this meeting desires to express *emphatically* its feelings of horror and indignation at the atrocious crime by which the life of Mr. Lincoln has been sacrificed, and that of Mr. Seward endangered, and its warm sympathy with the American people in the loss they have sustained in the untimely death of their distinguished President.

(Moved by the Rev. J. Dickinson, independent minister; seconded by Mr John Reed.)

2d. That this meeting desires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln its sincere and earnest expression of sympathy and condolence in the heavy bereavement she has sustained by the sudden and untimely death of her distinguished husband

(Moved by the Rev. J. Hodgson, Primitive Methodist minister; seconded by r. P. Mackley.)

3d. That the aforesaid resolutions be forwarded by Thomas Cape, esq., chief rd, the chairman of this meeting, to the honorable C. F. Adams, the American nister, to be by him sent to the American government and to Mrs. Lincoln. (Moved by the Rev. Thomas Barnes, United Methodist church; seconded by eorge Barm, esq., West Hunton House.)

THOMAS CAPE, *Chairman.*

---

esolution adopted at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough of Blackburn.

ROUGH OF BLACKBURN, *in the county of Lancaster.*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough, held in the Town Hall, Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, the following was adopted: That this eting desires to express the feelings of horror and indignation with which ey have heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the nited States of America, and of the murderous attack made upon Mr. Seward, cretary of State.

This meeting further expresses its cordial sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln, and e relatives of the late President, believing that her husband's name will main embalmed in the future as a martyr; and prays that an all-wise Provi- nce may protect and cheer the widow, who has thus lost her affectionate rtner in life, in the service of his country.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM STINES,
Mayor and Chairman of the Meeting.

ROUGH OF BLACKBURN, *in the county of Lancaster.*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough, held in the Town Hall, Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, the following address was adopted:

To Mrs. Lincoln, and family; Mr Seward, and family; and the American ople generally: We, the inhabitants of Blackburn, in public meeting assem- d, desire to convey the deep sympathy we feel for the unfortunate position which you were placed, through the assassination of President Lincoln, and attack on the life of Mr. Seward.

We deeply lament the existence of the civil war which has for four years astated your country, and stopped your progress in the paths of peace, but in regret we recognize the future greatness and prosperity of your nation. In your troubles and afflictions, whether as governors, families or people, we have mpathized.

t has been wisely said, that the exigency of a nation demands an able leader. l that God, in his providence, always sends the man for the time.

We believe that Abraham Lincoln was the man raised up for the special work, lament his horrible death by the hand of the assassin.

We read with pleasure, that in the cabinet council, on the night the assas- ation took place, the flush of victory in the fall of Richmond, and the render of General Lee, did not inspire your lamented President with revenge- feelings, but that his last words were for the reconstruction of the Union on ciliatory principles, in which mercy for his opponents was the leading feature.

To the American people we send loving words, and trust that these great ictions will work out an abundant harvest of liberty, whereby free institu- s may be consolidated, and labor, by whomsoever performed, dignified.

SEAL.]

WILLIAM STOWES,
Mayor and Chairman of the Meeting.

Resolution passed at a meeting held at Burnham, Somersetshire.

HONORED SIR: The underneath resolution was unanimously passed o Wednesday last, by a crowded meeting in the Union Chapel, Edith Mea Burnham, Somersetshire, at the close of a lecture delivered by the Reverend S. Balmer, of Bridgewater, on "the late President Lincoln, and his assassin tion," and I have now the honor, as chairman of the meeting, to forward th same to your excellency.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

The Hon. C. F. ADAMS.

"That this meeting desires to express its horror and indignation at the assa sination of Abraham Lincoln, the late distinguished President of America, an to assure the bereaved widow, and the American people, of its deepest sympa thy with them in their hour of great trial. It would further express the arde prayer that America may yet come out of this struggle, trusting in God, wh has hitherto been its helper, and that, guided by Him, it may be led to perma nent peace, great prosperity and entire national freedom.

SIR: We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of your late distin guished President, and that he has fallen by the hand of an assassin, and th other citizens of the United States have narrowly escaped a like fate, and a still suffering from their wounds. We believe there is not a Christian commu nity who will not, by deep and heartfelt sympathy, participate with you, an with your country, in an expression of grief and sorrow at this event, as we also of their horror and execration of the murderers.

The inhabitants of the village of Broomfield, in the county of Essex, in Eng land, have been reminded of this terrible crime when assembled for Divine wo ship, and having prayed with especial reference to the calamities of the war no devastating your land, that Almighty God would mercifully grant peace an concord to all nations.

They desire to express to your excellency their sincere condolence; and the further desire their church wardens will cause this document to be forwarded t Mr. Adams, the American minister, for transmission to the United States.

J. B. WHITING, *Vicar.*
G. MAUNSELL, *Curate.*
HENRY C. WELLS,
Church Warden.
THOMAS B. DAY,
Church Warden.
And thirty-three others.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

At a public meeting on Tuesday evening, called by the mayor, at the request a large number of the citizens of this town, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of condolence in regard to the assassination of the late President the United States, the mayor was called to the chair, and Mr. D. Wylie a pointed secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Poole opened the meeting with prayer; after which the fo lowing resolutions were passed:

Moved by the Rev. J. V. Smith, A. M., seconded by D. Wylie, esq., and

Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of Brockville, in public meeting regularl assembled, hereby express unfeigned sorrow at the death, by assassination,

raham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and our deep abhorrence the crime committed, a crime at which humanity shudders. We also offer r sympathy with the citizens of that nation in the great loss which they have reby sustained; and we further express our sincere condolence with the sor- wing widow and family, in the heart-rending bereavement, with which, in the crutable providence of God, they have been afflicted.

Moved by J. McMullen, esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Poole—

That it being highly desirable that the citizens of Brockville should express some public act, or acts, their profound sympathy with the people of the ited States, in the great affliction which the allwise providence of God has rmitted them to be subjected to, be it, therefore,

Resolved by this meeting, That all places of business in the town of Brock- le shall be closed on to-morrow (Wednesday) from 12 to 2 o'clock, that being e period for the late lamented President Lincoln's public funeral services, at the bells of the town be tolled, all flags raised at half-mast, and every other rk of sympathy and respect shown as may be practicable.

Moved by Lieutenant Colonel Edmonston, seconded by J. McMullen, esq., d

Resolved, That this meeting cannot permit itself to separate without express- a hope that the melancholy death of the late President will not complicate e public affairs of the United States, that peace will soon happily be restored, d that the good understanding which now subsists between the governments the United States and of Great Britain will remain undisturbed for all time come.

Moved by R. W. Kelly, esq., seconded by Wellington Landon, esq., and

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting forward a copy of the above res- itions to the Secretary of State, at Washington; and also give direction that ey be published in each of the local journals of Brockville.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Poole, seconded by W. H. Wilson, esq., and

Resolved, That the chairman do now leave the chair, and that Dr. Edmond- on do take the same.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and secretary, when the eeting broke up.

A. B. DANA,
Mayor, Chairman.
D. WYLIE,
Secretary.

Dated at Brockville, Canada West, this 19th day of April, 1865.

At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, held in the Music Hall, Monday, the 8th day of May, 1865, the mayor in the chair, the following olutions were unanimously agreed to:

Moved by Thomas Sinclair, esq., chairman of the harbor commissioners, conded by John Shelley, esq., collector of her Majesty's customs, and

Resolved, That this meeting have heard with feelings of profound sorrow, of e assassination of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United ates, and desire to express their utmost detestation of that atrocious crime.

Moved by James Bristow, esq., director of the Northern Bank, seconded by v. Henry Cooke, D. D. LL. D., and

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its sincere and deep sympathy th the government and people of the United States, under the severe loss ich they have sustained in the sudden and cruel death of the President.

Moved by Rev. James McCosh, LL. D., Professor Queen's College, seconded John Hind, esq., and

Resolved, That this meeting express its deep sympathy with the Hon. W. H Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and with his family, and thei utter abhorrence of the brutal and murderous attack made on him and his sons in his own house, while confined to a sick bed.

Moved by the Rev. John Macnaughton, seconded by Theobald Bushell, esq J. P., and

Resolved, That this meeting humbly offers its sincere and heartfelt condolenc to Mrs. Lincoln, under the sore trial that has bereaved her of an honored an affectionate husband, and while not wishing to intrude on the sorrow of a stricke heart, fervently commends her to the support and care of a gracious God.

Moved by William Mullan, esq, seconded by Thomas McClure, esq., D. L J. P., and

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands o the Hon C. F. Adams, the American minister, for transmission to his Excellenc the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and the Hon. W. H. Seward

JOHN LYTLE,
Mayor of Belfast.

[SEAL.]

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Town Clerk.

Copy of resolutions passed at an open air meeting of the inhabitants of Brad ford, on Saturday, the 29th April, 1865.

Resolved, That this meeting expresses its deep horror and detestation at th deed of assassination perpetrated on the person of Abraham Lincoln, Presiden of the United States of America; with like feelings it also regards the attempt o the life of the foreign minister, Mr. Seward, and shudders with disgust at suc brutal acts of low, mean, dark, cowardly atrocity, unequalled in the annals o history.

Resolved, That the workingmen and women of Bradford, in public meetin assembled, express their deep sympathy with the government and people, thei brethren and sisters in America, in the loss they have sustained by the lamente death of Mr. President Lincoln.

Resolved, That the worshipful the mayor, as chairman of this meeting, b requested to sign and forward a copy of the above resolutions to the representa tives of the American government, its sorrowing people, and the bereaved wif and family of Mr. President Lincoln.

CHARLES SIMON, *Mayor.*

Copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of inhabitants of Bradford on the 28t day of April, 1865.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Bradford, in public meeting assembled, d hereby express their strongest feelings of abhorrence and grief at the atrociou assassination of the President of the United States of America, and also at th dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State.

Resolved, That this meeting do express their deep sympathy with the Amer can people in the loss they have sustained by the cruel death of Mr. Presiden Lincoln.

CHARLES SIMON, *Mayor.*

BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *April* 26, 1865.

SIR: The council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce beg most respec fully to express to you, and through you to the people of the United State

ıe horror and the grief which they, in common with the whole civilized world, ust feel at the news which has reached the town this day of the assassination President Lincoln. Just at the very moment when the arduous struggle hich he had so gloriously conducted for the last four years was concluded in ıe field, and when the world was admiring the wise and conciliatory spirit hich he had shown in his endeavors to allay conflicting passions and to heal ıe wounds of his country, he was struck down by a cowardly assassin. The orrible event is too recent to admit of anything more than the mere expression the most heartfelt sympathy and grief, and the council are sure that in thus ddressing you they only give expression to feelings which are common to their nstituents and to the whole community of Bradford.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your faithful servant,

HENRY W. RIPLEY, *President.*
JOHN DARLINGTON, *Secretary.*

GEORGE J. ABBOT, Esq.

Borough of Birmingham.

At a quarterly meeting of the council of this borough, held in the council ıamber at the public office, Moor street, on the 4th day of May, 1865, Henry Viggen, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was moved by the mayor, seconded by r. Alderman Holliday, and

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires to express to the government the United States its abhorrence and detestation of the atrocious crime which ıs deprived the American nation of its chief; that while manifesting its horror the foul deed which sacrificed the life of the President, at the moment when ctory had crowned his efforts with success, this council desires to record its eep and earnest sympathy with the government and people of the United ıates on this great calamity.

[SEAL.]

HENRY WIGGEN, *Mayor.*

Borough of Birmingham.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, convened by the ayor and held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1865, the ght worshipful the mayor (Henry Wiggen, esq.,) in the chair, it was moved the mayor, seconded by John Jaffray, esq., and

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting desires to express the deepest regret the irreparable loss which the people of the United States of America have stained by the untimely death of President Lincoln; that this meeting regards th horror and detestation the crime by which the President's life was sacri-ed, and that on behalf and in the name of the inhabitants of Birmingham this eeting respectfully offers to the government and people of the United States e most sincere and earnest sympathy under the calamity which has befallen em.

It was moved by the Rev. R. W. Dale, seconded by Mr. Alderman Hawkes d

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting further desires to record its deep gret at the attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, and ex-esses an earnest hope that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, his life may spared to the service of his country.

HENRY WIGGEN, *Mayor,*
Chairman of the said meeting.

Address of "The Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society" to Mrs. Lincoln.

EDGEBASTON, BIRMINGHAM, *June* 16, 1865.

Mrs. Edmund Sturge, with deep feelings of respectful sympathy for Mrs Lincoln, thinks it may be of some interest to her to know that the address has been signed by the wife and daughter of John Bright, esq., M. P., as well as the daughter of J. Angell James.

BIRMINGHAM, *May* 30, 1865.

MADAM: We, the undersigned, members and friends of "The Ladies' Negroes Friend Society," assembled at our fortieth annual meeting at the residence o the late Joseph Sturge, cannot refrain from offering you the expression of our deep and respectful sympathy at this time of your bitter sorrow. We trust in the conviction of our hearts that, though personally unknown to you, we may ask permission to share your grief, because we are associated to promote the same great cause of human freedom which your honored and beloved and lamented husband, the late President Lincoln, espoused in early life, and so religiously and beautifully enforced in his last message to Congress; that we earnestly desire the sentiments therein contained may be engraven on the hearts of all who read them the world over.

We have placed on record his sayings, so full of truth, "If slavery be not wrong, nothing is wrong." Thus may it be bound more closely on our consciences and memory, and stimulate us to do all that is in our power towards realizing the final triumph of the great anti-slavery cause to which President Lincoln was honored to render such vast services. In commemorating these services, we would tenderly remember how afflicting is the dispensation that through them has been allotted to you, even the surrender of a life dearer than your own.

We have been comforted by the knowledge that in the representative of your departed husband, you had one near you, in the first hours of your "agonizing sorrow," who gave expression to the reflection that even from its depths God could bring good to others. May our Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well," supply you with his richest consolations. May you be permitted to see with admiring and reverential wonder, such beneficial results as may fill your smitten heart with resignation and peace. Even now we implore you to take comfort from the fact that already blessed thoughts of peace and good will between the British and American people have been nourished by the community of feeling awakened by our common loss. Cherishing this belief, we also cling to the hope that henceforth both nations will unite in carrying forward the sacred cause now afresh consecrated by the sacrifice of such a life.

With heartfelt sympathy and respect, we are madam, yours, sincerely,

LOUISA J. MORLLIET,
MARIA CADBURY,
Treasurers
LYDIA EDMUND STURGE,
ANNA MARIA HARRIS,
Secretaries.

Committee.

Elizabeth Brady, jr.
Mary Louisa May Goddard.
Ellen Sturge.
Martha Dale.
Marianne Gibbs.
M. A. Phipson.
Elizabeth T. Phipson.
Rebecca Piercy.
Annie Mantin.
Mary Hill Thornton.

Maria Tucker.
Mercy Steadman.
Jane Plant.
Henrietta Wm. Morgan.
Mary Middlemire.
Hannah Perry.
Elizabeth Gorve.
S. R. Buckton.
Doudecima Crowley.
Julia A. Snepp.
Gulielma A. W. Baker.
Mary George B. Lloyd.
Sophia Sarah Taylor.
Emma Whatrune.
Ann Cadbury.
Anna H. Richardson.
Mary W. Pollard.
Rachel Arthur Albright.
Hester Savory Spriggs.
Mary Elizabeth Marshall.
S. H. Buckman.
Hannah Fowler.
M. A. Hall.
Harriet Ann Heaton.
Sarah Lightwood.
Ann Yates.
M. A. Yeomans.
Elizabeth Howell.
Sarah Scottin.
Francis Ford.
Mary Anna Avery.
Mary Clark.
E. F. Taunton.
J. B. Bullinant.
M. G. Warren.
Mary Booth.
May Booth.
Hannah J. Surge.
Tamersin Christie.
Sarah Southall.
Anna J. Baker.
Emma J. Gibbons.
Ann Mary Goodrick.
Mary Ann King.
Sophia Seekings.
Susan King.
Anna Lloyd.
Ann Snowden.
Mary H. Pease.
H. B. Bottomley.
H. B. Bottomley, jr.
Susannah Reynolds.
Keziah Yates.
Caroline Sargeant.
Julia Goddard.
Caroline Dayken.
Catharine Willets Thornton.
Esther M. Partridge.
Mary Kent.
Emma Huley.
Emma Wainwright.
Hannah Bolton.
Hannah B. Smith.
Margaret Anna Watson.
Eleanor Sturge.
Mary Watson.
Elizabeth Hunt.
Annie Chipmen.
Sarah J. Barnard.
Catharine Jane Mene.
Mary Biddle.
Maria Jones.
Hannah Margaret Joseph.
Sarah Ann James, Daughter of the late J. A. James.
H. P. Kenway.
E. Pumphrey.
Elizabeth K. Neele.
Caroline Lloyd.
Fanny Johnson.
Susan Home Burrows.
Mary Grevin.
Ellen Jenners.
Sarah E. Pauslu.
Catharine Marsh.
Annie E. Waller
Alice Burtt.
Maria Baker.
Hannah Gore.
Rebecca Fearson.
Emma Croft.
Elizabeth Jenkins.
Emma Hudson.
Mary Birch.
Marcia Hotham Cadbury.
Hannah Cadbury.
Sarah E. Lord.
Sarah Allen.
Francis Jenkins.
Eliza M. Sturge.
Belsey Morris.
M. A. S. Northouse.
Priscilla Imprey.
Sophia Sturge.
Esther Sophia Wright.
Emma Wright.
Ellen G. Dymond.
E. White.
Margaret Hautin.
Mary Ann Smesin.
Elizabeth Brady.
Elizabeth Grece.

Marian Davies.
Jane Cattell.
S. N. Mapplebeck.
Catharine Kea.
Martha Gausley.
Mary Garland.
Emma Greaves.
Hannah Parker.
Emma Eagle.
Sarah Heaton.
Jane Pye.
M. Fairfield.
Elizabeth Middlemire.
Jane Goodman.
Sarah Coleman.
Mrs. LINCOLN.

Francis Day Bladès.
Elizabeth R. Cabury.
Lucretia Cudbury.
Mary Huxley.
Hellen Holbeche.
Mary Ann Rose.
Ann Mary Scott.
Jane Baker.
Eliza Maria Southall.
M. Felton.
M. Stockwin.
A. Stockwin.
E. T. Miles.
Hellen P. Bright.
Margaret Elizabeth Bright.

Address of the Representatives of the Baptist Churches of England, on t death of President Lincoln.

To his Excellency the honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, envoy ext ordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the court of her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria:

SIR: We, the representatives of the general Baptist churches of England, our annual association held this year at Birmingham, most respectfully b leave to express, through you, our intense sympathy with your people on t occasion of the tragic death of your late honored President, by the abhorr act of an assassin, and to pay our tribute of earnest and affectionate admirati to the memory of that great and good man, whose purity of motive, firmness purpose, and kindness of heart, have endeared him to all well wishers of t human race. We would particularly tender our sincere condolence with widow and family under their irreparable loss; and, at the same time offer heartfelt congratulations to President Johnson, and the people of the Unit States, on the termination of that dreadful conflict which has, for four years, b productive of so much bloodshed and misery, and very especially because this instance the restoration of peace is associated with one of the most w come and gladdening events in the history of the human race—the abolition slavery throughout your country.

For this we give most hearty thanks to the Almighty Disposer of all even and to Him we present our fervent prayers that your great nation may, throu all time, enjoy the manifold blessings of unity and liberty, intelligence a piety, peace and prosperity.

Signed on behalf of the association.

THOMAS W. MATHEWS, *Chairman*,
Pastor at Boston, in Lincolnshire
THOMAS BARRASS, *Secretary*,
Pastor at Peterborough

Blaydon Local Board.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held May 4, 18 That this board desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and ho with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the n derous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, to Presi

hnson and his colleagues, and to the people of the United States, its profound mpathy and heartfelt condolence.

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be placed in the hands of the Hon- ible C. F. Adams, the American minister for transmission, to his Excel- ncy the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and the Honorable illiam H. Seward.

[L. S.]

ROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER, *in the county of Somerset.*

At a meeting of the council of the said borough, held at the Council House Burgess Hall of the said borough, this 5th day of May, 1865, it was

Resolved, That the council desires to record the expression of its indignation l sorrow at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the late President of United States of America, and its sympathy and condolence with the people hat country, and also with the bereaved widow, at the severe and irreparable s which they have sustained.

And

Resolved, That the corporate seal be affixed to the foregoing resolution, and t the same be forwarded by the mayor to Mr. Adams for transmission to the ited States.

L. S.]

JOHN BROWNE,
Mayor of Bridgewater.

From the Bridgewater Methodist free Church

This meeting desires to express its unfeigned regret that the triumphant course he late President Lincoln should have been cut short by the hand of an ssin.

This meeting also desire to express its deep sympathy for the American ple in this hour of trial and conflict. Nevertheless, they venture earnestly esire that, as truth is stronger than ever, the Almighty will be graciously sed to overrule all things for good, and to redound to his glory.

---

t a general meeting of the commissioners acting under and by virtue of Bury improvement act 1846, held on the 3d day of May 1865, Mr. John S. ker in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Thomas Grundy, seconded by Mr. mas Roberts, and carried unanimously—

hat the commissioners, as the governing municipal body of the town of y, in the county palatine of Lancaster, desire to express their horror and re regret at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the late President of the ed States of America, and to convey to the government and people of the ed States their profound sympathy in the great loss they have sustained, to Mrs. Lincoln their heartfelt condolence in her cruel bereavement.

xtracted from the minutes.

WM. HARPER, *Clerk.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Bury.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

blic meeting at Bury—Fred. Anderton, esq., in the chair.

ved by the Rev. F. Howorth, seconded by Mr. J. Stockdale—

at this meeting records with horror, indignation and abhorrence the appall-

ing crime which has put an end to the life of the great and good Presider Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the chief secretary, Mr. Seward.

Moved by the Rev. W. Roseman, seconded by Mr. William Hoyle—

That this meeting desires to record its profound sympathy with the peop of the United States, in this hour of national bereavement, and especially wi the widow of their twice elected chief, the intensity of whose grief is increas by the atrocious nature of the deed which has snatched her husband from h side.

Moved by the Rev. W. R. Brown, seconded by Mr. Welsby—

That this meeting earnestly hopes that the mantle of the murdered Preside may fall upon his successor in office; that he may be equally distinguished his firmness of principle, the wisdom of his decisions, the clemency of l actions, and the general kindness of his heart.

Moved by Mr. D. Thomas, seconded by Mr. William Pickstone—

That this meeting sincerely hopes that a fraternal feeling may pervade lately divided sections of the great republic; and that its future prosperity m be guaranteed by the removal of slavery, the return of peace, and the develo ment of the unlimited resources of the country.

Moved by the Rev. G. Fletcher, seconded by Mr. Wormald—

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mr. C. F. Adams, t American minister in London, with a request that he will kindly forward th to his government at Washington.

MAY 6, 1865.

Resolution passed at a meeting of the Northern Presbytery of Antrim.

At a stated quarterly meeting of the Northern Presbytery of Antrim, held Ballyclare on the 6th day of July, 1865, the Rev. William Bruce, A. B., mo rator, in the chair, it was

Resolved unanimously, That at this our first meeting since the lamen death of the honorable Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States America, we feel called upon to record our detestation of the atrocious cri by which he was suddenly cut off in the midst of his days and his usefulne our participation in the sorrow of the members of his family under the which they have thus sustained; and our sympathy with the people of United States, deprived of a high-minded Chief Magistrate, at the very mom when his invincible firmness and undaunted fortitude had been rewarded w success more complete than usually attends on the wisest of human counse and when, from his high character, there was every reason to expect that m eration in victory, and that merciful consideration towards a vanquished ene which, accompanying the glorious emancipation of the slave, would have ever associated the name of Lincoln with that of Washington as marking introduction of a new and happy era in the history of his country.

That we desire to express our earnest hope that the government and pe of the United States will employ their utmost efforts to consummate their g victory in the manner most consistent with Christian principle, most accord with the soundest policy, and best corresponding with the dignity of a g and magnanimous nation.

Signed in the name and by order of the presbytery.

WILLIAM BRUCE, A. B.,
Moderato

J. SCOTT PORTER,
Clerk.

At a meeting of the local Board of Health for the district of the town-ip of Barnsley, in the west riding of the county of York, held at the court-use in Barnsley aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, in the year of r Lord 1865—present, Alfred Badger, James Buckley, Thomas Cope, William ay, William Hopwood, Frederick Gervis Jackson, John Ostcliffe, Charles ewman, Joseph S. Parkinson, Charles Lacey Rodgers, James Taylor—it was *ter alia*)

Resolved unanimously, That this board, although representing but a small mmunity of Englishmen, yet desires to participate in the public expression of rror and indignation at the crime of assassination, and especially when di-ted against the chief rulers of a nation.

The recent atrocious murder of President Lincoln, and the attempted assas-ation of Mr. Secretary Seward, call forth our most profound sympathy and artfelt condolence with the government and citizens of the United States of nerica, deprived as they are, at a most momentous crisis in their history, of e benevolent, energetic and patriotic guidance of their late lamented Presi-nt.

Signed by the above eleven members of the same local board.

[SEAL.]

---

solutions, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4, adopted unanimously at joint meeting of the inhabitants of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo, Canada West, eld at the court-house at Berlin, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1865, in compliance with the proclamations of the reeves of aforesaid corporations, for the purpose of affording the citizens an opportunity of giving expression to their sympathy with the American people, and the bereaved family f the late President, as well as to manifest the deep sorrow and horror felt at he atrocious and appalling crime that resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln, he late lamented President of the United States of America—Ward Hamilton Bowlby, esq., reeve of the town of Berlin, presiding as chairman, and Israel D. Bowman, esq., county clerk, acting as secretary.

No. 1.

Moved by William Jaffray, esq., postmaster, and seconded by Dougall Mc-ngall, esq., county register, and

Resolved, That this meeting of the inhabitants of the towns of Berlin and terloo, in the province of Canada, assembled on the funeral day of Abraham coln, late President of the United States, desires, with the deepest sincerity, xpress its heartfelt indignation at the cowardly and wanton act by which President and patriot, the ruler and friend of the republic, has been lost to country, at the moment of his greatest usefulness, and when he could have ost said of the great work he had undertaken, "It is finished" In the h of Abraham Lincoln this meeting feels that, while the United States as a on has lost a firm, yet merciful and amiable ruler, and the people individu-a counsellor and friend, the world at large has been bereft at the same time he whose large-hearted humanity and innate love of freedom and liberal in-tions placed him at once in the fore rank of nature's noblemen.

No. 2.

oved by the Rev. Dr. Schulte, and seconded by Henry F. J. Jackson, superintendent of schools, and

esolved, That this meeting tenders the American people, bowed down this day erwhelming sorrow over the mortal remains of their late illustrious Chief istrate, the expression of their heartfelt sympathy at the national calamity

with which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to afflict them. That they re
gard the dastardly and barbarous murder of President Lincoln not only as a
irreparable loss to the American nation in the present momentous crisis of thei
history, but as a common loss to humanity, liberty, and the brotherhood
mankind all the world over.

No. 3.

Moved by John J. Bowman, esq., editor, and seconded by the Rev. F. A
Kaessman, and

Resolved, That this meeting would desire, most respectfully and tenderly, t
express their sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln and family, in the sore and affecti
bereavement which, in the inscrutable dispensation of an overruling Providen
they have sustained, having at one fell blow, "in a moment, in the twinkling
an eye," been robbed of husband, parent, and friend. May He who ruleth a
things well comfort and sustain them in this hour of their deepest grief.

No. 4.

Moved by John A. Mackie, esq., justice of the peace, and seconded by Hen
S. Huber, esq., crown land agent, and

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to his exce
lency the governor general of British North America, respectfully requesti
that he transmit the same to the Secretary of State of the United States
America.

Certified to be true copies.

W. H. BOWLBY, *Chairman.*
ISRAEL D. BOWMAN,
Secretary.

Dated at Berlin, county of Waterloo, and province of Canada, this nineteen
day of April, A. D. 1865.

Resolution of the Birkenhead Working Men's Association.

GLASNEVIN, BALLS ROAD, BIRKENHEAD,
May 3, 1865.

SIR: I beg to communicate to you the following resolution, proposed by t
Rev. Mr. Downe, and seconded by Mr. Graham, and which was unanimous
carried at a large meeting of the Birkenhead Working Men's Association, h
in the Craven Rooms here last night, and which I, as chairman, was reques
to forward to you.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting views with deep concern and indignation
late atrocious murder of Mr. Lincoln, the able and popular President of
United States of America, and expresses its sympathy with the great Ameri
people in the present crisis of their affairs."

In addition to this unanimous expression of the feelings of those present at
meeting, I may be permitted to add that I myself cordially respond to the se
ments expressed, and view with deep grief the melancholy end and sad los
one whom I regarded as a just and good man, and a wise and merciful ru
and that I hope it may please God to dispel the dark cloud that this event
cast over the American nation, and out of the present evil to bring forth fut
and lasting good, for the welfare and happiness of our afflicted kinsmen.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT GEORGE KELLEY

T. H. DUDLEY, Esq.,
American Consul, Liverpool.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NASSAU,
May 1, 1865.

SIR: I cannot doubt that the government and people of the United States l be gratified at learning that in the Bahamas, as, I believe, throughout her jesty's dominions, the atrocious act which has struck down their late President, o critical a period of the national affairs, and at a moment of such intense rest to himself and the nation, is viewed with the utmost abhorrence and de- ation, and that it has aroused the liveliest sympathy for the widow and family he late Mr. Lincoln, and for the nation, thus cruelly robbed of its Chief Magis- e, whom it had so lately delighted to honor by a triumphant re-election to exalted post.

. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to me that I am able to add to the per- al expression of my own sentiments of regret and sympathy on this mourn- occasion, two resolutions, in original, passed unanimously in the legislative ncil and house of assembly of this colony, now in session, which I request will have the goodness to lay before the new President in such a manner as may think most fitting, together with the enclosed copy of my message to two houses, which led to this hearty, and, I believe, thoroughly sincere re- nse.

I have, &c., &c.

RAWSON W. RAWSON, *Governor.*

. S.—I add a copy of a notice which I issued upon the receipt of the intel- nce.

Whereas, while the house considers itself bound, in general, to abstain from expression of any opinion on subjects relating to foreign nations, yet, view- the lamentable occurrence by which the Chief Magistrate of a friendly er has been struck down by the hand of an assassin, as constituting an ex- ionable state of circumstances, calling as well for an expression of sympathy ards the bereaved family and nation of the victim as of abhorrence of the e—

esolved, nemine contradicente, That this house has with deep regret heard e act of atrocity by which the late President of the United States was sud- y deprived of life, and the house hereby tenders to the family of the de- ed President and to the people of the United States this expression of ere sympathy at the calamitous event.

hat a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his excellency the governor, a request that he will forward the same to the British minister at Wash- on, to be communicated as he may think proper to the authorities of the ted States.

xtract from the minutes of the house of the 27th of April, 1865.

G. C. ANDERSON, *Speaker.*

esolved unanimously, That the legislative council deeply laments the death r. Lincoln, late President of the United States, and sympathizes profoundly his family and with a kindred and friendly nation, deprived of its Chief istrate in so melancholy a manner by a detestable and monstrous crime, of h the board of council cannot adequately express its condemnation and or.

y order of the board.

W. H. DOYLE, *President.*

OUNCIL CHAMBER *May* 1, 1865.

Lieutenant Governor Hamley to C. M. Allen, Esq., U. S. C.

MOUNT LANGTON, *April* 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterda conveying to me the shocking intelligence of the death, by assassination, of t President of the United States of America. Believe that I am deeply sensib of the magnitude of the loss which the people of the United States have su tained, and that I have read with interest the tribute to the late President high qualities which this melancholy occasion has drawn from you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. G. HAMLEY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
British Guiana, May 22, 1865.

SIR: The governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your offici communication of this day's date, announcing the death of his Excellency Ab ham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America, and I am to co vey to you the expression of his very deep regret on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

WALTER HOWARD WARE,
Acting Government Secretary.

P. W. FIGGELMESY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Demerara.

Lord Monck to Sir F. Bruce.

QUEBEC, *April* 17, 1865.

SIR: The intelligence of the perpetration of the atrocious outrage by whi the United States has been deprived of their Chief Magistrate has filled classes of the community in this province with awe and horror.

Immediately that I received a confirmation of the sad news, I gave directio in conjunction with the lieutenant general commanding her Majesty's troops this province, that at all civil and military stations the flags should be hoist half mast high.

I shall feel much obliged if you will take a fitting opportunity of commu cating to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the gove ment and people of this province, their deep feeling of abhorrence of the cri which has been committed, and their profound sympathy with the governm and citizens of the United States at the loss which they have sustained.

I have, &c.,

MONCK

Honorable SIR F. BRUCE, *G. C. B., &c*

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta, June 3, 1865

SIR: As chairman of a general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Comme held this day, I have the honor to place in your hands a copy of a resolut unanimously adopted by the meeting, and to request you will have the go ness to transmit the same to the Secretary of State of the government of United States.

he resolution records the horror with which the commercial community of city view the assassination of the late President of the United States, their pathy in the calamity which the American nation has suffered by the la- ted death of their eminent Chief Magistate, and their earnest hope that the -continued war may be happily terminated by an early restoration of peace, ng and prosperous.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

BULLEN.

ATHANIEL P. JACOBS, Esq.,
Consul General for the United States of America.

---

esolution passed at a meeting held by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

esolved, That this meeting desires to place on record the horror with which , in common with all ranks and classes of her Majesty's subjects, view the ssination of the late Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States of America; leep sympathy which they feel for the people of that country under the national calamity which this event has brought upon them; and their st hope that the war from which they have suffered so severely may soon rought to a close, and be followed by peace, lasting and prosperous.

true copy:

BULLEN.

Meeting of the American community.

he American merchants and ship-masters of Calcutta assembled, to the ber of thirty or forty, at the counting-house of Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & on Wednesday afternoon, June 7, to do honor to the memory of their de- d President, Lincoln. The meeting was opened by the appointment of the ican consul general for India, Nathaniel P. Jacobs, esq., to preside, and of everend Mr. Dall as secretary.

committee was then appointed to draft resolutions embodying the sense of neeting. It consisted of Messrs. Eldridge, Whitney, Dall, Hamlin, and les. The following were, after a brief conference in the committee-room, nted, and received a unanimous approval:

solved, That we, Americans of Calcutta, India, desire to add our testimony pect and of sorrow to that which has been, and is now being, expressed in ts parts of the world for Abraham Lincoln, the justly honored and beloved dent of the United States of America, murdered while on duty, martyred hour of the triumph of his arduous and successful labors for us and for nity. We mourn, in his death, the unreturning departure of a true patriot, and friend.

solved, That with our grief is mingled a grateful and deep satisfaction at neral outburst of sympathy in this our national bereavement, and at the ssion of fellow-feeling which seems to come to our native land from every in which Christianity has found a home or a mission.

olved, That we recognize the hand of the Ruler of all nations in the loss we have sustained; and while, to us, the blow comes with double force s particular time when his wisdom and abilities were peculiarly needed, w to the Divine will, and doubt not that God's protecting hand will be led to our suffering country, and that good will come out of what now to us an irreparable loss.

olved, That, in these expressions of sorrow, we specially desire to remem-

ber the widow and family of our late President, and to convey to them, as to ou fellow-countrymen, our earnest sympathy at the calamity which has befalle them.

Resolved, That, as a token of our present relation to the deceased, and out respect to his memory, we will wear crape on the left arm for the next thirt days; and that the masters of American ships in port be requested to set thei colors at half mast for one week from this date.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the consul gene of the United States of America for British India, with the request that he wi have them transmitted to the proper authorities at home.

F. F. Wills, esq., moved that the resolutions, as now read, be accepted a adopted as an expression of American feeling in Calcutta; and, on the secon ing of Mr. H. B. Goodwin, they were carried unanimously, and the meeting w dissolved.

Special general meeting of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutt held on Tuesday, the 13th June, 1865.

Present, the chairman and vice-chairman, Hon. W. S. Seton-Karr, Colon Nicolls, R. E., and fifty-five others.

The honorable W. S. Seton-Karr proposed the following resolution:

That the justices for the town of Calcutta, in meeting, view with the utmo abhorrence the diabolical act which has deprived the United States of Ameri of their President.

The resolution being seconded by Baboo-Ramanath-Tagore, was carri unanimously.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson then moved the following resolution:

That the justices desire to express their deep sympathy for the widow a the children of the late President, and for the American people, under the lo they have sustained.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Brougham, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Remfry then moved—

That these resolutions be communicated to the consul general for the Unit States in this city, with a request that he will transmit the same to the wido of the late President and to the American government.

The resolution being seconded by Mr. J. B. Roberts, was carried unanimousl

True copy:

V. H. SCHALCH,
Chairman to the Justices of the Peace.

Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea.

Resolved, That we, the vestry of the parish of Chelsea, representing ab seventy thousand inhabitants, having heard with the deepest horror and ind nation of the death of the President of the United States of America by hand of a dastardly assassin, desire to express to the American minister, a through him to the American people, our heartfelt sympathy with them in t their time of national sorrow.

We further desire to record our deep sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln under sudden and overwhelming bereavement which she has sustained, and we e nestly hope that this sad and appalling event may be overruled by Provide to the welfare of America, and that the future of that great country may be of peace and prosperity.

5 Upper Cortland Place.

Resolutions at a meeting of the inhabitants of Camden town.

No. 1.

That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror
h which it has heard of the assassination of the late President Lincoln and
murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, the
ited States government and people, an expression of its profound sympathy
heartfelt condolence.
On behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Camden town, held in
nden Hall, Friday evening, May 5, 1865.

No. 2.

That this meeting hails with delight the prospect of returning peace in
erica and the total abolition of slavery.
On behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Camden town, held in
nden Hall, Friday evening, May 5, 1865.

No. 3.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of the honor-
C. F. Adams, the American minister, for transmission to his Excellency
President of the United States, to Mrs. Lincoln, and the honorable W. H.
ard.
n behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Camden town, held in
nden Hall, Friday evening, May 5, 1865.

DUGALD CAMERON,
Chairman.

AYMOND JAVENY,
Secretary.

Resolutions at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Chatham.

a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham, held in the
re hall, on Tuesday, the 16th May, at the close of an earnest and eloquent
ess by Henry Vincent, esq., of London, "On the rise and fall of the slave-
ers' rebellion against moral obligations and human freedom, to the culmi-
g crime, the murder of honest President Lincoln," Henry Everest, esq.,
e of the peace, in the chair, the following resolution was moved by the
end G. L. Herman, and seconded by S. Steele, esq., justice of the peace,
carried unanimously:
at this meeting expresses its affectionate sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln, the
ican people and their government, under the sad loss they have sustained
e atrocious murder of the late illustrious President Lincoln, but at the
time offers its warm congratulations that the crime of a vile assassin has
rrested the progress of the republic towards a complete and full victory
all its opponents, and it most earnestly rejoices in prospect of the speedy
ration of the Union and in the complete destruction of negro slavery.
gned on behalf of the meeting:

HENRY EVEREST,
Chairman.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held at West Cramlington, Northumberland Saturday, May 20, 1865.

That this meeting desires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, President Johnson, M Seward, and the people of the United States, the expression of its utter abho rence of the assassination of President Lincoln, its condolence for the loss su tained, and its heartfelt hope that peace and freedom may bless forever the lan of promise in the west.

That the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, United States ambassador in Londo be respectfully requested to transmit to Mrs. Lincoln, President Johnson, an the Hon. William H. Seward, copies of the foregoing resolutions.

Excerpt from minutes of meeting of the town council of the royal burgh Crail, in the county of Fife, Scotland, dated eighth day of May, eighte hundred and sixty-five.

Inter alia, the council expressed their detestation and abhorrence of the atr cious assassination of the President of the United States and the attempts assassinate the Secretary, and also their sympathy with the American gover ment and people under the calamity which has befallen them; and the provo was requested to communicate this expression of the feelings of the council the proper quarter.

Extracted from the minutes by—

MAT. F. CONOLLY, *Clerk.*

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the city of Chester, held the third d of May, 1865, it was moved by the right worshipful the mayor, Robert Fro esquire, seconded by Mr. Councillor Henry Ford, and

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires, before proceeding to t business of the day, to express its horror and indignation at the assassination President Lincoln, and at the atrocious attempt made on the life of the Ho William H. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the people of the Unit States its deep sympathy and condolence with them in their bereavement.

It was moved by the right worshipful the mayor, Robert Frost, esquire, se onded by Mr. Alderman John Trevor, and

Resolved unanimously, That copies of the foregoing resolution, under the co mon seal of the city, be forwarded to the United States minister, in London, transmission to his Excellency the President of the United States, Mrs. Linco and the Hon. William H. Seward.

Given under the common seal of the city of Chester, this fifth day of Ma one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.] R. FROST, *Mayor.*

To his excellency the minister of the United States of America:

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Chippenha in the county of Wilts, in council assembled, beg to join our fellow-countryn in expressing our profound indignation and sorrow at the assassination of President of the United States.

At any moment and under any circumstances the English nation would ha been filled with horror on hearing that a powerful ruler, trusted and beloved

ions, had been struck down by the hand of violence; but that this act of us wickedness has been committed now, when Mr. Lincoln's life was so ious to himself, to his country, and to the world, is an event far more than monly distressing.

Ve feel anxious, sir, to assure you, not only of our earnest and heartfelt sym-ıy, but that every sentiment of wisdom and gentleness, conciliation and ce, uttered by your late lamented President, will be deeply treasured in Eng-l, and will not fail to secure our affectionate gratitude. And while we mourn ı all, and for all who suffer from the event, especially for her to whom he bound by the tenderest ties, we yet trust that even this awful bereavement be overruled for good—that your statesmen and warriors may be filled with nger desire and with greater power to overcome the difficulties in the way of ce; and not least, that between America and England there will always be harmony and the confidence so natural in their near relationship, and so ntial to their mutual prosperity.

igned on behalf of the town council of the borough of Chippenham.

EAL.] JOHN WILSON, M. A., *Mayor.*

HIPPENHAM, WILTS, *May* 9, 1865.

---

t a quarterly meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and common councillors of the ugh of Cardigan, held the ninth day of May, 1865, it was

esolved unanimously, That we, the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the ugh of Cardigan, in council assembled, desire to give expression to the feel-of horror and indignation with which we have heard of the atrocious assas-ion of President Lincoln and the murderous attack upon Mr. Secretary ırd and his sons, and beg to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the American le an expression of our profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence at the arable loss which they have sustained.

gned in behalf of the members of the corporation of Cardigan by—

RICH. W. JENKINS, *Mayor.*

---

hat the corporation of Carnarvon desires to record its detestation of the ious crime perpetrated by the cruel murder of the President of America, o express its deep sympathy with the people who have been suddenly ved of their Chief Magistrate by the hand of a cowardly assassin.

ıat copies of this resolution, signed by the mayor, be forwarded to his lency the American minister.

EAL.] LLEWELYN TURNER, *Mayor.*

CITY AND BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY AND COUNTY OF THE SAME,
April 27, 1865.

a special meeting of the council held at the Guildhall, on Thursday, the day of April, 1865, present the mayor in the chair, the following resolution ınanimously adopted by acclamation:

e, the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the metropolitical city of Can-ry, have learned with startling surprise and deep regret of the death of the dent of the United States by the hand of a cowardly assassin; and we

desire to express our sympathy with the American minister in London, an through him with his country at large, at this mournful event, which deprive them of their Chief Magistrate, and the world of one of the greatest friends humanity.

By order:

Rev. WILLIAM FLINT,
Town Clerk.

[SEAL.]

Resolution passed at a meeting of the town council of the borough of Cork.

At an assembly of the town council of the borough of Cork, held on Mo day, the 1st May, 1865, the right worshipful Charles J. Cantillon, mayor, the chair, on motion of Councillor Lyons, seconded by Alderman Case it was—

Unanimously resolved, That this council desire to express the deepest reg at the great loss which the people of the United States have sustained by t untimely death of President Abraham Lincoln; that this council view with fe ings of horror the atrocious crime by which the President's life was sacrifice and desire respectfully to offer to the government and people of the Uni States the sincerest expression of profound sympathy.

That copies of this resolution, signed by the mayor and countersigned by t town clerk, be sent to the American minister in London, with a request that will transmit one to the Secretary of State at Washington, and the other Mrs. Lincoln.

CHARLES J. CANTILLON,
Mayor of Cork.
ANDREW CASEY, JR.,
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the town council of the borough of Congleton, in the cou of Chester, held on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865, the following reso tion was unanimously passed, on motion of the mayor, seconded by Mr. Al man Hadfield—

That this council hereby expresses its feelings of extreme sorrow and indig tion at the dastardly and cruel assassination of President Lincoln, and des hereby to show its sympathy with our kindred people, who have been so s denly deprived of the head of their government, at a time so critical and i manner so atrocious.

BENJ. RADLEY, *Mayor.*
CHRIS. MOORHOUSE, *Town Clerk*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Congleton, in county of Chester, held on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865, Benja Radley, esq., the mayor of the borough, in the chair, the following resolut were unanimously passed:

1. That this meeting desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the ernment and people of the United States in their present calamity and its ab rence of the atrocious crimes by which the late President has been deprive life and the republic has been bereft of a ruler of patriotic integrity and la hearted beneficence, and by which his principal minister has almost fallen u a dastardly assassin while lying on the bed of sickness; and that it is the ca desire of the meeting that these cruel and disastrous events may be overr

Providence for good in drawing together, in stricter accord than ever before, sympathies and affections of the great Anglo-Saxon race.

. That this meeting wishes most respectfully to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and family the deepest sympathy of the inhabitants of this borough in their iction, which they trust may be in some degree alleviated by the knowledge t it is shared by the princes and peoples of the whole civilized world, and ecially by the Queen and people of this kindred nation.

BENJ. RADLEY, *Chairman.*

Resolution passed at a meeting held at Cardiff.

he following resolution was passed unanimously at a public meeting in Car- on the 12th of June, 1865, after a lecture delivered by the Rev. J. B. Bal- , of Bridgewater, on the late President Lincoln and his assassination:

That this meeting desires to express its horror and indignation at the assas- tion of Abraham Lincoln, the late distinguished President of America, and ssure the bereaved widow and the American people of its deepest sympathy them in this hour of great trial. It would further express the ardent prayer America may yet come out of this struggle trusting in God, who has hith- been its helper, and that guided by Him, it may be led to permanent peace, t prosperity, and entire national freedom."

RLES EDWARD BURCH,

Consul for the United States of America at Cardiff:

Ve, the undersigned, the merchants, brokers, and others at this port, beg onvey to you our sympathy, indignation, and horror at the assassination of Lincoln, the President of the United States. We feel that his loss will be ored not only by the British nation, but throughout the civilized world, and incerely trust and believe that the great nation you represent will be able ar with dignity, and that its future progress will in no way be impeded by, reat and irreparable loss it has sustained.

ated this 29th day of April, 1865.

JOHN PRIDE, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.
D. HOWELL,
Treasurer of St. John's, Cardiff.
SAMUEL NASH.
SYDNEY D. JENKINS.
THOS. HODGE.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
JOSEPH ELLIOTT.
J. H. WILSON.
And some fifty others.

---

solution passed at a meeting held by the council of the city of Coventry.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

a meeting of the council of the city of Coventry held at the justice room, ary's Hall, in the said city, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1865, Robert ey Minster, esq., mayor, presiding, it was—

Resolved unanimously, That this council, on this first occasion of its meetin since the receipt of the intelligence from America of the deplorable assassinatio of President Lincoln, desires to express its cordial sympathy with the govern ment and people of the United States of America under that great calamity and its horror at the detestable crime.

That this council also desires to express its feelings of deep and respectf sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in her loss of a husband whose rare virtues und the most trying circumstances the civilized world had learned to recognize an admire.

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, under the common seal, be presente to the American minister in London.

In testimony whereof the common seal of the said city of Coventry is here unto affixed this, 9th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

R. HARVEY MINSTER,
Mayor of the City of Coventry.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Coventry held at St. Mary's Hall, i the said city, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865, Robert Harvey Minste esquire, mayor, presiding, it was—

Unanimously resolved, That the citizens of Coventry, in public meeting a sembled, do hereby wish to convey to the American people their grief and horr at the atrocious and cowardly assassination of Abraham Lincoln, their singl minded, kind-hearted, and noble President, and their deep sympathy with th government under the loss of one whose firm, mild, and conciliatory charact had won the respect and admiration of both friends and enemies.

That the mayor be requested to transmit to the American minister the res lution just passed.

R. HARVEY MINSTER,
Mayor of Coventry.

Borough of Cambridge.

At a council holden at the Guildhall there on Tuesday, the 2d day of Ma 1865, Swann Hurrell, esq., mayor, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That this council takes the earliest opportunity of declaring that participates in the general feeling of horror and indignation at the murder of t President of the United States of America, and desires to convey to the gover ment and people of that country its sympathy on this sad occasion, and to tend to the afflicted widow an assurance of most respectful and heartfelt condolen

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the ho orable Charles Francis Adams, minister of the United States in London.

C. H. COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

The Chancellor of Cambridge to Mr. Adams.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, *May* 12, 1865

SIR: It is my agreeable duty, as Chancellor of the University of Cambrid to transmit to your excellency the enclosed letter, expressing the indignation the university at the assassination of President Lincoln, and its sympathy w your countrymen on the loss they have sustained.

I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

DEVONSHIRE

ress to his excellency the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, minister of the nited States of America at the court of her Majesty the Queen of Great ritain and Ireland.

R: We, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cam-ge, desire to assure you, as the representative in this country of the United es of America, that we cordially share those sentiments of indignation and rrence which have been called forth throughout England by the intelligence e assassination of President Lincoln. Removed, as we are, from the arena litical discussion, we still cannot forbear to say that crimes of this nature essentially opposed to the interests of peace and civilization. The circum-ces of peculiar atrocity which characterized the murder of President Lin-must ever stigmatize it as a most foul blot on the history of our times.

e beg leave to request your excellency to make known in some suitable ner to your countrymen this respectful tribute of our sympathy and condol-with them on the great loss which they have sustained.

L.] Given under our common seal, in our senate house at Cambridge, this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865.

Borough of Colchester.

t a meeting of the council of the said borough, held on the 3d day of May , the following resolution was unanimously passed:

hat the council of this ancient borough desire to unite with all classes of sh subjects in expressing their utter detestation of the atrocious crime by h the United States have been deprived of the life and services of their hearted and able President and citizen, Abraham Lincoln; and the council, behalf of themselves and of the inhabitants of the borough of Colchester a , would respectfully offer their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and olence to Mrs. Lincoln in her deep personal desolation and sorrow, and also e whole of the American people and their government under their over-ming national bereavement.

EAL.]

---

is Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

R: At a public meeting, held in the public hall, Colchester, Essex, Eng-on Thursday evening, May 4th, 1865, it was—

solved, That this meeting has heard with the profoundest regret the sad nournful news of the assassination of President Lincoln, a man whose life f such great value, not only to the American people, but to all free people where, and desires to express its sincerest sympathy and condolence with overnment and people of the United States in the distressing bereavement have sustained, and their deep abhorrence of the diabolical deed by which ecious a life has been sacrificed.

nevertheless desires to express its firm conviction that the work begun o nobly carried on by Abraham Lincoln, in connexion with slavery, can be undone, and it trusts that you, his successor, will effect the work, both e extinction of slavery and the reconstruction of the Union.

at this meeting desires to express its gratitude to Divine Providence that ttempted assassination of Mr. Seward has not been successful, and hopes ne will be spared to render valuable service in the utter extinction of sla-and the complete reconstruction of the Union.

That this meeting desires to express its heartfelt sympathy and condole
with Mrs. Lincoln in the distressing bereavement she has sustained, and a
its deep abhorrence of the deed which has so suddenly removed her lamen
husband.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, by the chairman,

THOMAS CATCHPOOL,
Justice of the Peace

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the council of the city of Carlisle

At a meeting of the council of the city of Carlisle, held at the town hall,
Tuesday, the 9th of May, 1865, Thomas Nanson, esq., mayor, in the chair-

Resolved, That this council views with feelings of the utmost horror
atrocious crime by the commission of which the people of the United State
America have been deprived of their Chief Magistrate, and it desires to te
to the government and people of the said States, and also to the afflicted wi
and family of the late President, its sincere sympathy and condolence, u
the great calamity which has befallen them and the grievous loss they h
sustained.

By order:

JOHN RANCON, *Town Cler*

At a meeting called by the mayor of the city of Carlisle, to express sym
thy with Mrs. Lincoln and the American people, held in the Athenæum
Monday, the 15th day of May, 1865, Caleb Hodgson, esq., deputy mayor, in
chair—

Resolved, That this meeting regards with feelings of detestation and ho
the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States;
attempted murder of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and of his two sons;
desires to express its profound sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln, who has been cru
bereft of a devoted husband, for her children, who have lost an honored fa
and for the people of the United States, who have been deprived, at a crit
moment of their career, of a wise, humane and noble ruler.

Moved by Robert Ferguson, esq.; seconded by the Dean of Carlisle; s
ported by Rev. J. E. Hargraves.

Resolved, That this meeting tenders its best wishes to Andrew Johnson,
new President, and earnestly hopes that, with the blessing of God, he ma
enabled to carry out the enlightened policy of his predecessor, and lead
great country over whose destinies he has been unexpectedly called upo
preside, on the way of peace, prosperity and freedom.

Moved by Rev. W. A. Wrigley, seconded by Mr. Corwin, supported by
John Hargraves.

CALEB HODGSON,
Deputy Mayor, Chairma

---

*Extract from the minutes of the Grand Division of the Order of the So
Temperance of the province of Canada, (incorporated by act of provi
Parliament,) at its semi-annual session, held at Cobourg, Canada Wes
the 29th day of June*, 1865.

Resolved, That this Grand Division has watched with much interest
struggle just brought to a close and successful issue in the United States,

t although party strife ran high, and the blood of thousands of her noble
s has stained the soil, yet we conceive that one of the mightiest achieve-
nts in the world's history has occurred, namely, the liberty of her slaves.
d whilst we rejoice at the general results to this end, we feel that we would
in our duty did we not express the deepest sorrow and commiseration in
calamitous event and death of President Lincoln, a gentleman in whom we
covered virtues of the highest order, under whose government the most
strous civil war the world ever witnessed was brought almost to a success-
issue, when his valuable life was taken by the hand of an assassin.
Therefore, we, this Grand Division, do deeply sympathize with the executive
ernment and people of the United States in their great loss; but more par-
larly would we sympathize and condole with Mrs. Lincoln and family in
r irreparable loss and bereavement. The nation may lament over and de-
re the loss of their muchloved President, but the sorrow of Mrs. Lincoln
family under the unhappy occurrence must be such as to demand the con-
nce of the civilized world.
We furthermore record our unanimous detestation of the merciless villain
associates who either directly or indirectly plotted and carried into exe-
on this abominable act of assassination.
Resolved furthermore, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the
cutive government of the United States at Washington, and to Mrs. Lin-
and family of the lamented President.

Attest:

SEAL.] EDWARD STACY,
Grand Scribe.

---

he following resolutions were unanimously pased at the semi-annual meet-
of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Canada East, on the 6th day
uly, 1865:

esolved, That, whilst rejoicing over the happy termination of the late de-
ctive war, we desire to record our horror and detestation for the assassina-
of the late President of the United States, and do hereby tender to his
aved widow and family our profound sympathy in their sorrow.
esolved, That while we deeply regret the loss of life and treasure occa-
ed by the late war, we yet rejoice in the conviction that the blood shed
the treasure expended has not been in vain, but, under Providence, has
ted in the overthrow of that sum of all villany, slavery, and the estab-
ment of freedom to a hitherto oppressed race.
esolved, That we express our earnest hope that the bands of union may be
n closer than ever, and that, as the result of peace, the blessings of tem-
nce, prosperity, and religion may be universally diffused throughout the
ed States.

EAL.] JOHN S. HALL,
General Scribe.

---

lutions passed at a meeting held by the municipal commissioners of Cape Town, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

nanimously resolved, That this board desire to convey to Walter Graham,
United States consul residing in this city, an expression of the deep sor-
which the painful intelligence from Washington has inspired, of profound

sympathy with the great people who have lost their Chief Magistrate, and a horrence of the dastardly acts which deprived President Lincoln of life, a imperilled the lives of other high officers of state.

Further resolved, That a deputation, consisting of the chairman and vic chairman of the board, be appointed to wait upon Mr. Graham and pres him with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the Chamber of Commerce of Ca Town.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
June 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following resolution, passed a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, held this day, and request that you will be good enough to convey the terms thereof to your go ernment by the out-going mail:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Cape Town desire to convey to Wal Graham, esq, consul for the United States in this colony, the profound regr with which they have heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, es President of the United States, and beg to offer their sincere condolence the sad calamity, and to express their deep detestation of the atrocious natu of the crime which has so suddenly deprived the American nation of its rule

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS WATSON,
Vice-President.

WALTER GRAHAM, Esq.,
United States Consul, Cape of Good Hope.

To his excellency C. F. Adams, American minister in London:

The memorial and address of the provost magistrates and town council Cupar, Fife, in Scotland, showeth that your memorialists, forming the corpo tion of Cupar, the head burgh of the county town of Fife, in common with entire body of their fellow citizens, and of the people generally throughout British nation, desire to express, as they hereby do, their utter abhorrence the atrocious crime by which the United States of America have been so s denly and cruelly deprived of so able and upright and (especially to the Brit nation) so friendly a Chief Magistrate and President as the late Presid Lincoln, and their sincere sympathy with the government and people of t great country on so sad and trying an occasion.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the memorialists, by

WILLIAM CAGAN,
Provost of Cupar, Fif

CUPAR, FIFE, *May* 4.

Address of the commissioners of supply of the county of Fife, Scotland

CUPAR, FIFE, *May* 1, 186

SIR: We, the commissioners of supply of the county of Fife, Scotland annual general meeting assembled, desire very respectfully to convey thro your excellency, to the government and people of the United States of A

the horror, indignation, and sorrow with which we have heard of the atro-
us acts of assassination of which the city of Washington has recently been
scene, and particularly our grief at the lamented death of President Lincoln
the hands of an assassin.

n the extremely painful and trying circumstances into which the govern-
nt and people of the United States have, by such a sudden and unexpected
mity, been brought, we beg, in common with the people of this country,
t warmly to tender them our profound sympathy and regard.

Ve beg also respectfully to request your excellency to accept, on behalf of
. Lincoln and the family of the late lamented President, our heartfelt sym-
hy for her and them in the midst of their deep sufferings, and to express
earnest prayer that Divine help and consolation may be abundantly granted
hem.

Ve have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servants.

igned in name and by appointment of the meeting.

WHYTE MELVILLE,
Convener of the County of Fife.

excellency CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.,
Minister of the United States of America, London.

CAPE COAST CASTLE,
Salt Pond Road No. 3, July 12, 1865.

IR: I am convinced that you will not refuse to accept the expression of
ican feeling to which the enclosed letter bears witness, and which I am
rged to convey to you in behalf of my countrymen.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. M. GOOD.

lon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

To Mr. Seward.—Letter from Africa.

CAPE COAST, GOLD COAST OF AFRICA,
July 10, 1865.

IR: We, the undersigned, representing the natives of this part of Africa,
ell as persons of African race resident here, desire to show, by the expres-
of our sorrow for the death of President Lincoln and our hearty abhor-
e of the manner in which that death was brought about, that we are able
preciate the benefits that our race has derived from the results of events
have occurred during the administration of that great and good man.

uring this administration it has pleased God to bring about the emancipa-
of millions of unfortunate persons of our race and color held in bondage.
rejoice in this, we are thankful to Providence, we bless those who achieved
a result, and we hope for better days for Africa.

'e beg to assure the American people that all true sons of Africa will mourn
he cruel and untimely fate of President Lincoln, whose destiny it was to
ıler over your mighty nation at a time when events took place having such
ense importance for the children of our country.

'e most respectfully and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved widow of
ate President, and we cannot sufficiently express our detestation of those
rdly and atrocious attempts which had nearly deprived America of the

services of the eminent statesman whom we now have the honor to address, and in whose return to health and strength all Africans are deeply interested, as being essentially necessary to the final accomplishment of that great work which has, under God's providence, been hitherto so successfully carried on.

We are, sir, your obedient servants and well wishers,

JOHN AGGERY,
King of Cape Coast.
QUOW ATTAH,
Chief of Donasie.
CHIEF MAYAN.
SAMUEL WOOD, SR.,
Intrepeter to the Governor.
CHAS. BANNESMAN,
On behalf of the People of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast of Africa.
GEORGE SLANKSON.
GEO. SLANKSON, JR.,
On behalf of the People of Anamaboe District.
KOFFEE AFFADIE,
King of Anamaboe.
HENRY ARQUAH,
King of Winnebah.
CHAS. H. GARDNER,
Colonial Schoolmaster of Massachusetts, U. S. A.
JOSIAH M. ABADOO,
On behalf of the People.

DEAL, KENT, *May* 6, 1865.

SIR: At a meeting of the town council for this borough held on Wednesday the 3d instant, the resolution hereunder written was unanimously carried, and that the same be presented through your good self to the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DREW, *Town Clerk.*

Hon. C. F. ADAMS, *&c., &c., &c.*

"That this council hereby express their sincere regret at the severe los which the people of the United States have sustained by the untimely deat of President Lincoln; that they regard with the utmost horror the crime b which the President's life was taken and sacrificed, and that on behalf and i the name of the inhabitants of this borough (Deal) they most respectfully offe the government of the United States their sincere and earnest sympathy und the dreadful calamity that has befallen them."

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
United States Minister at the Court of St. James:

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dorcheste in the county of Dorset, in council assembled, beg to approach your excellen with an expression of our deepest indignation and horror at the recent murd of the President of the United States of America, and the attempted assassin tion of Mr. Secretary Seward under circumstances of unheard of atrocity, a we desire through you to offer to Mrs. Lincoln our respectful and heartfelt co dolence under her sad and awful bereavement; to Mr. Seward our sincere co

ulations at his providential escape; and to him and the American people genuine sympathy with them at the loss of a ruler of whom Americans e so justly proud.

Given under the common seal of the borough of Dorchester the 2d day of y, 1865.

SEAL.] JOHN PETTY ALDRIDGEHED, *Mayor.*

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dover, in the nty of Kent, in council assembled, desire to record our deep regret at the ancholy and untimely end of the late President of the United States of erica, Abraham Lincoln. We regard with horror and detestation the dia- cal crime by which his life was sacrificed to the remorseless weapon of a tardly assassin, at a time, too, when the position of the great republic over ch the President ruled seemed especially to require the guiding hand of one o had become thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the nation.

We have marked with much pleasure the profound wisdom, unwearying duity, and temperate zeal which have characterized the career of the late sident during his term of office, and through all the trying circumstances in ch he has been placed; and we have greatly admired the manner in which as used the successes of his victorious armies for the advancement of the se of peace.

We beg, therefore, respectfully to offer our most sincere and earnest sympathy is bereaved and sorrowing widow, to his family, and to the President, gov- ment, and people of the United States, under the great calamity which has llen them.

Given under our corporate seal in our council chamber this 3d day of May, 5.

SEAL.] W. R. MURRAY, *Mayor.*

---

his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America at the court of London:

The humble address of the provost magistrates and town council of the al burgh of Dumbarton, in council assembled:

That this council, in common with all classes of their fellow-citizens, have rd with horror and indignation of the foul and execrable murder of the sident of the United States of America.

That this council deeply sympathize with the great American republic under heavy loss which it has sustained by the unexpected and untimely de- se, under such revolting circumstances, of a ruler whose personal excellence high endowments have rendered him an object of honest pride to his own ntrymen, and of just admiration to the rest of the world, and whose earnest eavor to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with Great Britain must endear his name and memory to the people of this country.

That this council also deeply sympathize with Mrs. Lincoln and family under r heavy bereavement, and earnestly pray that they may be sustained and ported by Him who is "the husband of the widow and the father of the erless."

nd this council requests that your excellency will kindly forward these r sentiments to your government.

igned in the name and by authority of the provost magistrates and town ncil of the royal burgh of Dumbarton this 10th day of May, 1865.

JOHN M. AUSLAND,
Provost and Chief Magistrate.

Excerpt from the monthly meeting of the town council of the royal burgh o Dumfries, held May 5, 1865.

Before proceeding to business, Provost Turner moved that this council re cord an expression of the deep regret and sorrow with which they and th whole inhabitants of the burgh have learned of the death, by assassination, the President of the United States of America; that, in common with the entir community, the council regard with feelings of horror and indignation the cru and atrocious deed, and desire to express their participation in the feelings profound sympathy entertained by the people of this country towards the peopl of the United States under the painful and trying circumstances in which the are placed.

That the council also express their deepest sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln an the family of the late President on account of the severe affliction with whic they have been visited.

This motion was seconded by Bailie Newhigging, and unanimously agree to, and the clerk was directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Amer can minister in London.

Extracted by—

WM. MAITIN, *Town Clerk.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUILDHALL,
Doncaster, May 9, 1865.

At a public meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough Doncaster, in the West Riding of the county of York, it was proposed by Alde man Shirley, seconded by Councillor Wright, and

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires, in its corporate capacity, unite in the universal expression of indignation and sorrow at the assassinati of the late President of the United States of America, and solemnly to reco its horror and detestation of the treasonable and wicked act which has depriv that country of its chief at a time when his services were so important. Th council desires, also, in its corporate capacity, to convey to Mrs. Lincoln a her family the expression of its deepest sympathy, and sincerely to condo with them in their heavy bereavement.

[SEAL.] Given under our corporate common seal in council assembled.

Extract from the minutes of a special meeting of the town council of the c of Dunfermline, held May 4, 1865.

Before proceeding to the transaction of the special business for which t present meeting had been called, the provost took this the earliest opportuni of moving the adoption of the following resolutions, expressing condolence a sympathy with the people of the United States of America on the assassinati of President Lincoln, viz:

Resolved, That this council do record an unanimous expression of the fe ings of profound sorrow and indignation with which they and the whole co munity of the city of Dunfermline have heard of the foul assassination of Pr dent Lincoln of the United States of America, and of the attempted assassinat of Mr. Secretary Seward and his son—acts the atrocity of which is scarc parallelled in the annals of political crime.

That they sincerely sympathize with the government and people of the Uni States under this great national calamity, and the peculiar and trying circu

nces in which they have been placed by the untimely and unexpected removal such an able administration; but they earnestly hope that matters may be so dered by Divine Providence that peace and tranquillity shall soon be restored the United States, and that the feelings of brotherhood, amity, and good will ich it is the earnest desire of this council should ever subsist between that eat country and England may be strengthened.

That the council also sympathize most deeply with the widow and family of e late President in their afflicting bereavement.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his excellency the minister the United States in London, with a request that he will take the earliest portunity of communicating the same to his government, and also to Mrs. ncoln.

Which, being seconded by Bailie Alston, were unanimously adopted.

Extracted from council minutes by—

JOHN LANDALE, *Town Clerk.*

---

esolution passed by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dewsbury, in council assembled, on the 2d day of May, 1865.

That this council desires to give expressions to the feelings of horror and indig- tion with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and e attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward; and it also desires to convey to Mrs. ncoln and the people of the United States an expression of its heartfelt sym- hy and condolence; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the norable Charles Francis Adams, the American minister, for presentation.

Extracted from the minutes.

CHARLES WALKER, *Town Clerk.*

Resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, Dewsbury.

Resolved, That this council expresses its utter abhorrence and detestation of foul crime which has deprived a kindred nation of its President at such a mentous crisis in its history; and that such expression of the indignation of council, together with its sympathy, be conveyed to the American consul Leeds.

The American Consul, *Leeds.*

DARWIN.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Darwen, Lancashire, held on Satur- , April 29, 1865, the following resolutions were passed:

. That this meeting desire to express the feelings which they as English- n entertain in regard to the assassination of the late Abraham Lincoln, Presi- t of the United States of America. They profoundly sympathize with the ple of those States in the heavy calamity which has befallen them by his den and lamented death, while they view with the utmost horror and detes- on the atrocious crime which has so cruelly deprived his family, his country, the world of his valuable life.

. That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent to the United States ister in London, with a request that he will convey one to his government Washington, and one to Mrs. Lincoln.

RALPH SHORROCK ASHTON,
Justice of the Peace, Chairman.

BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Derby.

At a public meeting convened by the mayor, in the Guildhall, Derby, on Monday, the eighth day of May, 1865, upon the requisition of a large number of the inhabitants, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and of condolence with his bereaved widow and family, as well as of sympathy with the American people in their present trying position, the following resolutions were passed unanimously—Thomas Roe, esq., mayor, in the chair:

Moved by the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, M. A., seconded by Herbert Holmes, esq., and supported by Josiah Lewis, esq.:

Resolution 1. That the inhabitants of Derby have heard with horror and indignation of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, whose genuineness of character, whose desire for peace, and whose faithful discharge of the duties of his high position must endear his memory to all Americans; and whose friendly feelings towards this country will ever be recalled in England with melancholy interest and satisfaction.

Moved by the Rev. E. W. Foley, M. A., seconded by the Rev. J. Merwood, and supported by the Rev. William Griffith:

Resolution 2. That we, the inhabitants of Derby, desire especially to express our deep sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in the bereavement which this atrocious crime has inflicted upon her, and humbly hope that the veneration of her countrywomen, the respectful commiseration of the whole civilized world, and the remembrance of her husband's great career, in which he was never unmerciful even to an enemy, may help to sustain her in her sore distress.

Moved by the Rev. John Hyde, seconded by the Rev. William Jones, and supported by Frederick Longdon, esq.:

Resolution 3. That this meeting earnestly hopes that the eminently conciliatory policy of the late President may not be without its due effect upon his countrymen, but may be carried forward by his successor to the speedy re-establishment of peace, and the securing of prosperity to the great American nation.

Moved by the Rev. H. Crasweller, and seconded by the Rev. J. Baxendale.

Resolution 4. That two copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting be made, and that his worship the mayor do forward them to his excellency the American minister in London, with the request that one copy shall be sent to Mrs. Lincoln, and the other to the government of the United States.

THOMAS ROE, *Mayor.*

Moved by John Flewker, esq., and seconded by Benjamin Wilson, esq.:

Resolution 5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to his worship the mayor, for his kind compliance with the request of his fellow-townsmen in granting the use of the Guildhall; also for consenting to preside over the meeting and for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of chairman on this occasion.

JOSEPH JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held at the Town Hall, Devizes.

At a public meeting held at the Town Hall, Devizes, on Tuesday, the 9th May, 1865, the mayor in the chair—

It was moved by the Rev. S. S. Pugh, seconded by W. Brown, esq., and

Resolved, That this meeting takes the earliest convenient opportunity of for

wing the example of the two houses of Parliament, and of the representative uncil of certain larger towns, in expressing a deep-felt sorrow at the assassi-tion of the President of the United States; regarding it as a crime of astound-g magnitude, fraught with manifest evil, not only to the great commonwealth th which we have long held friendly relations, but in all its attendant features, pecially in the dastardly mode of its consummation, as quite unparalleled in odern times; and that as Englishmen, possessing an instinctive abhorrence of assassination, our sympathies are in the present case peculiarly called forth by e circumstance that the victim of this pitiless murder was one whose honest ast it was that his origin, language, and blood were British, and whose avowed ntiments as towards this country were cordially pacific.

It was moved by R. W. Briggs, esq., LL.D., seconded by S. Wittey, esq., d

Resolved, That we warmly sympathize with the citizens of the United States, o are thus at a critical juncture deprived of their Chief Magistrate, and in an pecial manner with Mrs. Lincoln, and the other members of the late Presi-nt's family, on the blow that has so suddenly and appallingly fallen upon them.

It was moved by the Rev. R. Dawson, and

Resolved, That our abhorrence at the attempted assassination of the American cretary of State, and his attendants, in all its atrocious and frightful incidents, scarcely less than at its fellow outrage; the higher rank of the latter in the ale of crime being derived from its combining treason with foul murder, and at we hereby tender our kindliest sympathies to the honorable Mr. Seward, and e afflicted members of his household.

Moved by Edward Wayden, esq., seconded by the Rev. S. S. Pugh, and

Resolved, That we tender to the citizens of the United States our best wishes their prosperity and happiness as a nation, sprung from the same stock as rselves and following the mother country in removing from their midst the ck stain of slavery; while in the enlightened sentiments so promptly and nkly expressed by their present President, Mr. Andrew Johnson, to her jesty's minister plenipotentiary at Washington, viz: "That the friendship of United States towards Great Britain is enjoined by every consideration of erest and sentiment," we are pleased to recognize a guarantee of that pacific l mutually advantageous relationship which has for so long a period marked intercourse of the two countries.

t was proposed by Mr. Hart, seconded by Mr. H. Knight, and

Resolved, That the worshipful the mayor be requested to send a copy of the egoing resolutions to Mr. Adams, to be forwarded to his government and to s. Lincoln.

Resolutions of the inhabitants of Darlington.

At a meeting held in the Central Hall, Darlington, on the 2d of May, 1865, at which a large number of the inhabitants of the town were present, the r. Henry Kendall in the chair—

t was moved by John Forster Clapham, esq., seconded by John Henry khouse, esq., and

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting expresses to the President and ple of the United States of America its horror and detestation of the crime by ch the late illustrious President Lincoln has been deprived of life; and nestly prays that this awful event may strengthen their determination to oot and utterly destroy the slave institution, and to reconstruct and conso-te their union upon the basis of free labor and political liberty.

was moved by Henry Fell Pease, esq., seconded by William Fothergill, , and

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting respectfully and affectionately offers to the honorable Mrs. Lincoln its profound sympathy under her terrible affliction, and prays God to cover her with the mantle of His love, and to console her by His all-prevailing grace.

HENRY KENDALL, *Chairman.*

DARLINGTON, *May* 12, 1865.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of 15th Durham rifle volunteers on the above date :

At a special parade of the 15th Durham rifle volunteers (Darlington) it was unanimously resolved—

1st. That the officers and members have heard with horror and regret of the foul murder which has been perpetrated on Mr. Lincoln, the President of the United States, and they beg leave to tender their sympathies to Mrs. Lincoln and the people of the United States.

2d. That Lieutenant Colonel Scurfield be requested to forward this expression of the feelings of the 15th Durham rifle volunteers to Mr. Adams, the representative of the United States of America in London.

GEORGE JOHN SCURFIELD,
Lieut. Colonel commanding 4th Art. Batt. D. R. V.,
and Captain commanding 15th Durham R. V.

CITY HALL, TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
Dublin, May 13, 1865.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions unanimously adopted by the municipal council of this city, and to request that you will submit the same to the President and Congress of the United States at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. HENRY, *Town Clerk.*

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

At a meeting of the municipal council of the city of Dublin, held in the council chamber, City Hall, Cork Hill, upon Monday the 1st day of May, 1865, the right honorable the lord mayor in the chair—

It was moved by Alderman Atkinson, J. P., seconded by alderman Carroll, and—

Unanimously resolved, That we regard with abhorrence the dreadful deed which has deprived the people of the United States of their Chief Magistrate.

Moved by Councillor Devitt, seconded by Councillor Byrne, and—

Unanimously resolved, That we tender to the government of the United States our profound sympathy with them under so great and terrible a calamity as the loss of their President.

Moved by Councillor Sullivan, seconded by Alderman Durdin, and—

Unanimously resolved, That while we abstain from the expression of any opinion whatever upon the fratricidal strife in which the States of America are unfortunately engaged, we desire to offer the tribute of our sincere respect and appreciation of the character of the lamented deceased President Lincoln.

JAMES BARRINGTON, *Lord Mayor.*

[SEAL.]

W. J. HENRY, *Town Clerk.*

CITY HALL, TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
Dublin, May 13, 1865.

ADAM: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a resolution unanisly adopted by the municipal council of the city of Dublin, expressive of r condolence and sympathy in the sad bereavement you have sustained in loss of your lamented and esteemed husband, the late President Lincoln.

I have the honor to remain, madam, your obedient servant,

W. J. HENRY, *Town Clerk.*

IRS. LINCOLN, *Washington.*

---

t a meeting of the municipal council of the city of Dublin, held in the ncil chamber, City Hall, Cork Hill, upon Monday the 1st day of May, 1865, right honorable the lord mayor in the chair—

t was moved by Councillor Warren, seconded by Councillor Draper, and—

Inanimously resolved, That we offer the expression of our condolence and pathy to the widow and family of the lamented President Lincoln, in their bereavement.

SEAL.] JAMES BARRINGTON, *Lord Mayor.*
W. J. HENRY, *Town Clerk.*

---

35 MOLESWORTH STREET, *April* 28, 1865.

the right honorable the Lord Mayor:

Ve, the undersigned, citizens of Dublin, request your lordship to convene a lic meeting, at your very earliest convenience, to express our indignation sorrow at the assassination of President Lincoln, and our sympathy with people of the United States.

he above was signed by Joseph Wilson, D. L., and 426 other names and s.

MANSION HOUSE, *April* 28, 1865.

n compliance with the above influentially-signed request, I hereby convene eeting of the citizens of Dublin, to be held in Oak Room Mansion House, o-morrow, Saturday, April 29, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN BARRINGTON, *Lord Mayor.*

DUBLIN, *April* 29, 1865.

t a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened and presided over by the t honorable the lord mayor, in pursuance of a requisition signed by a large ber of the citizens of Dublin, and held at the Mansion House on Saturday 29th April, 1865, for the purpose of expressing their indignation and sorat the assassination of President Lincoln, and their sympathy with the ple of the United States, the following resolutions were unanimously ed to:

was proposed by the right honorable the attorney general for Ireland, nded by the right honorable Joseph Napier, ex-lord chancellor of Ireland,

---

esolved, That we, the citizens of Dublin, view the atrocious assassination is excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the

attack on the life of the Hon. William Henry Seward, Secretary of State, wi
feelings of indignation and sincere sorrow. We feel assured that througho
the civilized world there can be but the one sentiment of horror at so revoltin
a crime, and, in common with the rest of our fellow-countrymen, we desire
express our deep sympathy with the people of the United States under th
great national calamity.

It was proposed by Alexander Parker, esq., J. P., seconded by Profess
John Elliot Kairns, and—

Resolved, That while we scarcely venture to hope that any words of ou
can avail to alleviate grief so profound, yet we cannot forbear expressing o
heartfelt condolence with the widow and family of the late President, and o
trust that they may be sustained by a merciful Providence under their sad a
awful bereavement.

It was proposed by Sir Robert Kane, seconded by Alderman J. B. Dill
and—

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the right honoral
the lord mayor and the secretaries of this meeting, on behalf of the citizens
Dublin, and that they be this day forwarded to Washington for presentatio
and that copies of same be sent to the United States minister in London, i
forming him that we have sent them direct in order to go forward by t
present mail.

The right honorable the lord mayor having left the chair, and the earl
Howth being called thereto,

It was moved by the archdeacon of Dublin, seconded by A. M. Sulliva
T. C., and supported by the Rev. Dr. Urwick—

That the marked thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to t
right honorable the lord mayor for his dignified conduct in the chair.

[SEAL.]

JOHN BARRINGTON,
Lord Mayor of City of Dublin.
THOMAS PIM, JR.,
ALFRED WEBB,
Secretaries.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the democratic classes of Dublin.

At a meeting of the democratic classes of Dublin, held in the Mechani
Institute on Friday evening, the 28th day of April, 1865, it was, by a la
and enthusiastic meeting, unanimously resolved:

1. That the scheme of assassination concocted by a gang of dastardly c
spirators, in the name of the southern cause, and partially carried into exe
tion on the evening of the 14th instant by the treacherous murder of Abrah
Lincoln, America's best and greatest President since the days of Washingt
excites our horror and indignation, and calls aloud for the execration
mankind.

2. That, while expressing our abhorrence of the foul deed by which
cause of human liberty has lost one of its purest and best defenders, we c
fidently cherish the belief that the perpetration of a crime so horrible can ha
no other effect than to hasten the completion of Lincoln's glorious work,
restoration of the Union, the extinction of slavery, and the establishment o
solid and durable peace.

ISAAC S. VARIAN, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM M. STACK, *Secretary*

MAY 4, 1865.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held at Freesons' Hall, Dublin, on Thursday, 4th of May, 1865, the following address s unanimously adopted:

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Ireland desire to convey to the governnt of the United States of America the unanimous feeling of execration and rror with which they have learnt the assassination of the late President Linn, and they beg to convey to the citizens of that great republic the sentiment their sincere condolence on this most deplorable occurrence, as well as to the reaved widow and family of the departed statesman the expression of their rtfelt sympathy for the grevious loss they have sustained.

[SEAL.] LEINSTER, *Grand Master.*

CHARLES WALWISHY,
Deputy Grand Secretary.

---

94 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, *May* 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, ssed at a meeting of the Wesleyan ministers and stewards of the Dublin dist, and concurred in by the other districts in Ireland, which met at the same ne.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's very obedient servant,

ROBERT WALLACE,
Wesleyan Minister.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States.

---

8 LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN, *May* 13, 1865.

May it please your excellency, I have the honor to enclose to your excellency opy of the resolution of sympathy adopted at our late district meeting, and uiesced in by the Wesleyan church in this country.

Humbly praying that "He by whom kings reign and princes decree jus-" may be your excellency's refuge and strength and bless your great ntry with peace and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT G. JONES.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States, Washington.

P. S.—Enclosed is also the chairman's letter to your excellency.

---

olutions passed at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan ministers and stewards of the Dublin district.

t was moved by the Rev. Robinson Scott, D. D., and seconded by John neson, esq., steward of the Dublin centenary, Chapel circuit, supported by Rev. John F. Mathews, ex-secretary of the Irish conference, and passed nimously:

st. *Resolved*, That we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our utmost orrence of the atrocious and diabolical assassination of his Excellency Abra- Lincoln, late President of the United States, and of the cowardly and wicked mpt upon the life of the honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State. t we deeply sympathize with the President, Congress, and people of America ne dire calamity by which, in a manner that scandalizes all civilized nations,

they have been deprived of the great ability of him who, under God, succeede in guiding the republic through a period of unprecedented difficulty in such manner as to secure the admiration of the world.

That we fervently pray not only that peace may be speedily and com pletely restored, but that the noble aims of the late and present President, an the illustrious statesmen by whom they have been surrounded, may be full realized in the utter extinction of the last vestige of slavery, without impairin the ability of the country to fulfil her high mission among the nations of th earth.

And that along with this prayer, we shall offer our fervent supplication behalf of Mrs. Lincoln and family, who have sustained such sudden and irre arable loss.

2d. Moved by the Rev. Thomas T. N. Hull, seconded by Samuel McCon esq , steward of the Dublin Abbey street circuit, and supported by the R Gibson McMillen, secretary of the Hibernian Wesleyan Missionary Societ and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be engrossed and tran mitted, as speedily as possible, to his Excellency the President of the Unit States.

Signed on behalf and by order of the meeting.

ROBERT WALLACE, *Chairman.*
ROBERT G. JONES, *Secretary.*

CENTENARY CHAPEL, *Dublin, May* 2, 1865.

We, the ministers and stewards of the Waterford district, concur in the abo resolution.

Signed by order.

HENRY J. GILES, *Chairman.*
ROBT. HUSTON, *Secretary.*

Signed on behalf and by order of the Londonderry district.

HUGH MOORE, *Chairman.*
JOHN OLIVER, *Secretary.*

Signed on behalf and by order of the Belfast district.

HENRY PRICE, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM CATHER, *Secretary*

Signed on behalf and by order of the Portadown district.

WILLIAM P. APPLBE, L. C. D., *Chairman*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Secretary.*

Signed on behalf and by order of the Enniskillen district.

THOMAS MEREDITH, *Chairman*
EDW'D M. BANKS, *Secretary.*

His excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States, Washington.

Excerpt from minutes of meeting of the magistrates and town council Dundee, held on the 28th day of April, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERI

To his excellency the ambassador to the court of Great Britain for the Un States of America:

The provost called the attention of the council to the intelligence rece received of the assassination of the President of the United States of N America, and of the attempt to murder Mr. Seward.

On the motion of the provost, seconded by Bailie Owen, the council unanisly resolved

. That the provost magistrates and town council have heard of the rible acts of assassination in the city of Washington with sorrow and indigion, and unite in desiring humbly and respectfully, but in the kindest spirit, epresent to the government of the United States of America, and the whole ple, their sincere sympathy, and the sympathy of every class of the people his town, young and old, rich and poor, in feelings of abhorrence towards miserable actors and their adherants, wherever and whomsoever they be.

. When such events happen the good part of human nature asserts its sway. e people of the United States are part of ourselves, shares with us in a mon ancestry; cross interests, and chance events, and the evil part of our ure may create temporary estrangement and distrust, but when trouble es we are all one—brethren in origin and in progress; and it is in this spirit seek to approach the people of North America, in sincere affection and good and sympathy.

. That the provost do transmit, in the name of the magistrate and council and ple people of Dundee, and under the seal of the burgh, to the representative the United States in Britain, through the United States consul in this town, official declaration of the feelings of sympathy and love entertained by large community towards our brethren in North America, in this the hour heir affliction.

. That the provost do cause a special communication to be made to his excelcy the ambassador of the desire of the council to tender, in the way which ambassador shall consider to be best suited to the circumstances, to Mrs. coln, the widow of the President, the respectful sympathy of this corporaand community, and their earnest prayer that the Almighty will be pleased ighten her affliction in the way accordant with His infinite goodness and cy.

. That there be a like communication to Mr. Seward.

Extracted from the records of the magistrates and town council of Dundee.

SEAL.] CHAS. OWEN, *Town Clerk.*

DUNDEE, COUNCIL CHAMBER, *May* 12, 1865.

His excellency the ambassador to the court of Great Britain for the United States of America.

t a public meeting of the magistrates, merchants, bankers, manufacturers other inhabitants of the royal burgh of Dundee, in Scotland, held in the n Hall, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, in the year 1865, called by due ic notice, the provost of the burgh in the chair, it was moved and resolved, out a dissenting voice, as follows:

hat the meeting unite in declaring the profound sorrow and indignation which they have heard the atrocious assassination of President Lincoln, of the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward and his son; further, they re to express their sincere respect for Mr. Lincoln's personal character, and particular their admiration of the forbearance and moderation which he ced in the hour of success; and they would respectfully express their deep pathy with the American people and with the afflicted families of the suf-rs.

was then moved and

Unanimously resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be trans
mitted to the United States embassy in London, through their consul in Dun
dee.

Signed in name and by appointment of the meeting:

CHARLES PARKER,

Provost and Chief Magistrate of the Royal Burgh of Dundee.

Meeting of American citizens in Dundee.

At a meeting of American citizens held at the United States consulate, Dun
dee, on the 3d of May, 1865, Dr. Smith, consul at Dundee, on being called
the chair, spoke as follows:

The object of our present meeting, as you are aware, is to express our sorro
at the appalling calamity which has befallen our people and nation in the su
den removal, by cowardly assassination, of our excellent and beloved Chi
Magistrate, and at a time when that great and good man had, under God, b
his fortitude, consistency, prudence, and sagacity, brought the nation safely a
triumphantly through one of the most dreadful conflicts ever witnessed upo
the earth; also to express our detestation and abhorrence of the conduct
those who devised, and the tools who carried the diabolical purpose into effe
but too successfully, in the case of our beloved President, while we trust th
attempt upon the worthy Secretary of State, and his son Frederick, has prov
abortive. Another object we have in view is to convey to the bereaved wido
and orphans our sentiments of deep sympathy and condolence under the heav
affliction which God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has permitted to befall them
also, to convey to Secretary Seward and his family our sentiments of sorro
and sympathy with them under the great calamity which has befallen the
and to express our earnest desire that they may be restored to health, and th
lives be long spared as a blessing to our beloved nation. In the circumstance
it will be also becoming to express our high confidence in the ability and inte
rity of our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson, whose antecedents a
our guarantee for the future, and our assurance that, by his energetic, judicio
and Christian course, he will live down the vile slanders heaped upon him
the enemies of our great republic.

Mr. Mackenzie having been chosen secretary, the following resolutions wo
unanimously adopted:

"1. Whereas we have heard with deep and heartfelt sorrow, and at the sa
time with a just indignation, of the cowardly and brutal assassination of o
excellent and illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln, and of the dastard
attempt on the lives of Secretary and Assistant Secretary Seward, &c.,
hereby tender to our sorrowing countrymen and fellow-citizens our heartf
sympathy, and would desire to mingle our tears with theirs over the grave
the best and greatest citizen of our country, whose death at this critical peri
of our nation's history we feel to be a most fearful calamity. We mourn w
them the loss of the sagacious statesman, the true patriot, and the pious Chr
tian, whose name and fame will be a sweet savor in the memory of his co
trymen in the ages to come.

"2. That we deeply sympathize with Mrs. Lincoln and her afflicted fam
in the heavy blow which has so unexpectedly deprived them of the kind h
band and the fond and affectionate father, and trust that He who has heretof
by His heavenly grace sustained her in previous trials will continue to supp
her in this her greatest sorrow; and that the affectionate remembrances o
great nation for him who died a martyr's death for the cause of liberty and j
tice may prove a solace to her in her widowhood.

"3. That while we deeply sympathize with Mr. Seward and his family in eir heavy affliction, we congratulate the nation that the life of him whose wise uncils and prudent action have done so much for his country at home and road is likely to be yet spared; and we would fervently pray that his invalble services may long be continued to guide his country in her path of progss and civilization.

"4. That we trust speedy and condign punishment may soon overtake the llanous and cowardly wretches that devised, planned and carried out these farious and diabolical deeds, from which universal humanity has recoiled with rror.

"5. That we have perfect confidence in the integrity and ability of our prest Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson, believing that his antecedents are sufient guarantee of his energy, wisdom, and prudence in the future, and that der his leadership the nation may soon arrive at a righteous and lasting peace.

"6. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded through our minister, Mr. lams, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting."

JAS. SMITH, *Chairman.*
JAMES M. M'KENZIE, *Secretary.*

The meeting then terminated.

At the annual meeting of the Welsh Baptist Association, in the county of Glaorgan, South Wales, assembled in Dowlais, in the borough of Merthyr Tydfil, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21, 1865, representing 131 parate congregations, 92 ordained ministers, 96 assistant preachers, 15,163 embers in full communion, 17,000 hearers not being communicants, 1,990 bbath school teachers, with 14,745 Sunday school scholars—

Resolved unanimously, That the ministers and the messengers in this conenc" express their deep and heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved widow and herless children of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, together with the ole loyal people of the American continent, on the occasion of the tragical ath of the able, honest, and upright man who had been twice chosen by his ow-men to preside over the affairs of the nation We further view with nse abhorrence the foul manner by which the death of so good a man and so t a ruler was encompassed; but while we deeply lament the death of Abraham ncoln at so important a moment in the history of America, we beg to express sincere regard for, and unflinching faith in Andrew Johnson, his successor the presidential chair, believing that his long practical experience, his honesty purpose, and his firm determination to do what is right and just, will enable n to do more than carry out the great purposes of the late able ruler, and t through the instrumentality of Andrew Johnson, as Chief Magistrate, ased by the wise and good around him, under the blessing and guidance of the st High God, we shall again, and soon, see the States of America united, ceful, happy and prosperous, the fetters of slavery being forever broken, l all men declared free in name and in fact.

Resolved secondly, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the three cers of the association, in the name and on behalf of this conference, and that moderator be respectfully requested to forward the same to the Hon. Francis ams, the American minister in Great Britain, for transmission to Washington, ited States of America.

NATHANIEL THOMAS, *Moderator.*
PHILIP JOHN, *Treasurer.*
BENJAMIN EVANS, *Secretary.*

To the President of the United States of America:

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Exeter, in the Kingdom of England, feeling the deepest abhorrence at the atrocious crime which has deprived America of her late President, Abraham Lincoln, by a cruel murder, desire to express that feeling to the President and people of America, and our sorrow that such a crime should have been perpetrated.

The sentiments which animate the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Exeter, influence also the government and people of England generally, and call forth our sympathies with a nation which has suffered such a calamity.

We regret that the murderer should have met his fate otherwise than by the hands of justice.

[SEAL.] Given under our common seal at the city of Exeter, the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Borough of Evesham, in the county of Worcester.

At a quarterly meeting of the town councils of the borough of Evesham, held at the Guildhall, the 3d day of May, 1865, present: Thomas White, esq., mayor; Aldermen Edge, Burlingham, and New; Councillors Martin, Perry, Rodd, Collins, Allard, Bicknell, Field, Hunt, New, and Smith.

Proposed by Mr. Mayor, seconded by Mr. Alderman Burlingham, and carried unanimously, That the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of this borough share the public sorrow and indignation of this country at the assassination of the President of the United States, and desire that an expression of their feelings be conveyed to the government and people of the United States, and an assurance of sympathy to the family of the late President; and that our town clerk do cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and forwarded to the minister of the United States in London.

THOMAS WHITE, *Mayor.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh, the second day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, which day the right honorable the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh being in special meeting assembled, on motion of the lord provost, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That this council do record an expression of the sorrow with which they and the entire community of the city of Edinburgh have learned of the assassination of President Lincoln—an act the foul atrocity of which has excited the horror and indignation of the whole civilized world. That, warmly participating in the feeling of profound sympathy entertained by the people of this country towards the people of the United States of America, under the circumstances of unprecedented trial and difficulty in which they are placed, the council desire very respectfully to offer them the expression of that sympathy, the spontaneity and universality of which the council trust will be accepted by the great people to whom it is addressed as the best evidence of the existence in this country of that feeling of brotherhood which should ever hallow the relations between the two great branches of the same race. That the council also sympathize most deeply with Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the late President and earnestly pray that the terrible event which has caused them so much su

ring may, in the hands of Him who in His inscrutable providence often causes the wrath of man to praise Him," be so ordered as to facilitate the re-stablishment of peace and order in the United States, and to strengthen feelings amity and good will towards them all over the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his excellency e minister of the United States, with a request that he will take the earliest pportunity of communicating them to his government, and to the widow of the te President.

Extracted from the council record upon this and the two preceding pages by—

J. DENARWICK, *City Clerk.*

EDINBURGH, 3*d May*, 1865.

MADAM: When the sad intelligence of the death of your great and beloved sband reached this city, a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants was eld, at which I had the honor of presiding, to express the great and universal mpathy with yourself and the people of America which pervaded the whole mmunity here.

One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting was thus expressed: "That address prepared in accordance with these resolutions be transmitted by the rd provost of Edinburgh to the American minister in London, and that his rdship be also requested specially to transmit along with the expression of the armest sympathy of the inhabitants of Edinburgh a copy of the foregoing solutions to Mrs. Lincoln."

On the part of the inhabitants of this city, therefore, I have now the honor transmit to you a copy of the resolutions referred to, and to convey to you expression of the deep and universal sympathy which is felt for you in the dden and heartrending trial which Providence has lately permitted to over-helm you, your family, and the people of the United States of America.

Your late husband, the President of the United States, was as much respected d admired here as he was beloved in his home and his country, and if, in ch a severe affliction as yours has been, it is any consolation to possess heart-t and widely spread sympathy, this consolation must be yours in great abun-nce, and from none more sincerely or warmly than from the people of the city Edinburgh.

I have the honor to be, madam, your most obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES LAWSON,

Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh.

---

py of resolutions unanimously adopted by public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, held Wednesday, 3d May, 1865, the Right Hon-orable Charles Lawson, lord provost of the city of Edinburgh, in the chair.

1. Moved by John Thomson Gordon, esquire, sheriff of the county of Edin-rgh, seconded by Duncan McLaren, esquire, chairman of the Chamber of Com-erce—

That the inhabitants of Edinburgh have learned with the deepest sorrow and dignation of the assassination of the President of the United States of nerica.

2. Moved by the Very Reverend Doctor Candlish, principal of the Free urch College at Edinburgh, seconded by Sir John McNeills, G. C. B.—

That the inhabitants of Edinburgh desire to express their most sincere sym-thy with the government and people of the United States under their terrible tional calamity.

3. Moved by the Right Reverend Doctor Merrill, bishop coadjutor, seconded by the Reverend William Arnot, one of the ministers of Free Church, Edinburg—

That the inhabitants of Edinburgh having heard with similar feelings of the in famous attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, warmly congratulate the people of the United States on the failure of that attempt, and pray that his life may long be spared for the benefit of his country.

4. Moved by James Y. Simpson, esq., M. D., one of the professors of the University of Edinburgh, seconded by the Reverend W. H. Gray, one of the ministers of Edinburgh—

That an address prepared in accordance with these resolutions be transmitted by the lord provost of Edinburgh to the American minister in London, and that his lordship be also requested specially to transmit along with the expression of the warmest sympathies of the inhabitants of Edinburgh a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Mrs. Lincoln.

5. Moved by James Richardson, esq., seconded by Admiral Sir William Hope Johnston, K. C. B.—

That a vote of thanks be given to the lord provost for calling the meeting and for his conduct in the chair.

EDINBURGH, *May* 3, 1865.

At a special meeting of the Edinburg Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures held this day, it was moved by James Richardson, esq., merchant, seconded by George Harrison, esq., merchant, both of Edinburgh, and unanimously adopted—

That this chamber have learned with the deepest grief and indignation of the assassination of President Lincoln and of the attempt on the life of Secretary Seward, and desire to record their admiration of the ability, honesty, and patriotism of the late President, and their warmest sympathy with the government and people of the United States on account of the sad affliction under which they are now suffering.

It was moved by William Law, esq., merchant, and seconded by Josiah Livingston, esq., merchant, both of Edinburgh, and unanimously adopted—

That an address in accordance with the above resolution be forwarded to the government of the United States through their ambassador.

JAMES GREIG, *Secretary.*

At the monthly meeting of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, held on Thursday, May 4, 1865, the following minute was adopted and recorded:

It is with sentiments of profound grief and indignation that we have received the tidings of the death, by the hand of an assassin, of Abraham Lincoln, the noble President of the United States.

We desire to record an expression of our sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and the American people in the terrible calamity they have sustained. We feel as if a great personal loss had befallen ourselves, for we have long believed that the interests of the slave were safe in the hands of President Lincoln, and had fondly hoped that the cause we have so long had at heart was about to be brought to a triumphant issue by him who has thus suddenly been laid low.

We the more deeply deplore this mysterious event from its occurring at a crisis of the nation's history, when the wise, magnanimous, and merciful policy of President Lincoln was so peculiarly needed to readjust the sorely troubled elements of the republic, and to effect a reconciliation between the north and the south, with freedom for its basis.

We can only bow before this awful dispensation, knowing that the Most gh still ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and that He who raised up Abraham ncoln can raise up other instruments for his work.

We earnestly desire that the just and generous policy initiated by the late esident may be pursued by his successor, and that the great republic may be in united in the bonds of peace, the plague spot of slavery (the true secret its past weakness) forever wiped from its escutcheon.

Then, in connexion with this glorious consummation, the name of Abraham ncoln will be held in grateful and loving remembrance by generations yet born.

ELIZABETH PEASE NICHOL,
President.

AGNES LILLIE,
ELIZA WIGHAM,
Secretaries.

---

s Excellency CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Enroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America at the Court of Great Britain and Ireland:

SIR: We, John Whyte Melville, esquire, of Bennochy and Strathkinness, st worshipful Grand Master Mason, the right worshipful the office-bearer, and e worshipful the members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons Scotland, beg leave to assure your excellency that the very sudden and atro- us crime which has plunged the American nation into grief and mourning has oduced a feeling of the utmost horror and indignation, not only in the masonic ft of Scotland, and the great Mystic family of the world, but also, we doubt t, throughout the enlightened portion of the civilized globe.

We seize the earliest opportunity afforded to us of expressing these our sen- ents and the sorrow we so deeply feel at the loss sustained by the American ple in the cowardly assassination of their late President Lincoln.

While we offer our fraternal sympathies with the distress occasioned to our thren of the United States and the people in general by this melancholy ent, we would request your excellency to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and her nily our sincere and heartfelt condolences on their afflicting bereavement, as- ring that lady how deeply she has become, in her sudden misfortune, the ob- t of our earnest and warmest sympathy.

Trusting it may graciously please the Great Architect of the Universe to ke her and her family into His sure keeping, and bestow upon them every nsolation, and strengthen them to bear up against their present affliction, is the ited prayer of the Freemasons of Scotland.

Given at Freemansons' Hall, in the city of Edinburgh, in full Grand Lodge sembled, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of light 65.

J. WHYTE MELVILLE,
Grand Master Mason of Scotland.
WM. H. LAWRIE,
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Scotland.

[SEAL.]

Excerpt from the minutes of the annual general meeting of the commission of supply for the county of Elgin, North Britain, on the 1st day of May, 1865.

Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, of Altyre and Gordonstown, Baronet, acti governor of the county, in the chair.

On motion of Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, seconded by Sir Geo M'Pherson Grant, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the commissioners of supply of the county of Elgi North Britain, assembled at their annual general meeting, desire to take the opp tunity of expressing their sympathy with the American nation, and their hor and detestation of the atrocious acts to which the President of the United Sta of America has fallen a victim, which is rendered the more lamentable by high integrity and ability of his career, by the important and eventful crisis which it occurred, and by the consideration and clemency which he had evinc towards the vanquished in the hour of triumph.

Resolved further, That this resolution, signed by the chairman, be transmitt to his excellency the American ambassador in London, with the view of its be forwarded to the American government.

ALEX. P. GORDON CUMMING, Baronet,
Convener of County of Elgin, North Britain, Chairman.

BOROUGH COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Emerald Hill, August 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor, by desire of the council of the borough of Emera Hill, to forward herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously passed by t council at the last meeting, being an expression of the council's sympathy wi the widow of the late and lamented President of the United States of Amer in her sore bereavement; and also the council's deep abhorrence of the dastard act which has removed from the sphere of his usefulness one of the greatest m of modern times, and one who no doubt, had he lived, would have resto America to her original tranquillity and prosperity. I am further desired request the favor of your kindly forwarding the enclosed to Mrs. Lincoln by t first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITEMAN, J. P., *Mayor*

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of America.

Resolution unanimously passed by the council of the borough of Emerald H in the colony of Victoria, on the 3d day of August, 1865.

Resolved, That this council place upon record an expression of its abhorre of the cruel and dastardly assassination of the late President of the Uni States of America, and its deep sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in her berea ment; and that a copy of this resolution be conveyed to that lady through American consul.

[SEAL.]

JOHN WHITEMAN, J. P., *Mayor*
JAMES EVILLE, *Town Clerk.*

cerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the provost magistrates and council of the burgh of Falkirk, held on the 3d day of May, 1865.

Provost Keir in the chair. It was moved by Provost Keir—

That this meeting agrees to enter on its records an expression of deep sym-
ny with the government and people of the United States of America under
calamity which has befallen them through the assassination of President
coln, and its entire concurrence in the universal detestation with which that
ne is looked on in Great Britain.

The motion was seconded by Bailie Wyse, and unanimously carried.

Excerpted from the minutes of council by—

ROBERT HENDERSON, *Town Clerk.*

---

to the government and people of the United States of America—the address f the provost magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Forfar, in Scotland.

We beg to approach you with heartfelt regret upon the atrocious deed recently
petrated, through which you have been so suddenly and cruelly bereaved of
wise and patriotic counsels of your honored chief. We have watched his
eer since he was first elected President of your great country, and he has
re and more proved that his subdued firmness and energy, steadfastness to
h and morality, calm and foreseeing practical wisdom and kindly forgiving
ure, fitted him for his high office, and specially qualified him for rightly
ring the vessel of the state in its present perilous trials. It is, therefore,
we, in common with our countrymen, mourn his loss. We hope and trust
, chastened by the sad event, and guided by and following his noble exam-
you will in this time of affliction treat tenderly with all who have departed
the path of loyalty, and through your clemency command the admiration
he civilized world, heal shattered and embittered feelings, and engender
lly intercourse, so long rudely dislocated.

igned in name and behalf of the council, in council assembled, by me, provost
and chief magistrate of Forfar, and the seal of the burgh attached, this
AL.] first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

JAMES CRAIK, JR.,
Provost and Chief Magistrate.

---

t Forfar, and within the County Hall there, the 1st day of May, 1865, in the
atory general meeting of the commissioners of supply and justices of the
e of the county of Forfar, of which meeting the right honorable the Earl
alhousie, K. T., G. C. B., &c., &c., lord lieutenant of Forfarshire, was chair-
.

efore proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, the lord lieutenant
nitted the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to :

he justices of the peace and commissioners of supply of the county of For-
having read with horror of the tragical event which has recently occurred in
United States of America, by the cold-blooded and cowardly assassination
resident Lincoln, desire to express their cordial sympathy with the people
government of the United States in this most grievous calamity.

Whatever opinion may be held by individuals of their body, there is not one
em who does not bear a willing tribute to the honesty of purpose and the

patriotism of the late President, and his deep sense of the responsibility wl lay upon him of maintaining the Constitution of his country unimpaired.

The meeting desire that a copy of this resolution, signed by the lord lieu ant of the county, may be transmitted to his excellency Charles Francis Ad the United States minister in London.

By desire of the meeting:

DALHOUSIE, *Lord Lieu*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Friockheim, Scotl

At a largely attended meeting held on the 4th day of May, 1865, of th habitants of Friockheim, county of Forfar, Scotland, called for the purpo consideration of the recent tragedy in the United States of America, resul in the death of President Lincoln, and the serious disablement of Secretary liam H. Seward, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Doctor John Todd was called to the chair.

1. Moved by Mr. Francis Patterson, quarry-master, and seconded by M R. Laing, manure merchant, "That this meeting desire sincerely to sympat with their brethren in the United States of America in the great loss wl they have sustained by the death of President Lincoln, and to express t deep abhorrence at his atrocious murder."

2. Moved by Mr. W. G. Oliver, saddler, and seconded by Mr. James Cl tie, laborer, "That this meeting wish to express their heartfelt condolence Mrs. Lincoln in the irreparable loss which she and her family have susta in the death of her illustrious and worthy husband."

3. Moved by Mr. John Glass, shoemaker, and seconded by Mr. John S gas-manager, "That this meeting likewise desire to express their feeling o testation at the murderous attack upon Secretary Seward, their sympathy the American government and people on this most deplorable event, and t heartfelt hope that he will be so far recovered at an early date as to resum reins of office."

It was agreed that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted through Adams, the United States representative in London, for being forwarded t proper quarter.

JOHN TODD, *Chairma*

At a special meeting of the town council of the burgh of Greenock, calle order of the provost, and held within the Council Hall there, on Friday, the day of May, 1865, the honorable the provost in the chair—the provost ha stated the object of the meeting, it was unanimously resolved—

That this council, in common with all classes of their fellow-citizens, heard with horror, indignation, and profound regret, of the foul and exec murder of the President of the United States of America.

That this council deeply sympathize with the great American republic u the heavy loss which it has sustained by the unexpected and untimely dec under such revolting circumstances, and in the midst of his illustrious care a ruler whose personal excellence and kingly endowments have rendered an object of honest pride to his own countrymen, and of just admiration t rest of the world, and whose earnest endeavors to cultivate and mai friendly relations with Great Britain must ever endear his name and memo the people of this country.

That this council also deeply sympathize with Mrs. Lincoln and family u their heavy bereavement, and earnestly pray that they may be sustained

orted by Him "who is the husband of the widow and the father of the rless."

nat the provost be authorized to sign the resolutions now unanimously oved of by this council, and that the provost, Treasurer Fleming, and Coun- Mortin, be requested to present the same to the American minister in Lon- with a request that he will kindly forward the same to his government.

JAMES I. GRIERS, *Provost of Greenock.*

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

lution passed at a meeting held by the council of the borough of Grantham.

xtract from the minutes of a quarterly meeting of the council of the said gh held at the Guildhall there, on Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1865; nt, Richard John Boyall, esq., mayor, and others :

solved unanimously, That we, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the gh of Grantham, in council assembled, desire to give expression to the feel- of horror and indignation with which we have heard of the assassination of dent Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and beg to con- o Mrs. Lincoln. and the government and people of the United States, our re and profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence at the sad events.

AL.] RICH'D JOHN BOYALL, *Mayor.*

---

is Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

R : We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Gloucester, in Eng- desire to convey to the people of your great country the feelings of sor- nd abhorrence with which we, in common with all classes of this kingdom, ed the lamentable intelligence of the death, by the hands of an assassin, of late distinguished President, Abraham Lincoln, and of the dastardly attack the life of another officer of your government, Mr. Secretary Seward.

hile deploring with all civilized nations the commission of these heinous letestable crimes, we would offer to the people of the United States an ex- ion of our sympathy and good will; and we would also add our sincerest lence with the widow and family of the late eminent statesman.

ven under our common seal, the 1st day of May, 1865.

AL.] W. C. TUNSTALL, *Mayor.*

TOWN HALL, GEELONG, *August* 22, 1865.

DAM : I have the honor, on behalf of the town council of Geelong, in the y of Victoria, Australia, to forward (through William Blanchard, esq., the ican consul) the accompanying address from that body, of sympathy and lence with you in your deep affliction on the lamented death of your hus- the late President of the United States of America.

ave the honor to be, madam, with the most profound respect, your most ent, humble servant,

AL.] CHARLES KEENOT, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM WEIRE, *Town Clerk.*

S. LINCOLN, *Washington, America.*

Address of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln, on the death of her husband, the President of the United States of America, from the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and burgesses of the town of Geelong, in the colony of Victoria, Australia.

We, the town council of Geelong, in council assembled, hereby desire to put on record our abhorrence and detestation of the atrocious murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America.

We desire also to offer our unfeigned and sincere sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, in her deep affliction and great bereavement.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the corporation of Geelong, this 22d of August, in the year of our Lord 1865.

[SEAL.] CHARLES KEENOT, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM WEIRE, *Town Clerk.*

TOWN HALL, *Geelong.*

[Handbill.]

SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

Base assassination of the President, Abraham Lincoln, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward.

A public meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Great Bardfield, on Wednesday evening, May 3, 1865, to express its utter abhorrence of the above crimes, and to pass a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and the people of the United States in their present painful position.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock by Francis J. Freelove.

All classes are earnestly invited to attend. Admission free.

Resolutions unanimously adopted at the above meeting:

1st. That this meeting deeply sympathizes with the people of the United States in the great loss they have sustained in the sad death of their worthy President, Abraham Lincoln, and expresses its horror and indignation both at the foul crime which was the cause of his decease and of that which medi the murder of Mr. Seward.

2d. That this meeting records its heartfelt condolence with Mrs. Linco her irreparable loss, and fervently hopes that she may be supported in overwhelming trouble.

Signed on behalf of the above meeting.

FRANCIS J. FREELOVE, *Chairm*

GREAT BARDFIELD, *May* 3, 1865.

Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of the United States of America, Washington:

We, the inhabitants of the town of Galt, Canada West, being British sub on hearing of the base assassination of the late honored President of the U States, and also of the foul attempt made upon your own life and that of sons, have, through our properly constituted authorities, called a public me of the inhabitants of this place, to give expression to our sense of hor these acts, and to express deep sympathy with the bereaved widow and fa yourself and family, and your nation at large, at which this address an following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and we have instructe

man and secretary to sign the same, and to affix to them the seal of our ration, respectfully soliciting you to present the same to Mrs. Lincoln and y, and also to your nation, as expressive of our deep sympathy with them s their great affliction; and most earnestly would we pray that the day may come when such scenes shall be repeated; that peace to your nation may be restored, and that the bonds of national and Christian brotherhood n now unite us so closely into one may never be dissolved; that your health soon be restored, and that you may long live to fill the high station you by, to assist in maintaining the unity of the nations in the bonds of peace.

e foregoing address was moved by the Rev. J. A. Miller, and seconded by am M'Laughlin, esq.:

. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Acheson, seconded by James Young, esq., and ved, that we hereby express our hearfelt indignation and horror towards the that planned, and the monster in human form that perpetrated, the foul act assinating the late honored President of the United States. We cannot egard it as a base violation of every principle of right, both human and e, and as such at variance with the spirit and law of all civilized nations.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. M'Ghee, seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Rae, and ed, that in accordance with the common sympathies of our nature, and in pirit of our holy Christianity, we hereby beg to present our deep sympathy d condolence with the bereaved widow and her afflicted family in the loss have sustained by the removal, especially in such a manner, of an affectionate nd and a kind father.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, seconded by James Cowan, esq., P., and resolved, that we also hereby beg to express our earnest sympathy the people of the United States in being thus deprived, at a critical period ir history, of the services of one whom they called to fill the office of Chief trate at a time when that position was beset with most unparalleled diffi- s, and yet who so conducted himself as to secure not only the confidence ve of his own people, but also the admiration and esteem of foreign na- who, from his consistent character, were led to regard him as a sagacious, iatory, honest, yet firm chief ruler.

. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Murdoch, seconded by William Osborne, esq., esolved, that we mourn the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln as one tly desirous of maintaining peace with the British nation, a firm friend of is dear to us as Britons and as Christians, the cause of emancipation, and ur confident hope, while it will ever be our prayer, that divine Providence grant to his successor the same wise and Christian policy.

ed at Galt in the county of Waterloo, this seventeenth day of April, 1865.

MORRIS C. LUTZ, *Mayor, Chairman.*
THOMAS SPARROW, *Town Clerk, Secretary.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Galway.

lic meeting in Galway, May, 1865.

a public meeting held in the town court-house on Thursday, 4th instant, llowing resolutions were unanimously adopted—

omas M. Persse, esq., chairman of town commissioners, in the chair.

posed by Rev. Peter Daly, P. P., seconded by A O'Flaherty, esq., D. L.: *olved*, That we, the citizens of Galway, have heard with feelings of and indignation of the atrocious murder of the President of the United , Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Mr Secretary d, and we hereby join our fellow-countrymen in offering our sincere sym- to the American people on the national bereavement they have sustained.

Proposed by Professor Moffett, LL.D., seconded by R. A. Somerville, esq

Resolved, That although we cannot believe our good words will have n effect in soothing the sorrow of Mrs. Lincoln, yet we cannot separate wit expressing our condolence with her on the great calamity that has bef herself and family in the untimely end of her illustrious husband, and our that the universal sympathy of the world may in some measure assuage great grief.

Proposed by James Campbell, esq., seconded by Rev. J. D'Arcy, rect Galway:

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chai and secretaries of this meeting, on behalf of the people of Galway, be se the American minister in London for transmission to Mrs. Lincoln and the U States government.

THOMAS M. PERSSE, *J. P., Chairma*
JAMES CAMPBELL,
THOMAS W. MOFFETT, LL. D.,
Honorary Secretari

At Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, and within the Tr Hall, there was held a meeting of the inhabitants called by the chief magist

The hall was filled.

Andrew Galbraith, esq., merchant in Glasgow, moved that the acting magistrate be requested to take the chair, and that the city chamberlain b quested to act as secretary.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Thereafter the secretary read the following requisition addressed to the orable the lord provost of the city, and signed by a large number of the le citizens:

"We, the undersigned, hereby request your lordship to call a meeting, an early day, of the inhabitants of Glasgow, for the purpose of expressing abhorrence of the crime by which America has been deprived of her Presi and their sympathy with the American people." Together with the follo reply by the acting chief magistrate, in the necessary absence of the lord vost, who is in London:

"In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby call a public me to be held in the Trades' Hall, Glasgow, upon Tuesday, the 2d May, at o'clock.

"ROBERT GILKISON,
"*Acting Chief Magistrat*

"GLASGOW, *May* 1, 1865."

The secretary then read the following telegram, addressed to him by the provost:

"Be good enough to deliver the following message to the chairman o American meeting in the Trades' Hall. Please to inform the meeting t much regret not being able to be present, and as lord provost of the city t with the citizens in the expression of their feelings of abhorrence at the ba ous crime which has been committed in the assassination of President Li and the attack on Mr. Seward, grief at the national loss sustained b United States of America from the death of so great and honest a Presi and sympathy with his bereaved widow."

The Very Reverend Thomas Barclay, D. D, principal of the Universi Glasgow, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Charles Gai esq., manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, as follows:

Ve, the citizens of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, have heard with
and do hereby express our unmitigated horror of the crime which has
enly deprived the United States of America of an upright and honored
."

e resolution was carried by acclamation.

enry Glassford Bell, esq., one of the sheriff substitutes of the county of
rk, moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Sir Andrew Orr,
arvieston and Castle Campbell, as follows:

Ve embrace this opportunity of assuring the citizens of the United States
r deep and earnest sympathy with them under this grievous dispensation."

e resolution was carried by acclamation.

mes Lumsden, esq., merchant, Glasgow, moved the third resolution, which
seconded by Walter Paterson, esq., merchant, as follows:

hat the chairman be authorized to subscribe these resolutions in the name
e numerous and influential meeting; and that the secretary be requested
nsmit them to the lord provost for presentation at the American embassy
ndon."

e resolution was carried by acclamation.

ned by me in name and by appointment of the meeting, and I have caused
the common seal of the city of Glasgow to be hereunto affixed, this 2d
day of May, 1865.

ROBERT GILKISON,
Acting Chief Magistrate.

e right honorable the Lord Belhaven and Slenton, lord lieutenant of the
y of Lanark, then moved that the thanks of this meeting be offered to
Gilkison for the promptitude and courtesy with which he called this
ng and occupied the chair.

is resolution also was carried by acclamation.

WM. W. WATSON, *Chamberlain,*
Secretary to the meeting.

---

a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at Glasgow the 28th
1865—present, Messrs. John M'Ewen, Henry Dunlop, James Sterling,
Watson, John Ramsay, James Lumsden, Walter Paterson, James A.
bell, James White, John Mathieson, jr., Patrick Playfair, J. C. Bolton,
illiam M'Kinnon—Mr. M'Ewen in the chair—

vas moved by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dunlop, that this cham-
sire to record their utter abhorrence and detestation of the crime by which
nited States have been so suddenly deprived of the services of their Pres-
Abraham Lincoln; that the chamber beg to express their sincere sympathy
e people of the United States of America on so trying an occasion, and trust
e sad event may be so overruled as not to be prejudicial to the continued
rity of the United States of America and the best interests of the nation.

L.] JNO. M'EWEN,
President.

Glasgow, and within the Merchants' Hall, this 3d day of May, 1865, at a
g of the members of the Merchants' House, called by public advertise-
or the purpose of "expressing abhorrence at the detestable crime which

has deprived the United States of President Lincoln, and to vote an addres condolence to them on this melancholy occasion," Archibald Orr Ewing, e lord dean of guild, in the chair—

The clerk read the advertisement calling the meeting, after which the l dean of guild proposed the following resolution:

That this house have received the intelligence of the assassination of Presi Lincoln of the United States of America with sentiments of horror and pain

That they desire to express their heartfelt sympathy and condolence with people of the United States, who, in a manner so shocking to every feelin humanity and so subversive of social order, have been suddenly deprived of t Chief Magistrate at a momentous crisis in the history of their country.

That this house would record their high respect for the character of the President Lincoln, and their grateful remembrance of his endeavors, at all ti to preserve and cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain; and they w express their earnest hope and prayer that the prospects of internal peace w had opened to the United States during the last days of Mr. Lincoln's life n not be materially affected by the execrable deed which has brought that prematurely to an end.

Which resolution, having been seconded by Sir James Campbell, of Str thro, was unanimously agreed to.

It was then moved by Alexander Harvey, esq., that the lord dean of g be authorized to sign the resolutions now read and approved by this house, that he thereafter forward them to the United States government through American minister in London.

Which motion, having been seconded by William M'Ewen, esq., was unanimously carried.

The lord dean of guild having declared the business of the meeting te nated, it was thereupon moved by Peter White, esq., that a vote of thank accorded to the lord dean of guild for the promptitude with which he had ca the meeting, and for the able manner in which he had presided.

Which motion having been carried by acclamation, the meeting separate

Signed and sealed with the corporation seal of the Merchants' House, in n and by appointment of said house, at Glasgow, this 3d day of M [SEAL.] 1865.

ARCHIBALD ORR EWING,
Dean of Guil

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

SIR: We, the members of the Union and Emancipation Society of Glas desire to express through you to the great nation of which you now are our profound sorrow for the loss it has sustained through the cruel and atro assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and our utter detestation and abhorren the foul deed which has brought this calamity upon your people.

We mourn with your nation; for we have long reverenced Abraham Li as a great and good man, discharging the solemn duties intrusted to hin only with high ability, but with purity of purpose and simplicity of heart ever seeking righteous ends through honorable means.

Called to power in the direst crisis of your national history, he has prov the world that high-principled integrity is practical wisdom, and that the g est difficulties in the affairs of nations are best mastered by the spirit of sin nobleness.

We would also ask your excellency to convey our sorrowing sympat Mrs. Lincoln, and assure her of our prayer that the Everlasting Arm m

tstretched to uplift and give her strength in her terrible bereavement, and the
ıder mercy of our Father in Heaven minister the peace which passeth under-
ınding.

We would further beg your excellency to express to Mr. Seward our indig-
ıt horror at the vile blows inflicted on him by an assassin's hand, and our
rnest and hearty hope that he may soon be restored to his accustomed place
the councils of your government.

We believe, sir, that the universal indignation excited by these crimes which
ve disgraced humanity will bind even more closely our nation to yours, and
ıt we only utter the feeling of the aroused heart of the mass of our people
en we pray that those beneficent purposes of Abraham Lincoln (which, ex-
ssed upon the day of his death, are his last legacy to his countrymen) may
ve their happy and abundant fulfilment in a peace which shall conclude war
h mercy, and, while securing freedom for those heretofore held in bondage,
ll unite all sections and parties in one nation whose prosperous future will
the best monument to the memory of the great ruler over whose sad grave
mourn with a common sorrow.

Signed, in behalf of the society, by—

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

GLASGOW, *April* 28, 1865.

Excellency honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
United States Minister, &c., &c., at London:

SIR: We, the undersigned, Americans, resident in Glasgow, have heard with
deepest grief, horror, and detestation, that the President of the United States
been deprived of life by violence.

We beg to convey to you, as the representative of the American government
London, our heartfelt sympathy, on learning this sorrowful event. We also
permission to record our loving admiration of the stainless and heroic presi-
cy of Abraham Lincoln, and to express our hope and confidence, that through
veneration inspired by his lofty virtue, his influence may now become more
rerful than ever to guide the Union, of which he was the fruit and ornament,
ictory and peace.

J. M. BAILEY.
A. F. STODDARD.
WM. COOK.
W. B. HUGGINS.
M. M. MOORE.
LEWIS T. MERROR.

---

t a meeting of native-born Americans, convened at the United States Con-
te in Glasgow on the 28th instant, for the purpose of expressing their feel-
with respect to the late distressing news from the United States, J. M.
ey, esq., consul of the United States of America, in the chair, and A. F. Stod-
, secretary, it was unanimously resolved—

Whereas we have heard with profound sorrow and indignation of the as-
nation of our honored Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, and of the das-
ly attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, we tender our
and heartfelt sympathy and grief to our weeping countrymen at home, and
d mingle our tears with theirs over the grave of one of nature's noblest sons,
se loss at this critical and eventful period of our nation's history is wholly

irreparable. We mourn for the fall of one whose every impulse was characteriz by pure patriotism and unflinching devotion to the cause of liberty, and who co bined in a pre-eminent degree those heavenly attributes, mercy, justice, and tru

2. That while mourning over the great loss which has befallen our countr we deeply sympathize with Mrs. Lincoln and her afflicted family in the heav blow which they have so suddenly and so unexpectedly sustained, and tru that the love of a great nation may in some degree compensate for him who h thus been ruthlessly snatched from their side.

3. That while conveying to Mr. Seward and his stricken family our since grief and sympathy for the sad calamity which has befallen them, we earnest pray that their lives may all be spared to their country.

4. That we, in common with humanity the world over, unite in expressi our unmitigated abhorrence and detestation of the vile hearts that conceived t diabolical plot, and the villanous hands that executed the cowardly deeds.

5. That we have confidence in the integrity and ability of Andrew Johns the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and fondly trust that by f lowing in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, he may, under God, speedi see consummated the desire of a nation's heart; when the United States sh emphatically become the "land of the free," as she has proven herself on ma a sanguinary field "the home of the brave."

6. That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secreta and forwarded to our minister in London, for transmission to the President the United States.

J. M. BAILEY, *Chairman.*
A. F. STODDARD, *Secretary*

GLASGOW, April 28, 1865.

Resolutions of the synod of the R. P. church in Scotland.

To the honorable ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

HONORED SIR: The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the m ing of the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Scotland, held in G gow, 10th May, 1865. As clerk to that synod, I have been instructed to ward them to you, as expressive of our sympathy with your great nation in crisis through which it had been passing.

JOHN KAY, *Clerk to R. P. Syno*

1. That this court, recognizing the duty of Christian churches to consider t momentous evolutions of Providence which may seriously affect the moral spiritual welfare of mankind, record an expression of deep sympathy with people of the United States, under the attempts made on the life of their Se tary of State, and more especially under the loss of their chief ruler, Presi Lincoln, by a foul assassination, and deplore it as an event which would h been painful and startling under any circumstances, but which is much more tressing from the gravity of the crisis in which it occurred, and from the dence which the deceased President had given of a firm purpose, in combina with great benignity of temper—the very qualities that seem chiefly requ to meet the remaining difficulties of the American government in its effort restore peace and order and unity throughout its extensive dominions.

2. Although this court never could regard with any feelings but the dee abhorrence the attempt to rear a government with slavery as its corner-s and while due regard must be had to the interests of law and justice, the ho

nfidently cherished that the American government will be enabled to signalize e reality of its success in restoring the "Union," and to give the world some surance of its own conscious strength, by adherence to the same magnanimous d merciful policy to the vanquished, which Abraham Lincoln would appear have recommended and inaugurated.

In name and by authority of the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church Scotland.

WILLIAM McLACHLIN, *Moderator.*
JOHN KAY, *Clerk of Synod.*

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GUERNSEY, *May*, 1865.

At a general meeting held on the 2d of May, 1865—

Resolved, This chamber, deeply impressed with horror at the intelligence re-tly received from America of the assassination of President Lincoln and others, nks it a duty to publicly express its abhorrence of such dastardly crimes, the thors of which deserve the execration of mankind.

The inhabitants of these Norman islands of the channel, the apex of the great rman Anglo-Saxon social edifice, venture to hope that the fratricidal struggle t has endured in America during a period of four years, and affording on both es so many proofs of heroism and endurance, may be closed, and, uniting again, ace and prosperity may be restored throughout America; and that the great rman Anglo-Saxon family in all its branches throughout both hemispheres, sprung from the same race, may hereafter live in brotherly union and love, ntributing to the happiness and welfare of each and all, and giving to the rld a bright example of concord, progress, and civilization.

THOS. HELARY AGNEW, *Secretary.*

---

solutions of sympathy with America, passed at a meeting of working men and omen, held in the Temperance Hall, Gateshead-on-Tyne, on Sunday evening, May 7, 1865.

Mr. George Lucas in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Blagburne, seconded by Mr. Cammell, and carried unani-usly—

. That the workingmen who constitute this meeting have looked with much erest upon the struggle which has been so long pending in America, and they outly trust it will issue in the entire overthrow of slavery throughout the erican continent.

Moved by Mr. Wheaton, seconded by D. Rule, and carried unanimously—

. That the workingmen now assembled desire to express their regret that sons in this country have spoken and written in justification of the rebellion the South, especially during the earlier periods of the conflict; but they have erved with much satisfaction, that as the spirit and objects of the contending ties have become more fully understood throughout this country, a different e has prevailed; and it is hoped the event, now so much deplored, may l to cement the two nations in bonds of lasting brotherhood.

Moved by Mr. Tweddle, seconded by Mr. Wadsworth, and carried unani-usly—

. That the workingmen now assembled wish to express their deep admira-of the manner in which the late President has conducted the affairs of the

government of America during the period of his office, but they most of all ad mire that spirit of wise moderation which he manifested towards the enemies o the Union in periods of especial difficulty and provocation.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Rule, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried unan mously—

4. That the working men now congregated wish to express their utter detest tion of the diabolical crime which has deprived a wife of her husband, childre of their father, the American commonwealth of its President, and the world o one of its most distinguished benefactors.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Anderson, seconded by Mrs. Tweddle, and carried unan imously—

5. That the working men and women who compose this meeting desire to ex press to Mrs. Lincoln their unfeigned condolence in her present affliction, an to direct her mind to that source of true consolation which her late husband kne so well how to value.

Moved by Mr. Townsend, seconded by Mr. Rutherford, and carried unan mously—

6. That this meeting earnestly hopes that should events arise between En land and America which appear of a complicated character, a wise forbearan may be manifested on the part of both nations, and differences be settled on th principles of equal justice.

Moved by Mr. Mackin, seconded by Mr. Swanson, and carried unanimously-

7. That the resolutions now passed be forwarded by the chairman to the Ame ican minister in London, for presentation to the American commonwealth.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Chairman of the Meeting.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE, *May* 8, 1865.

Resolution of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Huntingdo

At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Hun ingdon, held in the council chamber of the said borough, this 10th day of Ma 1865, it was proposed by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Charles Veasey—Th this council unanimously desires to convey to the government of the Unit States of America the sorrow and indignation felt by this council at the ass sination of the late President of the United States, and their deep sympat with the people of America at the loss sustained thereby.

Proposed by Mr. Cooch, seconded by Mr. Foreman, and—

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be signed by the may and the corporate seal affixed thereto, and that the same be then transmitted the American minister.

[SEAL.] ROBERT MARGETTS, *Mayor*

Resolution of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Hasting

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
Hastings, May 6, 1865

SIR: At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the council of borough of Hastings, held on the 5th instant, it was—

Resolved, That this council has heard with extreme horror and indignation news of the assassination of the late President of the United States, and des that the people of those States do understand that the people of this mun pality are full of sympathy with them, under the disgraceful act by which P ident Lincoln lost his life.

At the above-named meeting of the council of this borough I was instructed forward a copy of the resolution to the American ambassador.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ROBERT GROWSE, *Town Clerk.*

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., *American Ambassador.*

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the borough of Hertford, held May 1865—present: Jasper Gripper, esq., mayor; aldermen, Squire, Austin, and ung; councillors, Armstrong, Cocks, Haggar, Hancock, Neall, Pollard, Man-, Twaddle, Wilson, and Woodhouse, M. D.—it was unanimously—

Resolved, That this corporation wishes, emphatically, to express the feelings indignation and grief with which they have heard of the atrocious acts by ich the United States of America have been suddenly deprived of their esident, and the life of his chief secretary endangered; and that they recall h sorrowful interest the friendly feelings invariably displayed by the late esident Lincoln toward this country.

PHILIP LONGMORE,
Town Clerk.

---

n. CHARLES F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States in England:

HONORED SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Hereford, in coun- assembled, view with the utmost detestation and horror the flagitious crime which the life of Mr. President Lincoln has been so cruelly sacrificed, and ire to express the deep sympathy we entertain with the government and peo- of the United States of America under the severe calamity which this ocious act has inflicted upon them.

We also beg most respectfully to offer to Mrs. Lincoln our sincere condolence der the awful bereavement which she has sustained.

And we are most anxious to convey to the American nation our sentiments deep grief and indignation at the cowardly attack which has been made upon life of Mr. Secretary Seward, together with our earnest hope that he may y soon recover from the severe wounds which have been inflicted upon him.

As the representatives of the inhabitants of this ancient city, we request that will do us the favor to forward to the President of the United States, to . Lincoln, and to Mr. Secretary Seward these expressions of our sentiments, h the assurance that it is our anxious desire that no other feelings than such are consonent with those above expressed will ever prevail between the ple of this realm and those of the United States.

Sealed with our corporate common seal, at our council chamber in the ldhall of the city of Hereford, this 2d day of May, 1865.

AL.] THOMAS CANN, *Mayor.*

---

olution passed at a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and town council of the borough of Hanley.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
Hanley, Staffordshire, May 11, 1865.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and town council of the borough of Hanley, have d with feelings of grief and abhorrence of the foul assassination of Presi- Lincoln, and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and desire to convey to

Mrs. Lincoln and the United States government our heartfelt sympathy a
earnest wishes for the prosperity of the country.

The corporate seal of the borough of Hawley was hereunto affixed th
11th day of May, 1865, in the presence of

[SEAL.] EDWARD CHALLINO, *Town Clerk.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States of America:

May it please your excellency, we, the provost magistrates and council of t
burgh of Hawick, in that part of her Britannic Majesty's dominions called Sc
land, in public council assembled, having heard with the deepest sorrow and ind
nation of the assassination of President Lincoln, hasten to express to you the fe
ings of horror and execration with which such an atrocious crime is regarded
this whole community, and to tender our sincere sympathy and condolence wi
the government and people over whom you preside, under the terrible nation
calamity they have thereby sustained.

May it please your excellency also to convey the deep sympathy and co
dolence we feel towards the widow and family of the late lamented Presider
under the sudden and overwhelming bereavement over which they have, in
especial manner, been called to mourn.

That the terrible catastrophe which has befallen your country may be mer
fully overruled by Him who is Governor among the nations, for the spee
pacification and prosperity of the American people, is the earnest prayer of yo
excellency's most obedient servants.

Signed in name and by authority of the provost magistrates and coun
of the burgh of Hawick.

[SEAL.] GEO. WILSON, *Provost.*

Address to President Johnson by the friends of union and emancipation
Hawick.

Address unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the friends of un
and emancipation, held at Hawick, Scotland, May 5, 1865:

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

Having heard with profound sorrow of the assassination of his Excelle
President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Mr. Seward,
tender to you this expression of our deep sense of the wickedness of the at
cious crime that has been perpetrated, and of our heartfelt sympathy with
American people under the heavy loss they have sustained in the untim
close of Mr. Lincoln's great career.

While feeling deep sorrow for the death of that great and good man, to wh
inflexibility of purpose and unswerving fidelity to great principles the Ameri
people have been so much indebted throughout the gigantic struggle in wh
they have been engaged, we cannot help expressing, at the same time, our h
satisfaction at the recent great victories of your armies, under General Gra
ower the confederates at Richmond and Petersburg, the capture of these cit
the surrender of General Lee with the shattered remnant of his once formi
ble rebel army, and the subsequent successes of the army under General Sh
man, resulting, as that brilliant series of events does, in the entire overthrow
one of the most gigantic conspiracies against the rights of mankind of wh
history contains any record, and giving confident hope of the complete resto
tion of the Union and of the emancipation of the negro race.

We cannot doubt that the same policy which was so steadfastly and ably ried out by Mr. Lincoln will be continued by yourself, on whom the highest ponsibilities of the state have now devolved; and we trust that ere long the at issues of Union and emancipation may be fully and happily consummated; l that the United States, emancipated from the evil and disorganizing institu- n of slavery, and from the dominating power of a slave aristocracy, may ne out of this great crisis a yet purer, stronger, and freer nation, and that ween her government and ours, and her people and ours, feelings of amity l brotherhood may ever be maintained, and that the two nations advancing ether in righteousness, in commerce, and in moral power, may lead forward nations of the world to higher conditions of prosperity, happiness, and jus- than any that have yet been attained.

Signed in name and by authority of the meeting.

ANDREW WAUGH,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Hon. M. H. Richey, mayor of Halifax, to United States consul.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, by request of the city council, a resolution sed by that body, at its session yesterday, upon receiving intelligence of the gic and terrible event which has filled with horror and lamentation the great ion of which you are the chief representative at this post.

Permit me, in conveying to you this expression of sympathy on behalf of city council, to add emphatically my own, as deeply sensible of the over- elming grief which must pervade the United States of America upon so truly anitous an occurrence as the violent death of their honored President.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

M. H. RICHEY, *Mayor.*

M. M. JACKSON, Esq.,
United States Consul, &c., &c., &c.

Extract from minutes of city council, Halifax, N. S., April 17, 1865.

Resolved, That this council have heard with deep regret that the President the United States has fallen a victim to the foul assassin, and they desire to press their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of the illustrious de- sed and the great nation of which he was the head.

To publicly mark their sense of regret, this body respectfully requests his rship the mayor will order the city flag to be drooped over this building on day of the obsequies; and further, that his worship the mayor be requested direct a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to the representative of the ited States residing in this city.

For and on behalf of the city council.

J. NONCRAGG, *City Clerk.*

CITY COURT HOUSE, *April* 18, 1865.

Borough of Halifax, in the county of York.

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Halifax, held in the Town ll, Halifax, on the 3d day of May, 1865, William Irving Holdsworth, esq., worshipful the mayor, in the chair,

It was, on the motion of the mayor, seconded by Mr. Alderman Ramsden—

Resolved, That we, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough o Halifax, in council assembled, desire to give expression to the feelings of hor ror and regret with which we have heard of the assassination of Presiden Lincoln, and beg to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States governmen and people an expression of our sincere and profound sympathy and heartfe condolence at the sad event.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Collensin, seconded by Mr. Alderma Dennis—

Also resolved, That the mayor be requested to sign and affix the corporat common seal of the borough to a copy of the above resolution, and to tran mit the same to the American minister now in London.

[SEAL.] W. I. HOLDSWORTH, *Mayor.*

Resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants o Halifax, in the West Riding of the county of York, held on Thursday, th 4th day of May, 1865.

William Irving Holdsworth, esq., the worshipful the mayor, in the chair.

Moved by John Crossley, esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. John Snowden, an supported by Mr. Thomas Scarborough—

That we, the inhabitants of Halifax, in public meeting assembled, expres our deep sympathy with the people of the great American republic in the los they have sustained in the death, by cruel assassination, of their honorable an honored President, Chief Magistrate Abraham Lincoln; and we cannot shu out of view the atrocious political significance of the crime as evidenced by th fact that it was accompanied by a murderous attack upon Chief Secretar Seward.

Moved by G. Buckston Browne, esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. Willia Brook, and supported by the Rev. William Roberts—

That we feel profound horror at the barbarous murder of President Lincol but at the same time we feel such unabated confidence in the sound principl on which the American Constitution is based, that we cannot doubt that eve this afflictive dispensation of Providence will in nowise retard the final accon plishment of that glorious object of the late President, the utter extinction slavery.

Moved by Mr. George Garfitt, seconded by Mr. Henry Ambler—

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the mayor, be sent t James Stansfeld, jr., esq., member of Parliament, with a request that he wi hand the same to the Hon. C. F. Adams for transmission to the America government.

W. I. HOLDSWORTH, *Mayor.*

HASLINGDEN, LANCASHIRE, *May*, 1865.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting the inhabitants of Haslingden, held in the Town Hall, Haslingden, on th evening of May the 3d, 1865:

First. That this meeting desires to give utterance to the deep feelings grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Li coln and the murderous and diabolical attack upon Mr. Seward, his Secretar of State.

Secondly. That this meeting also desires to tender to Mrs. Lincoln, th United States government and people, an expression of its profound sympath

d heartfelt condolence in this the hour of their affliction, and deeply lament at, by the hand of an assassin, the one should be bereaved of a husband and e other deprived of a wise and benevolent ruler.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

LAURENCE WHITAKER, JR.,
Chairman.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States.

HALSTEAD, *April* 29, 1865.

is Excellency C. F. ADAMS, *London:*

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Halstead, Essex, England, desire to ex-ess our deep horror and regret that the President of the United States has en deprived of life by an act of violence, and our sympathy with the citizens the United States in the great loss they have sustained.

(Signed by 67 names.)

Forwarded by R. L. Hughes, proprietor of the "Halstead Times."

---

esolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Heckmondwike.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Heckmondwike, held on the 8th May, 65, at the Freemasons' Hall, convened in pursuance of public requisition to e chairman of the local board of health, to express sympathy with the Ameri-n people in the great loss they have sustained at so critical a period of their tional history, and to express a hope that the same wise and generous policy ich distinguished Mr. Lincoln and his government will also characterize the w President and his advisers; and also to express sympathy with Mrs. Lin-n in her sad and deplorable loss—William Rhodes, esq., in the chair—

It was moved by L. H. Frith, esq., seconded by Rev. E. Vickridge, and

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting has heard with indignation and ror of the foul murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States America, at perhaps the most critical period of his career, and at a time en his wise, prudent, and conciliatory conduct was commanding the admira-n of the world. That we tender our deep sympathy to a brave people sud-nly deprived of their Chief Magistrate, and hope the murderers may speedily discovered and brought to condign punishment.

It was moved by Rev. Mark Howard, seconded by George Burnley, esq., d

Unanimously resolved, That we deeply mourn the great and overwhelming iction which has so suddenly fallen upon the bereaved widow and family of martyred President Lincoln, and humbly offer to them such condolence as be derived from sympathizing hearts in the great loss which they and the se of humanity throughout the world have sustained.

It was moved by Benjamin Rhodes, esq., seconded by Mr. Jacob Green, d

Unanimously resolved, That we rejoice to hear that the cowardly and mur-ous attack on the life of the Hon. W. H. Seward (while lying in a helpless con-on on a bed of sickness) has not proved fatal. We trust he will soon be enabled resume the duties of his important office; that President Johnson may re-n him to assist in guiding and directing the affairs of his country, helping to et and overcome every trial; that they may succeed in purging their nation n everything that would blot its future fame, and preserve it in honor and ce with all the world.

It was moved by Mr. W. B. Micklethwaite, seconded by Rev. R. Bowman and

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting avails itself of the opportunity o expressing sympathy with President Johnson and his advisers in their presen perilous circumstances, and hopes the wise and humane policy which distin guished the noble-minded Lincoln may inspire and influence them; that they may prosecute the work of reconstruction so consistently begun by their illus trious predecessor, until the glorious republic be rendered still more glorious by the total and complete extinction of slavery in every part of the dominions.

It was moved by Mr. J. Leadbeater, seconded by Mr. J. Crabtree, and

Unanimously resolved, That the chairman be authorized to sign the abov resolutions on behalf of this meeting, and forward them to the Hon. C. F Adams, the American minister in London, for transmission to his Excellency President Johnson, Mrs. Lincoln, and the Hon. W. H. Seward.

WILLIAM RHODES,
Chairman.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, *May* 11, 1865.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent barbarous assass nation of the late President of the United States of America was an atrociou outrage upon all the principles of humanity and good government, and deserve to be met with the just indignation and fixed abhorrence of every peaceab and well-ordered community.

Proposed by his honor the chief justice. Seconded by the attorney genera

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its sympathy with a neigh boring nation, deprived by this outrage of the chief magistrate of its choice and also to convey to the bereaved family and personal friends of the lat President Lincoln a heartfelt expression of condolence with them in their dee affliction.

Proposed by honorable the speaker. Seconded by Hon. M. G. Keon, colonia secretary.

HENRY JAMES TUCKER,
Mayor and Chairman.

Hon. Miles Gerald Keon to C. M. Allen, Esq., U. S. C.

BERMUDA, HAMILTON, *April* 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Although you will need no assurance of this kind for your ow information, I can keep silence no longer, and am constrained both by my pri ciples and by my feelings, (and certainly not prohibited by the commissio which I hold from her Majesty, as one of her principal servants in this com munity,) to express to you, however feebly and inadequately, the grief an indignation with which the horrible crime of the 14th instant has filled me. trust we shall have a public meeting, at which we can attest solemnly befo the world the sentiments which this community entertains respecting so fo and detestable a deed.

I speak only the feelings everywhere paramount, nay the natural langua of human society itself, and beyond a question in that fragment of it in whi I am living, when I beg you to believe that the deepest reprobation of eve man who dares to look his fellow-creatures in the face awaits the wretch w

s deprived a great nation of its Chief Magistrate, just when he had shown at he was as merciful in victory as he had been stern in conflict, and at a oment of cruel public difficulty, by one of the most doltish and objectless, as ll as wicked and truculent murders, that history has ever had to record.

I have been urging all my friends to hold a meeting, and say jointly before e world what they are saying severally in their homes. Men of all parties, all countries, can unite in this. During a struggle which could not be settled ve by Americans, and on American principles, some of us felt commiseration d sympathy for the gallant few fighting so splendidly on the defensive; iers for the cause of obvious political order and central authority; but all re-ained officially neutral. When, however, Providence has decided the conflict, d assassination is introduced among the factors of political science, I trust no itish gentleman and no honest man will ever show neutrality.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

MILES GERALD KEON.

CHARLES M. ALLEN, Esq.,
Consul of the U. S. of America in Bermuda.

---

esolutions passed at a meeting held by the Alexandria Lodge of the G. U. O. of Odd Fellows, Bermuda.

Whereas, by recent arrivals from New York, we do learn of the death of braham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, by assassination; erefore, be it

1st. *Resolved*, That in this dispensation of the Divine will, our race has lost invaluable friend, one who in public and private life failed not to do honor his country, who in the support of freedom, equality, and the rights of man, l by the hand of a ruthless assassin.

2d. *Resolved*, That this meeting do hear of his untimely decease with feelings deep and deserved regret, and in view of the said mournful intelligence do ke such public demonstration of the same as is consistent with us, members the fraternity of Odd Fellows.

3d. *Resolved*, That the members of this lodge do on Thursday, the 4th proximo, its annual celebration, appear in mourning costume, in token of respect for e deceased President, and that badges of mourning be continued to be worn the brethren for thirty days.

4th. *Resolved*, That we do heartily sympathize with the worthy consul here, M. Allen, esq., and the friends of the Union, as also with Mrs. Lincoln, and eir bereaved family abroad, in this hour of trying moment.

5th. *Resolved*, That the secretary be directed to notify "Somers Pride of dia Lodge, No. 899," and "Victoria and Albert Lodge, No. 1,027," of their ention in accordance with the 3d resolution, and to request a compliance of e same.

6th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the United ates consulate at St. George's, and to the Anglo-African papers, New York, publication.

The foregoing resolutions were submitted to the meeting at Hamilton, on esday, the 25th April, ultimo, by P. G. M. Brother J. T. Richardson, sup-ted by Senior G. M. Brother Joseph H. Thomas, and ably seconded by other Joseph H. Rainey, and unanimously carried by the brethren, some one ndred and fifty or more being present.

DAVID TUCKER,
General Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.,
April 26, *A. D.* 1865.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the municipal corporation of the city of Hamilton, Canada West, to enclose a copy of resolutions passed by that body on hearing the sad news of the assassination of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and to respectfully request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the President.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES MAGILL,
Mayor of Hamilton, C. W.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Resolutions passed by the municipal corporation of the city of Hamilton, Canada West, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1865.

Whereas this council having heard the melancholy news of the assassination of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Hamilton, in council assembled, deeply lament the sad occurrence, and also sincerely sympathize with the widow and bereaved family of the late President, and with the nation thus afflicted and wrongfully deprived of its Chief Magistrate, and we also feel that in thus expressing our views on this mournful subject, and in deprecating the diabolical act which deprived a neighboring nation of its chief head, we are only giving expression to the feelings entertained by the inhabitants of this city.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the deceased President, the mayor be instructed to request the citizens to close their respective places of business during the time the funeral obsequies are being performed, which will take place on Wednesday, the 19th instant, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two p. m., and that the city bells toll during these hours.

[SEAL.] CHARLES MAGILL,
Mayor of Hamilton, C. W.

Resolutions of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Huddersfield, May 1, 1865.

Extract from proceedings of special meeting of council, May 1, 1865:

Moved by W. R. Haigh, esq., vice-president, seconded by T. Cresswell, esq., and

Resolved unanimously, That this chamber desires to record the expression of its profound sympathy and condolence with the government and citizens of the United States of America on the occasion of the recent assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Secretary Seward. These most atrocious crimes must excite the horror and indignation of all civilized nations, and cannot at this momentous crisis of American affairs be too deeply deplored by all who recognize, as this chamber does to its fullest extent, the single-minded patriotism and great ability with which President Lincoln has guided the destinies of his country through almost unparalleled difficulties.

The chamber would also express its respectful sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased President.

Moved by W. P. England, esq., seconded by H. Brooke, esq., and
Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the
nerican consul in Huddersfield, with a request that he will forward the same
rough the proper channel to the American government.

W. R. HAIGH, *Vice President.*
JOSEPH BATLEY, *Secretary.*

Resolution passed by the Huddersfield improvement commissioners.

At a monthly meeting of the Huddersfield improvement commissioners held
Wednesday, the 5th day of May, 1865, it was
Unanimously resolved, That the Huddersfield improvement commissioners,
monthly meeting assembled, feel that they cannot but give expression to their
lings of horror and indignation at the atrocious acts by which the United States
America have been suddenly deprived of their late President, and by which
e lives of Mr. Secretary Seward and his two sons have been endangered.
The commissioners would also record their deep sympathy with the people of
e United States, and with the widow of President Lincoln, in the irreparable
s which they have sustained through his death.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Chairman of Commissioners.
J. W. CLOUGH,
Clerk to the said Commissioners.

From the council of the Huddersfield Union and Emancipation Society.

HUDDERSFIELD, *April* 27, 1865.

IOMAS STEPHENSON, Esq.,
Consular agent of the United States at Huddersfield:

SIR: We have learned with the deepest horror and regret that the President
the United States of America has been basely assassinated, and we desire to
press our profound sympathy in the sad event, with his family and friends, a
timent which must be shared by the friends of liberty everywhere.
Signed on behalf of the council of the Huddersfield Union and Emancipation
ciety.

MATHEW HALE.
THOMAS DENHAM.
JOHN GLAISZER.
HENRY REVILL.
WILLIAM R. CROFT.

J. K. GLAISZER, *Honorary Secretary.*

HULL, *May* 1, 1865.

At a meeting of the directors of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping
d this day, the president, Henry V. Atkinson in the chair, it was moved by
phen West, vice-president, seconded by Edmund Philip Maxsted, vice-pres-
nt, and carried unanimously—
That the American minister be assured of the sympathy of this chamber with
government and people of the United States, under the mournful circum-
nces in which they are placed by the assassination of President Lincoln.

HENRY V. ATKINSON, *President.*

Resolution of the Holmfirth Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the council held on the 8th of May, 1865, the following res olution was unanimously adopted:

"That this chamber desires to express its abhorrence of the assassination o the late President of the United States of America, and to offer its sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln and family, and the American people, in their painful bereave ment."

BENJAMIN CRAVEN, *President.*
SAMUEL S. BOOTH, *Secretary.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the working men of Hinton Martell Dorset county.

At a public meeting of the working men, held (by permission) in the schoo room, Hinton Martell, near Wimbourne, in the county of Dorset, on Wednes day, May 17, 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That this meeting having heard with great regret of the assassination of M President Lincoln, beg most humbly, but very respectfully, to tender throug his excellency the American ambassador residing in this country, to the gov ernment and people of the United States of America, their most earnest sympa thy and condolence, and to express their detestation and horror of the crime.

That his excellency be requested to convey to Mrs. Lincoln the assurance that by no class in this country will there be felt for her a more earnest and tru sympathy under this great trial than that experienced by us, a few of the agri cultural laborers of Dorset.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

HARRY STOKES, *Chairman.*

HINTON MARTELL,
Wimbourne, May 19, 1865.

SIR: As chairman of the above meeting, I have the honor to hand you th resolution passed by the working men of this district.

I would take this opportunity to express my earnest hope that the prospec now presented of a termination of the conflict that has been raging so long i your country may be speedily realized, and that you, sir, may be long spare to watch over the interests of your country at the court of our beloved Quee

With great respect, I beg to remain, sir, your very obedient humble servan

HARRY STOKES.

His Excellency C. F. ADAMS, Esq.

To the President of the United States of America.

We, the town commissioners of West Hartlepool, in the county of Durha beg to convey to you and, through you, to the people of the United States, o deep abhorrence and detestation of the foul crime which has so suddenly d prived you of your late President, Abraham Lincoln.

We share with all classes and creeds in this country in feelings of mingle grief and indignation at so atrocious an outrage.

Called to the high office of supreme director of the destinies of a great natio and engaged in the active and conscientious performance of his vast and ard ous duties, such a life might well have been regarded as peculiarly sacred.

We would desire to express our deep sympathy and condolence with yo government and people at this untoward and melancholy event, and our hop

at, under the blessing of Almighty God, even this sad event may be over
led to the welfare of your country and the restoration of national peace and
osperity.

Given under our common seal this 3d day of May, 1865.

The common seal of the West Hartlepool commissioners was hereunto affixed
the presence of—

[SEAL.] WILLIAM B. BRUNTER,
Clerk to the Board.

To Mrs. Lincoln.

We, the town commissioners of West Hartlepool, in the county of Durham,
sire to express to you our earnest sympathy in your recent great and irrepar-
le bereavement. So foul an outrage against the life of the illustrious Presi-
nt is received by us with but one united feeling of abhorrence and detestation.
ll classes and creeds unite in one common expression of mingled grief and
dignation at the foul and dastardly assassination.

We desire to convey to you our deepest condolence in this your great trial
d affliction, and our earnest hope that if anything will tend to assuage your
eat grief, it will be the united sympathy of all classes and all countries, and
ur consciousness that the life so dear to you was sacrificed while engaged in
e honest and noble discharge of his duty in that high sphere to which, under
od's providence, he had been elected by his fellow-countrymen.

Given under our common seal this third day of May, 1865.

The common seal of the West Hartlepool commissioners was hereunto affixed
the presence of—

[SEAL.] WILLIAM B. BRUNTER,
Clerk to the Board.

[SEAL.] BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL, *County of Durham:*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Hartlepool, convened
the mayor, in response to a numerously signed requisition from the rate-
yers, and held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 2, 1865, James Grooves,
q., mayor, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—

First. On the motion of Mr. William Hall, seconded by Mr. B. T. Ord, That
is meeting deeply sympathizes with the people of the United States of
merica, in the bereavement which they have sustained in the death of their
esident by the hand of an assassin.

Second. On the motion of George Blumer, esq., seconded by Thomas Belk,
q., That this meeting desires, while giving expression to the feelings of grief
d horror with which it regards the assassination of President Lincoln, to con-
y to Mrs. Lincoln an intimation of its profound sympathy and heartfelt con-
lence.

Third. On the motion of the Rev. J. B. Hall, seconded by Mr. S. Armstrong,
at this meeting of the inhabitants of the ancient borough of Hartlepool
joice to learn that it is the intention of President Johnson to carry out the
licy of which the late lamented President's career was the embodiment, be-
ving, as they do, that that policy had for its object the preservation of the
nstitution of the United States and the emancipation of the slave.

Fourth. On the motion of Mr. J. H. Bell, seconded by Mr. Councillor Graham,
hat copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of the Hon. C.
Adams, the American minister, for transmission to his Excellency the Presi-
nt of the United States, to Mrs. Lincoln, and to the honorable W. H. Seward.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JAMES GROOVES, *Mayor.*

And the chair having been vacated—

Fifth. On the motion of Mr Councillor Taylor, seconded by Mr. Councillor Harrison, That the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to his worship, the mayor, for having so promptly convened and so ably presided at this meeting.

MAY 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: The United Methodist Free Church, West Hartlepool, in a special congregation desires that you will convey to the government of the United States, and to Mrs. Lincoln and to Mr. Seward in particular, its deep detestation of the crime and of the men who have struck down the noble life of the late President. We have ever felt towards him while alive a personal friendship, and now, that he is no more of this world, we love his memory. "The memory of the just is blessed." But this is not a time for many words. We have faith in the future of the United States, and we say, God prosper and bless the American people. God bless the policy of emancipation.

On behalf of the church.

J. MARTIN, *Pastor.*

Hon. CHARLES ADAMS,
American Legation, London.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, on Thursday, the 11th day of May, 1865, Samuel Harrison Cowell, esq., mayor of the borough of Ipswich, in the chair.

On the motion of the Rev. Charles Hicks Gaye, seconded by Henry Footman, esq., That this meeting regards the assassination of President Lincoln with unmitigated abhorrence, and desires to express the deepest sorrow and indignation at the occurrence.

On the motion of the Rev. James Robert Turnoch, seconded by Edward Grimwade, esq , That this meeting sincerely condoles with Mrs. Lincoln and all others whom this event has bereaved, and entertains the greatest respect for the memory of the late Mr. Lincoln, whose talents, integrity, and peaceful disposition so eminently qualified him for the high position he held at the present crisis of American affairs.

On the motion of the Rev. James Webb, seconded by George Green Sampson, esq., That we deeply sympathize with our American kinsmen in the great national affliction that has befallen them, and trust that they may ere long be delivered from their present distress to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity, and above all, the utter extinction of slavery.

On the motion of Joseph Fison, esq., seconded by the Rev. John Gray, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the honorable Mr. Adams, the United States ambassador in London.

SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

Resolutions passed at public meeting of the working classes, held in the borough of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, May 22, 1865.

First resolution: That this meeting desires to express the detestation and profound sorrow with which it regards the assassination of President Lincoln, and the barbarous attack on Mr. Seward, and to offer its sympathy and heartfelt condolence with Mrs. Lincoln, President Johnson, the government, and the people of the United States.

Second resolution: That this meeting, while it deeply laments the loss of Presi-
nt Lincoln, at a time when his influence and abilities were most needed to
mplete the work of slave emancipation in America, confidently trusts that
esident Johnson and his colleagues, upon whom the conduct of national af-
rs in America devolves, will succeed in accomplishing that desirable result.
Signed on behalf of the meeting:

WM. D. SIMS,
(of Burlington Road, Ipswich,) *Chairman.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary to the Government of the United States of America.

---

ldress of the Niagara annual conference of the M. E. church in Canada to Mr. Johnson.

We, the ministers composing the Niagara annual conference of the Methodist
iscopal church in Canada, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs.
ncoln and family, yourself, and the people of the United States of America,
cause of the melancholy death of the lamented late President Lincoln, who
s assassinated in the prime of life, and at a period in the history of the re-
blic when he appeared to be the mainspring of the nation.
We feel that in the demise of Mr. Lincoln his country lost a patriot, and the
ole civilized world a friend.
The cause and spirit of the execrable southern rebellion, which evidently dic-
ed the barbarous crime, as well as the assassin who attempted the destruction
the Hon. W. H. Seward and sons, and succeeded in killing President Lincoln,
serve the reprobation of the universal brotherhood of mankind.
Our sincere prayer to Almighty God is, that He may console Mrs. Lincoln
l family under their bereavement; preserve the life of the present Chief
gistrate of the republic, and direct him and his administration to such wise
nclusions as shall fully restore the Union, extinguish slavery, and give per-
nent peace to the nation.
Done by order of conference at Strashrog, on the 24th of April, A. D. 1865.

M. BENSON, *Secretary of Conference.*

Office at Ingersoll, Canada West.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

At a meeting of the provost bailies and councillors of the royal burgh of Jed-
gh, in Scotland, held the 8th day of May, 1865, it was
Resolved, That this council, on their own part and as the exponent of the feel-
s of the entire community of the royal burgh of Jedburgh, do record an ex-
ssion of the deep sorrow universally experienced on receiving the intelligence
the assassination of President Lincoln—an act, the foul atrocity of which has
ited the horror and indignation of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.
That this council, in expressing their most sincere sympathy with the govern-
nt and people of the United States under their terrible national calamity, fer-
tly hope and pray that the death of their Chief Magistrate, in a manner so
cking to every feeling of humanity, and so subversive of social order, may be
ulated by an all-wise and overruling Providence, so as not materially to af-
their country's prospects of internal peace, amity, and good will.
That this council further express their sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln, and the
ily of the late President, in their sorrowful bereavement, and earnestly pray
He who has revealed himself heretofore as the "father of the fatherless, and

judge of the widow," may be to them an all-abiding consolation in this their hour of trial.

It was further

Resolved, That the provost transmit a copy of these resolutions to the American minister in London, with a request that he will take the earliest opportunity of communicating them to his government, and to the widow of the late President.

WILLIAM DEAN, *Provost.*

At and within the Town Hall of the burgh of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr on the 3d of May, 1865, convened the provost magistrates and council of said burgh; whereupon it was

Resolved, That this council have learned with the greatest indignation and profound regret of the atrocious murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

That this council deeply sympathize with the American republic, under the great loss which it has sustained by the untimely decease under such revolting circumstances, and in the midst of the illustrious career of a ruler whose personal excellence has made him an object of honest pride to his own countrymen, and of just admiration to the rest of the world, and whose earnest endeavor to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain must ever endear his name and memory to the people of this country.

That this council also deeply sympathize with Mrs. Lincoln and family under their heavy bereavement, and sincerely pray that they may be supported by Him "who is the husband of the widow, and the father of the fatherless."

That these resolutions be subscribed by Provost Dickie, in name and on behalf of the council, and presented by him to the minister in London of the United States of America.

JOHN DICKIE, *Provost.*

At a meeting of the town council of the borough of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, held Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865.

Moved by Mr. Councillor P. Talbot; seconded by Mr. Councillor Boycott—

That this council, representing the inhabitants of the borough of Kidderminster, desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror at the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, and to convey to the United States government and people, and to Mrs. Lincoln, an expression of its profound sympathy and sincere condolence. Carried unanimously.

King's Lynn—Guildhall.

At a congregation there holden on Friday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1865—present, William Monement, esquire, mayor; Aldermen Francis J. Creswell, Walter Moyse, John G. Saunders, and William Seppings; Councillors Henry W. Allen, Robert Cook, Joseph Cooper, Richard Coller, W. D. Harding, George Holditch, S. Marsters, William Pews, H. B. Plowright, James Seals, T. M. Wilken—it was moved by Mr. Alderman Moyse, seconded by Mr. Councillor Cook and resolved unanimously—

That the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of this borough, in common council assembled, desire to record their feelings of horror and indignation at the atro-

ious assassination of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, nd the murderous attack on Mr. Secretary Seward, and to express their deep ympathy with the people of the United States under the great national ca- amity which has befallen them; and with Mrs. Lincoln and her bereaved family n the irreparable loss they have sustained.

That copies of the above resolution be forwarded through one of the members or the borough to Mr. Adams, the American minister in London, for transmis- ion to the American government and to Mrs. Lincoln.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM MONEMENT, *Mayor.*

---

ddress of the provost magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Kirkaldy, Scotland.

MAY 9, 1865.

o Charles Francis Adams, esq., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten- tiary for the United States of America, London.

SIR: The provost magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Kirk- ldy, Scotland, desire to express their unfeigned sorrow at the tragic termina- on of the career of the late loved and lamented President of the United States f America, Abraham Lincoln.

They join in the universal cry of horror and detestation at the dreadful crime hich has inflicted so deep a wound in the heart of the nation, and has awak- ned so keen a sympathy with you throughout the civilized world.

They recognize in the late President a man who, by his honesty, vigor, and bility, secured the intense affection and respect of the people; one fitted to ule in the midst of the greatest civil conflict the world has seen, and to temper ith forbearance and clemency the triumph over the vanquished. They join earnest hope that your severe and protracted struggle may terminate with is intentions and desires fully accomplished, in the downfall of slavery, and in he entire removal from your great nation of an evil which has hitherto tram- led and distressed it. They anticipate a bright future for America in the eign of freedom, intelligence, and Christian worth; they desire an intimate and iendly understanding between her and the government and people of Great ritain; and trust that, together, they may long continue the pioneers and pro- oters of civilization and freedom.

They will feel obliged by your communicating these sentiments to the gov- nment of America.

Signed in name and by authority of the provost magistrates and town coun- l of the royal burgh of Kirkaldy, and the seal of the burgh hereunto appended.

PATRICK D. SWAN, N. B.,
Provost Magistrate of Kirkaldy.

---

ddress of the provost magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Kirkaldy, Scotland, to Mrs. Lincoln.

MAY 9, 1865.

MADAM: Permit us, the provost magistrates and town council of the royal rgh of Kirkaldy, Scotland, to approach you in order to express our deep sym- thy with you under your sore bereavement, and the dreadful shock which e removal from your side, by such foul means, of a husband who had earned e respect, love and admiration of so great a people, must have given you.

We commend you to the care and protection of the Almighty Father, who alone can heal the wound which this great calamity has inflicted.

We pray that He may be your God and guide through life, your constant protector and stay, and that, to soothe your sorrow, you may enjoy the attachment of the great people over whom your lamented husband ruled with so much ability and success, and whose virtues we doubt not will be embalmed in the hearts of their grateful posterity.

Signed in name and by authority of the provost magistrates and town council of the burgh of Kirkaldy, and the seal of the burgh hereto appended.

[SEAL.] PATRICK D SWAN, N. B.,
Provost of Kirkaldy.

Address of the corporation of Kendal to Mrs. Lincoln.

The corporation of Kendal approach Mrs. Lincoln with their respectful expression of sincere condolence on the incalculable loss she has so suddenly and so painfully sustained.

It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to permit the newly re-elected head of the American people to be removed on the threshold of his continued possession of the chair of state, thus overturning a nation's plans for its own government, the corporation feel that, in the solemn presence of such a lesson of the instability of the schemes of man, the death of the President must have come upon his afflicted family as a national as well as a domestic bereavement. But it is with regard to the latter deep sorrow that the corporation venture to offer their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln and her children. The amiability and kindliness of the departed President was not limited to his connexions, but extended to his opponents; his prayers for peace, and the dignity of his benevolence in the hour of successful triumph, have left behind a light pure and bright for those who succeed him.

[SEAL.] JOHN WHITWELL,
Vice-Mayor of Kendal.

Address of the corporation of the borough of Kendal to the government of the United States.

The corporation of the borough of Kendal, moved by indignation at the foul and treasonable assassination of the late President of the United States, hereby transmit to his excellency Charles Francis Adams, for communication to the American government, the sincere expression of sorrow that the life of the chief ruler of the American people has been sacrilegiously taken at the moment he was designing, by conciliatory and kindly measures, to heal the discord and anarchy that has so grievously afflicted the United States. It will rejoice the corporation of Kendal to learn, in the process of time, that the sanguinary struggle, during which so many precious lives on both sides have been sacrificed, has eventually resulted in freedom to the whole family of man on the North American continent—a consummation necessary to the sacred character of a free constitutional state.

In seal of the corporation of Kendal.

[SEAL.] JOHN WHITWELL,
Vice-Mayor.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kendal, convened on behalf of the mayor by John Whitwell, esq., the ex-mayor, and held the 6th day of May, 1865, the following proceedings took place:

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Henry Wilson, seconded by Mr. John Robinson, and supported by James Cropper, esq., (by request,) was carried unanimously:

The inhabitants of the borough of Kendal in public meeting assembled—

Resolved, That it is their bounden duty to express their horror and detestation of the treacherous assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the late President Lincoln, and of the murderous attack on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward; and they request his excellency Mr. Adams to convey from them to the authorities of the United States and to the American people the expression of condolence on the death of the head of their government by the hand of treason and crime.

The following resolution, proposed by the Rev. William Taylor, and seconded by Charles Lloyd Braithwaite, esq., was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the honorable widow and children of the late President of the United States be respectfully informed that this meeting enters deeply into their great sorrow, sympathizing with them in their sudden and most afflictive bereavement, and trusts that it may please the great Ruler of the Universe, in this His inscrutable dispensation, to comfort those who mourn, and to visit with His healing presence the widow and fatherless in their affliction.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JOHN WHITWELL,
Ex-Mayor, Chairman.

Address of condolence with the American people.

We the inhabitants of Keighley, in public meeting assembled, having learned, with deepest sorrow and regret, the horrible act of foul assassination of his excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, do hereby express our sympathy with the American people, and especially with Mrs. Lincoln, her family, and the members of the late President's cabinet, for the great loss they are thus called upon to sustain in that pure, kind-hearted, forgiving, and persevering friend to the human race, so violently removed from his high and responsible position in life. We deplore the loss of such a good and great man, and deprecate the foul deed as a blot upon the human character. We recognize among the American people many of our beloved relatives and friends, and to all we offer the right hand of human brotherhood, expressing our earnest wish for the future peace, prosperity, and amicable relations of the nation with this and every other country; and we pray the God of all peace to guide them in all domestic affairs, to preserve them from discord at home and abroad, and especially from further deeds of dark and fiendish assassination and lawless violence, which they with us equally abhor.

JOSEPH CRAVEN, *Chairman.*

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Kettering, in the county of Northampton, desire to express, through his excellency the American minister, our horror at and detestation of the atrocious crime by which the President of

the United States has been deprived of his life, and our deep sympathy with the people and government, as well as with the family of the late President.

H. LINSAY, *Rector.*
JAMES MURSELL,
Baptist Minister.
MILES B. PICKERING,
Wesleyan Minister.

The above memorial of the inhabitants of Kettering was signed by eight hundred persons.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, held at the Baptist chapel, East Queen street, on Thursday, June 1, 1865, *the honorable L. Q. Bowerbank, custos, in the chair.*

Resolution No. 1.

That this meeting rejoices in the prospective termination of the fratricidal war which has for four years desolated the United States of America, and trusts, by the blessing of God, that soon peace may be permanently established in that country; that all its institutions, social, political, and commercial, may be speedily restored to their former order and prosperity; and that all classes of its citizens may be once more united together in peace, amity, and love.

Moved by Rev. W. Gardner; seconded by Rev. E. Nuttall.

Resolution No. 2.

That this meeting would reverently and thankfully acknowledge the overruling providence of Almighty God, in having evolved from the late terrible war the blessings of emancipation to four millions of human beings, and congratulate the United States that their country has thus become delivered from the curse and dishonor of slavery, and is now throughout its entire and vast extent a land of liberty, in which every man, woman, and child, without any distinction of class, country, or color, may enjoy the benefits of its charter, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Moved by Rev. Seth Wolcott; seconded by Rev. Mr. Dilavante.

Resolution No. 3.

That this meeting would express its deep sympathy with all those families whose homes the late awful struggle has made desolate, and prayerfully commend the widows who have been deprived of their husbands, and orphans whose fathers have been slain, to the loving care and protection of Him who is the widow's friend and the father of the fatherless; and most especially would it mingle its sympathies with the nation, on account of the awful calamity which has fallen upon it in the moment of its greatest triumph, by the assassination of its late President, as also with his bereaved widow and family whom this terrible event has deprived of one whom they so tenderly and reverently loved, and who was so highly and deservedly honored by a great and mighty nation.

Moved by Rev. W. Holdsworth; seconded by Rev. W. Hamilton.

Resolution No. 4.

That this meeting cannot refrain from its expression of horror and detestation of the foul crime which has so suddenly deprived President Lincoln of life by the hand of an assassin; that it would pray the Father of Mercies to watch

er the interests and welfare of the United States in this eventful and perilous sis of their history, and by the communication of His grace to him who has cceeded the late lamented President in the government of the Republic, by e impartation of wisdom and discretion to those officers of state in whose nds is placed the solemn trust of directing public affairs, and to the people at rge a spirit of mutual forbearance, conciliation, and good order, so that no fur- er evils may result from the awful tragedy that has filled the land with ourning.

Moved by Rev. James Watson; seconded by Rev. W. Raw.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

That this meeting would record its profound veneration and highest respect d admiration to the character of him whose untimely death it deplores, and its nviction that history will not only enshrine his name among the noblest triots and most enlightened statesmen that have ever presided over the des- y of nations; but that the memory of Abraham Lincoln will be embalmed in e hearts of millions as one whose private virtues, simple honesty of purpose, d enlarged philanthropy rank him as one of the greatest and most honorable men.

Moved by Rev. S. Oughton; seconded by Rev. E. Palmer.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

That John Camp, esq., vice-consul of the United States of America, be re- ested to forward a copy of these resolutions to his government, with an as- rance of the deep sympathy of the inhabitants of Jamaica in their present reavement, and earnest interest in their future prosperity and happiness.

Moved by Thomas Oughton, esq.; seconded by Richard C. Hitchins, esq.

LEWIS Q. BOWERBANK,
Custos Rotulorum, Chairman.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *June* 5, 1865.

is Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

May it please your excellency: By desire of a numerous meeting of the inhabit- ts of this city, held at the Tabernacle on the 1st instant, in condolence on the as- ssination of your late beloved President, I have the honor to hand herewith a copy resolutions and address which were unanimously adopted, and also to state that e sympathies of the people of Jamaica have ever been with your government. ave further to ask the condescension of your excellency towards the meeting, placing the enclosed letters in possession of Mrs. Lincoln and the honorable . H. Seward, giving expression to our sincere and respectful wishes.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's most edient servant,

GEORGE W. GORDON,
Chairman.

Address of the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, to President Johnson.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *June* 1, 1865.

SIR: We, the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, on this melancholy occasion ek the opportunity of conveying to you and the people of America the inex- essible grief we feel, and the sympathy which touches our hearts, on the sad

event which has not only overtaken the nation of America but, we may say the whole world, in the tragical end of the great and renowned Mr. Lincoln your late President.

Our feelings revolt at the atrocious, cowardly, and heartless manner in which his valuable life was taken, and by which the cause of truth, liberty, and righteousness has been deprived of one of its greatest supporters the world ever produced.

When we reflect on his fixed principles of humanity and truth, from which he could not be moved by threats nor tempted by selfish interest to swerve, we find that he was of a singularly great mind. He accomplished, under God, great purposes, and his memory claims a reputation which can never be tarnished. We could wish that his most valuable life had been spared to see the end of the unnatural and terrible war which he had so nearly subdued brought to a conclusion; "but though dead, he yet speaketh." We hope that that freedom which has cost the penalty of life may be ever a memento of him, dear in the heart of the people of America in present and succeeding generations. We beg you, as the representative of the American people, and through you, his surviving widow, to accept this our special condolence in the sudden bereavement which has caused such general sorrow, and we hope that it will please God to grant sustaining grace in the hour of need, and that the dispensation may be sanctified in its influences.

We have also to convey to the honorable W. H. Seward, Secretary of State our heartfelt congratulation on the narrow escape of his life from the hands of the base ruffian, who so barbarously assaulted him on a bed of sickness. We hope that Almighty God may be pleased yet to spare his valuable life, and that his remaining days on earth may be peace.

We heartily convey to yourself our best wishes for the success of your administration, and the happiness and prosperity of the nation, whose greatness is so truly enhanced by the blessings of freedom to all its subjects.

By desire and on behalf of the meeting:

GEO. W. GORDON,
Chairman.

JNO. H. CROLE,
Secretary.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the citizens of Kingston, Jamaica.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, held at the Tabernacle Parade, on Thursday, 1st of June, 1865, to give expression of deep sympathy with the United States of America, which have suffered sad bereavement by the assassination of their late distinguished President, Abraham Lincoln, George W. Gordon, esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and the following resolutions were passed.

Moved by Mr. W. K. Smith; seconded by Rev. Mr. Dingwall:

Resolved, 1*st*. That this meeting records with profound grief the overwhelming calamity which has afflicted the cause of humanity and freedom, and also the civilized world, by the tragical and sad manner in which the most useful and valuable life of the great and justly beloved President of the United States of America, Abraham Lincoln, was suddenly terminated by the barbarous act of an unscrupulous assassin.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Crole; seconded by Mr. J. Williamson:

Resolved, 2*d*. That this meeting desires to express its sense of gratitude to the

emory of the late lamented President of the United States, and also to his rviving Secretary, the Hon. W. H. Seward, for their discreet, untiring, and ccessful labors in the most critical crisis of American history, and during hich protracted period, by their persevering and courageous efforts, they were le to subdue a most stubborn and unnatural rebellion, and, by the mercy of od, defended the cause of truth and righteousness to an extent which shall hand wn their memories to posterity with lustre on the pages of history.

Moved by Mr. A. Herse, of the United States of America; seconded by Mr . H. Bercley:

Resolved, 3*d*. That this meeting congratulates the Hon. W. H. Seward on the rrow escape of his life from the hand of the base ruffian who sought his de- ruction on a bed of sickness, and thanks God for this token of mercy to Mr. ward, whose life it is hoped may be yet long spared for future usefulness to s fellow-creatures; and when it may please God to remove him from this esent sphere of labors may he receive the welcome approbation of his Heavenly enefactor.

Moved by Rev. J. F. Roach; seconded by Mr. J. Gordon:

Resolved, 4*th*. That this meeting glories in the fact, and humbly acknowledges th devout gratitude the hand of Almighty God, in the near approach of the tire abolition of slavery in America, and trusts that a similar blessing awaits, an early period, all other slaveholding countries.

Moved by Mr. J. Goldson; seconded by Mr. W. Harris:

Resolved, 5*th*. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and the address here- th be signed by the chairman and secretary and forwarded to the President, d also a copy of the resolutions to Mrs. Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward, the most acceptable manner, and the chairman, the Rev. J. F. Roach, Rev. H. Crole, and Messrs. M. A. Hearse and W. K. Smith be a committee for such rpose.

Moved by Mr. J. G. Surgeon; seconded by Mr. M. A. Hearse:

Resolved, 6*th*. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the news- pers of this island, and to the New York Herald, and also to the London mes.

Moved by Mr. M. A. Hearse; seconded by Mr. W. K. Smith:

Resolved, 7*th*. That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman the able manner in which he presided over the meeting.

GEO. W. GORDON, *Chairman*.
JNO H. CROLE, *Secretary*.

---

solution passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Hull.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,
April 29, 1865.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Hull, duly convened by the ayor, it was

"*Unanmously resolved*, That the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Hull, in public eeting assembled, desire to express the feelings of horror and indignation with hich they heard of the assassination of the President of the United States, and e barbarous attempt on the life of the Secretary of State, and also their deep mpathy with the government and people of the United States, as well as with e widow and the family of the late President, at the great loss which they ve sustained.

[SEAL.] HENRY J. ATTKINSON,
Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Chairman of the Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the mayor, aldermen and council of the borough of Ludlow, held in council chamber, the 4th day of May, 1865, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and it was ordered that the corporate common seal be affixed thereto:

Resolved, That this council express their sorrow and indignation at the atrocious murder of Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States, and record their deep sympathy with the people of the great American nation in the heavy affliction that has befallen them.

[SEAL.] JOHN HARDING, *Mayor.*

At the quarterly meeting of the council of the borough of Llanidloes, in the principality of Wales, Great Britain, held, pursuant to summons, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1865, it was moved, seconded, and carried *nem con.*—

That the council of the borough of Llanidloes hereby unanimously express their extreme abhorrence of the assassination of the late lamented President Lincoln, and their deep sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln upon her great bereavement, and also with the American people for the great loss they have sustained, and at a very critical period of their history, of that most honest, sagacious, and conciliatory statesman and patriot, their late President.

Signed on behalf of the council.

[SEAL.] THOS. F. ROBERTS, *Mayor.*

Resolution passed by the town council of the borough of Lymington, May 2, 1865.

Resolved, That this meeting, having heard of the great loss the American Constitution has sustained in the horrible assassination of its President, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, desires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, the United States government and people, its sympathy and condolence, and that the town clerk do forward a copy of this resolution to the American minister in London.

E. H. MOORE, *Town Clerk.*

At a quarterly meeting of the town council of the borough of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, held on the 11th day of May, 1865, it was moved by Mr. Alderman James, and seconded by Mr. Rudge, and carried unanimously—

That this council, feeling deep indignation at the cowardly and brutal assassination of the American President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, are desirous of expressing their sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and the American citizens at the great loss they have sustained, and the heavy affliction with which they have been visited.

That a copy of this resolution be duly signed and sealed by the mayor, and transmitted by the town clerk to the American minister of the United States in this country.

[SEAL.] JOHN JACKSON, *Mayor.*

BOROUGH OF LANCASTER,

In the county palatine of Lancaster, to wit:

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the said borough, held in the council chamber, in the Town Hall, within the said borough, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865—present, James Williamson, esq., mayor, in the chair—it was

nanimously resolved, That this council shares in the spontaneous and deeply
ndignation and horror of the people of this country at the atrocious assas-
ion of the late President of the United States, and the barbarous attack on
Secretary Seward, deeds most cowardly and detestable, which no political
iderations can palliate, and which must shock the whole civilized world.
hat this council desires to express, through the American minister now in
lon, its deep sympathy and condolence with the United States government
people, and with the widow and family of the late President, at the loss
have sustained.
hat copies of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Adams, the resident
rican minister.

JAMES WILIAMSON, *Mayor.*

xtracted from the minutes.

THOMAS SWAINSON, *Town Clerk.*

---

t a meeting of the council of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city
incoln, held at the Guildhall, in the said city, on Tuesday, the 9th day of
, 1865, it was proposed by the worshipful the mayor of Lincoln, Richard
on Harvey, esq., and seconded by Mr. Thomas John Nathaniel Brogden,
carried unanimously—
hat the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Lincoln, England, in
cil assembled, are desirous of expressing their most profound sympathy with
Lincoln, and the people of the United States, now plunged into the deepest
w by a deed which has in a moment not only deprived her of a beloved
and, but them also of their elected chief, and filled the mind of every mem-
f their great and intelligent republic, as well as the mind of every thought-
ndividual throughout the world, with feelings of the utmost horror, indigna-
n, abhorrence, and grief.
hat the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, in council assembled, are desirous,
respectfully, to present to Mrs. Lincoln their sincere and heart-felt sym-
y and condolence on the melancholy loss she has sustained in the death of
llustrious husband.
iat the mayor, aldermen, and citizens rejoice that the dastardly attempt
the life of Mr. Seward was frustrated, and sincerely hope that he may
be spared, to continue that assistance to his bereaved country which he has
rto afforded, and with the help of his great colleagues may succeed in
dily restoring it to a position of freedom, happiness and peace.

RICHARD SUTTON HARVEY,
Mayor.

EAL.]

JOHN THOMAS TWEED,
Town Clerk.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln, convened by public notice, and held
e Guildhall, in the said city, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1865, at
h meeting the mayor, Richard Sutton Harvey, esq., presided, the fol-
ig resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:
oposed by Mr. Coroner Hitchins, and seconded by the Rev. A. F. Macdonald:
esolved, That the citizens of Lincoln deeply regret the melancholy termina-
by assassination, of the life of President Lincoln, and more especially at a
when the continuance of his career of usefulness was in the greatest need.
esolved, That they deplore the irretrievable loss which Mrs. Lincoln has
ined, and fervently sympathize with her in her sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved, That the citizens of Lincoln sincerely hope the pleasing rec lection of the many virtues of her departed husband may in a measure tend alleviate the sorrows of Mrs. Lincoln.

Resolved, That they rejoice that the deadly intentions of the cowardly assas upon the valuable life of Mr. Seward and his sons were thwarted, and th cheerfully congratulate him upon his providential deliverance.

[SEAL.] RICHARD SUTTON HARVEY,
Mayor.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Leicester Engla held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1865, Alf Burgess, esquire, mayor, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—

First. That this meeting records its unqualified abhorrence of the assassinat of his excellency Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States.

Second. That the inhabitants of Leicester greatly deplore the loss which citizens of the United States have sustained in the violent death of their patrio and honest President, and deeply sympathize with them at this important cri

Third. That this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with widow and family of the late President of the United States, trusting that, in midst of their unparalled affliction, they may find comfort from the memory the high character of the deceased, and from the gratitude of a great nation.

Fourth. That this meeting, while receiving with feelings of thankfulness improved account of the state of the honorable W. H. Seward, desires to expr its strong sympathy with himself and his family.

Fifth. That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the mayor for transmissi to the honorable C. F. Adams, the American ambassador.

ALFRED BURGESS, *Mayor.*

TOWN HALL, *Limerick, May* 9, 1865

SIR: At a public meeting held in this city on Saturday, the 6th instant, express the opinion of the citizens of Limerick on the assassination of Pr dent Lincoln and the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, a series of resoluti were passed unanimously, and which I now enclose, with a request that you v have copies sent to Mrs. Lincoln, also to Mr. Seward.

Assuring you of my own feeling of sympathy with the American people, a abhorrence of the cowardly act which has been committed,

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. TINSLEY,
Mayor of Limerick

His Excellency C. F. ADAMS,
United States Minister, London.

LIMERICK, *May* 6, 1865

Proposed by Richard Russell, esq., J. P., seconded by Councillor Lym J. P., and unanimously passed:

That this meeting views with the deepest abhorrence the assassinatio the President of the United States, and desire to record their most heart sympathy with the American people in the great national loss sustained by removal from the head of the government of a man who displayed, in the charge of his duties, the greatest ability and zeal for the interest of the pe over whom he presided.

Proposed by Caleb Powell, esq., J. P., seconded by Eugene O'Callagh esq., J. P., and carried unanimously:

nat as Irishmen we feel it our duty to express our deep sorrow and indig-
n of the attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward, Foreign Secretary of the States
merica.
roposed by Alderman Quarteran, J. P., and seconded by Thomas Boyse,
J. P.:
nat copies of the resolutions now passed be forwarded to the American
ster in London, and to Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Seward.

JOHN R. TINSLEY,
Mayor of Limerick, Chairman of Meeting.

---

lution passed at a meeting held by the town council of the royal burgh of Lanark.

LANARK, *May* 8, 1865.

an ordinary monthly meeting of the town council of the royal burgh of
rk, before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, the follow-
esolution was unanimously agreed to:
nat this council desire, in common with every public body in the British
n, to express their feelings of horror on learning of the dastardly murder
braham Lincoln, President of the United States of America. This crime,
h would have been atrocious under any circumstances, is rendered doubly
this instance, from its having been committed upon a man whose honesty
rpose, gentleness of disposition and greatness of character were becoming
appreciated by the whole civilized world, and were of peculiar value in the
s which the American nation had just reached. This council cannot, under
circumstances, refrain from expressing their deep sympathy with the peo-
f that country in the great loss they have just sustained, and more espe-
y with Mrs. Lincoln, to whom the loss must be altogether irreparable, and
his purpose order a copy of this minute, signed by the provost on behalf
e council, to be forwarded to the ambassador of the United States of Amer-
n London.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL ADAMS, *Provost.*

COUNTY OF LANARK, SCOTLAND.

a general meeting of the lord lieutenant, sheriff, and commissioners of
ly of the county of Lanark, and of the provosts and chief magistrates of
ity of Glasgow, royal burghs of Lanark, Rutherglen, and burghs of Ham-
and Airdrie, holden at Lanark, on the 1st day of May, 1865, it was, on
on of the Right Honorable Lord Belhaven and Hamilton, K. T., &c., &c.,
lord lieutenant of the county, seconded by Sir Archibald Alison, baronet,
ff of the county,
nanimously resolved, That the meeting do give expression to the feelings of
und sorrow and of deep horror and detestation in which they, in common
all the inhabitants of the British islands, regard the late atrocious mur-
f President Lincoln, and the murderous assault upon the honorable Secre-
Seward.
was also
nanimously resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his
lency the minister of the United States for presentation to his govern-
.

BELHAVEN AND HAMILTON,
Lieutenant and Convener of the County.

At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Liv pool, in common council assembled, held in the Town Hall within the said b ough, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1865—present, Edward Laurenc esq., mayor, &c., &c., &c.—it was

Unanimously resolved, That this council desires to record its horror and i dignation at the atrocious murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the Uni States, and to express its sympathy with the American nation under their s vere loss, as well as to Mrs. Lincoln in the sad bereavement she has sustain

And it was also

Resolved, That a minute of the foregoing resolution, under the common se should be sent to Mrs. Lincoln through the British minister at Washington.

[SEAL.] EDWARD LAURENCE, *Mayor.*

WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, *Town Clerk.*

LIVERPOOL, *April* 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, held in St. George's Hall, the evening of Thursday, the 27th of April, 1865, called for the purpose of e pressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Pre ident of the United States of America, the following resolutions were pass unanimously:

1. That this meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool records its horror a detestation of the atrocious assassination perpetrated at Washington, on t fourteenth of this month.

2. That this meeting desires to express its deepest sympathy with the fa ilies of President Lincoln and Mr. Seward in the great affliction which has l fallen them.

3. That this meeting desires, also, to express its profound sympathy wi the people of the United States in the loss they have sustained by the dea of President Lincoln, and its earnest hope that the events we now deplore m not imperil or delay the triumph of freedom and of right, or the restoration peace in America.

4. That the resolutions now passed be signed by the chairman on behalf the meeting, and be transmitted through the proper authorities to Washingt

CHARLES WILSON, *Chairman.*

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough of L erpool.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Liverpool, held St. George's Hall, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1865, Edward La rence, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the inhabitants of Liverpool, in public me ing assembled, do hereby express their deepest sorrow and indignation at t atrocious assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, a of Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State; and at the dastard attempt, about the same hour, on the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of Sta They desire that the government and the people of the United States sho understand that no difference of opinion on the merits of the conflict of the l four years avails to prevent the unanimous condemnation of so great a cri against our common humanity.

EDWARD LAURENCE, *Mayor*

At a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, held on 28th day of April, 1865—present, Wellwood Maxwell, (W. A. & G. Maxll & Co.,) president; J. Spence, (Richardson, Spence & Co.,) vice-president; A. Hamilton, (Brown, Shepley & Co.;) Stewart H. Brown; M. Hyslop, . A. & G. Maxwell & Co.;) Henry W. Gair, T. K. Twist, (Rathbone Broth- & Co.;) C. W. Pickering, (J. H. Schroeder & Co.;) Charles MacIver, (C. D. MacIver;) Charles Forget, Charles P. Melly, George Melly, (Melly, For- & Co.;) William Rome, (Eyre, Evans & Co.;) H. Stolterfoht, H. Stolter-t, jr., (Stolterfoht, Sons, & Co.;) Thomas Boyde, Thomas Stolterfoht, (Boyde, wards & Co.;) Fredinand Karck, (Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen;) Edgar Gars-, (George Green & Co.;) George Martin, Meadows Frost—it was

Unanimously resolved, That this chamber begs to express to the American nister, and through him to the government of the United States, its deep orrence of the foul deed that has been perpetrated by assassins in the ruth- murder of the President of the United States and the dastardly attempt n the life of Mr. Secretary Seward.

The chamber offers to the whole American people its heartfelt condolence on terrible loss they have sustained in the person of their Chief Magistrate.

To Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Seward the chamber would respectfully tender expression of its most sincere sympathy in their great affliction.

WELLWOOD MAXWELL,
President.

At a special general meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, held on day, the 5th of May, 1865, H. W. Meade King, esq., vice-president, in the ir, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this chamber, in special meeting assembled, hereby record profound sorrow and indignation with which they have heard of the assination of the honorable Abraham Lincoln, and the attempt on the life of honorable W. H. Seward; while expressing their deep sympathy with the mbers of Commerce of the United States of America, and through them h the nation at large, in this national calamity, they fervently hope that it y not delay the return of peace and confidence to an afflicted country.

Resolved, That the president be requested to forward a copy of this resolu- to his excellency Charles Francis Adams, the American minister, for transsion to his government at Washington, and that copies be also sent to Mrs. coln and the honorable W. H. Seward, and also to the New York Chamber Commerce, with a request that that chamber will kindly send copies to every er chamber of commerce or board of trade in the United States.

Mercantile Marine Service Association, Liverpool.

At a meeting of the council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, held he offices of the association, 66 Tower buildings, Water street, Liverpool, Monday, the 1st of May, 1865, Captain Benjamin Sproule in the chair, it

Unanimously resolved, (on the motion of Captain James W. Jeffrey, sec- ed by Captain James R. Rea,) That this association desires to express, in strongest possible terms, its deep feelings of sorrow and indignation at the nt foul assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United tes of America, and also at the diabolical attempt, made about the same r, upon the lives of Mr. Secretary Seward and his son, Mr. Seward, the er secretary.

It was further

Unanimously resolved, That this association also ventures to place on record its heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and her family in the irreparable loss they have sustained in the awfully sudden and truly sad and unlooked for departure from among them of the late President of the United States, and the association earnestly hope that consolation be ministered to them in this bitter hour of trial and distress.

It was also

Unanimously resolved, That the secretary do transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions, through the proper channel, to Mr. President Johnson, as representing the American people, and to Mrs. Lincoln.

BENJ. SPROULE, *President.*

Vice-President of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association to Mr. Dudley.

LIVERPOOL, *April* 28, 1865.

SIR: At the usual weekly meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association of this town, held this morning, the appalling assassination of the late President of the United States, and the atrocious attempt on the lives of Mr. Secretary Seward and his son, were the theme of unanimous execration and abhorrence.

I have been requested to convey to you, as the representative of the United States at this port, the expression of the deep sympathy and condolence of this association, in common with the country at large, at a calamity so awful and which has impressed our body with the strongest feelings of profound regret and indignation, as well as of commiseration, for a people with whom we are so closely allied in the bonds of good will, as well as in the daily business of our lives. I trust you will favorably receive this imperfect assurance, that in the terrible blow which it has pleased God to inflict on your great nation they and you have the utmost possible sympathy of the members of our association, both individually and collectively, In the absence (from ill-health) of our president Edgar Musgrove, esq , I beg to subscribe myself on behalf of this association with all respect, sir, your obedient humble servant,

D. C. BUCHANAN, *Vice-President.*

THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Esq.,
American Consul, Liverpool.

At a meeting of the committee of the Liverpool Emancipation Society, held May 3, 1865, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to his excellency the Hon. C. F. Adams, for transmission to the government of the United States:

That the Liverpool Emancipation Society, in recording its deepest sorrow for the death of President Lincoln, cut off as he has been in the midst of a life of usefulness rarely equalled, expresses its sympathy with his bereaved family in their affliction and with the people of the United States in their loss.

That the society expresses at once its sympathy with Mr. Seward and his family in their sufferings, and its heart-felt satisfaction that the purposes of the assassin were in this case frustrated.

That, in conveying to the people of the United States this testimony of sorrow for their bereavement, this society also records its profoundest thankfulness that, in the good providence of God, the great cause of emancipation, so nobly carried out during the last four years by President Lincoln and the legislature is in the safe keeping of a people fully awakened to a sense of its responsibility

eople resolved to make peace on the basis of freedom only, and thus hand n to succeeding generations a heritage enlarged, ennobled and consecrated he precious blood of martyrs.

Signed on behalf of the society:

CHARLES WILLSON, *Chairman of Committee.*
ROBERT TRIMBLE, *Secretary.*

ANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, LIVERPOOL—MONTHLY MEETING, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865—(E. K. Muspratt, esq., in the chair.)

Extract from Proceedings.

loved by Owen Williams, esq.; seconded by Joseph Coventry, esq., and re-ed unanimously—

elieving that it is the duty of all associated bodies of Englishmen to give ression to the feelings of horror and indignation excited in every English d by the execrable murder of the wise, patriotic, and magnanimous ruler of eat people, and this in a moment when, triumphant in the terrible struggle h has so long devastated his native land, he had no thoughts but those of ency toward the vanquished; no desire but to assuage all animosities, and nfer on all classes of his fellow-countrymen, without distinction of color, lessing of equal rights and privileges; and regarding with equal horror and station the murderous assaults on the chief Secretary of State and members s family, the council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association desire nvey to the President and people of the United States, to the bereaved w and family of Abraham Lincoln, and to the Hon. Mr. Seward, if his life appily spared, or to his family, if deceased, an assurance of their sincere w and sympathy, in contemplation of the atrocious deeds which have con-d the hour of triumph for them and their country into one of universal ning; and, also, an expression of their earnest hope that, whatever differ-s of opinion or causes of complaint there may have been on one side or the , the knowledge that there is not one person in America not closely related e victims that detests and deplores these savage deeds and their conse-ces more than every honest man in the United Kingdom, will have the of burying in oblivion the remembrances of all such grievances, real or inary, and of permanently restoring those feelings of cordial amity which t ever to prevail between two great nations, one in race, language, laws of on, and henceforth, in really free institutions. And the council further e that the Hon. Mr. Adams, resident American minister at London, will the goodness to transmit this resolution to the proper parties in the United s.

CHARLES EDWARD MACQUEEN,
Secretary

---

solution passed at the ordinary meeting of the Albert Literary Society.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

the ordinary meeting of the Albert Literary Society, on the 4th instant, at the Royal Institution, Colquitt street, Mr. G. H. Ball in the chair, the ing resolution was proposed by Mr. A. B. Hayward, the vice-president, ded by Mr. E. J. Parr, the treasurer, and carried unanimously:

"That this society record its deep horror of the enormous crime which ha deprived the American people of their Chief Magistrate, and tender to the la President Lincoln's family, and the nation at large, its sincere sympathy, an also its appreciation of his singular ability, rare integrity, and progressiv spirit."

WILLIAM EVANS, *Hon. Secretary.*

LIVERPOOL, *May* 5, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"*Sic semper tyrannis*!" the assassin cried,
As Lincoln fell. O villian! who than he
More lived to set both slave and tyrant free?
Or so enrapt with plans of freedom died,
That even thy treacherous deed shall glance aside
And do the dead man's will by land and sea;
Win bloodless battles, and make that to be
Which to his living mandate was denied!
Peace to that gentle heart! The peace he sought
For all mankind, nor for it dies in vain.
Rest to the uncrowned king, who, toiling, brought
His bleeding country through that dreadful reign;
Who, living, earn'd a world's revering thought,
And, dying, leaves his name without a stain.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, *of Liverpool*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Leeds, in the cou of York, held in the Town Hall, on the 1st of May, 1865, convened by mayor, in accordance with a requisition presented to him by the inhabitant present, the mayor, in the chair—

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Leeds, in public meeting assembled, wo emphatically express the feeling of horror and intense regret with which th have heard of the atrocious acts by which the United States of America h been suddenly deprived of their President, and the life of his chief Secretary been endangered; and that they recall with melancholy interest the frien feeling invariably displayed by the late President Lincoln towards this coun

Resolved, That while deeply lamenting the removal of President Lincoln f his exalted position, at a time when his combined wisdom and benevole seemed peculiarly needful to secure the peaceful and harmonious reconstruc of the American nation, this meeting earnestly hopes the surviving states of that great republic may succeed in speedily and happily surmounting ev obstacle to such a reconstruction, in accordance with the immutable princi of justice and freedom.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding resolutions, signed by the mayor behalf of the meeting, be forwarded to the United States government, and the American Consul at Leeds be requested to transmit such copy to the bassy in London.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be also forwarded to Lincoln, with an expression of the deep sympathy entertained by the inh ants of Leeds for herself and her family in their heavy bereavement and a tion.

J. D. ZUNOCK, *Mayo*

At a large meeting of work-people, in the Leeds Working Men's Hall, Thursday evening, April 27, held to hear a dramatic reading, opportunity as taken to show the deep feeling of sympathy felt among the working classes r their brethren in America on the sad loss of President Lincoln.

The following resolution was unanimously carried, with a request that the merican consul in Leeds would kindly forward it to the proper quarter:

Resolved, This meeting desires to express its deep and heartfelt sympathy ith the people of the United States on the terrible bereavement they have just perienced in the assassination of President Lincoln, and its feeling of horror the cowardly murder by which they have been deprived of a sound leader, wise counsellor, a beloved friend, and an honest man. In Abraham Lincoln e working classes of this country have long had the fullest confidence, as the compromising enemy of the detestable institution of slavery; and although cent victories had placed his enemies at his feet, his noble-heartedness and ndly disposition led him to extend forgiveness to them, in the hope of restor- g peace and unity among the American people.

This meeting prays that God, in His infinite mercy, will so direct the rulers America that peace may be soon restored, the Union cemented, and slavery ever abolished.

FRED. R. SPARK, *Vice-President, Chairman.*

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

o. 936.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 28, 1865.

SIR: I had the grief to receive the day before yesterday the telegraphic de- atches from Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, and from Mr. Hunter, the ief clerk of your department, announcing the afflicting event of the 14th in- nt, which has thrown our whole people into such deep distress. They also ve a narrative of the simultaneous savage onslaught upon yourself in your sick- om, and upon your son, the Assistant Secretary, which had not at the latest te, and which I yet permit myself to hope will not prove fatal to either of u.

I immediately took the requisite measures to communicate the intelligence to different legations on the continent.

It is but consistency that a rebellion which began in perjury, treachery, and ud, should close with private assassination.

The whole of the day was one of the greatest excitement. Few events of the esent century have created such general consternation and indignation. Many ople called personally at the legation to express their deep sympathy, and ny more sent me notes of the same tenor.

The notices taken by the press are almost all of them of a most honorable aracter. I transmit copies of the leading newspapers. There seems, at last, be a general testimony borne to the noble qualities of the President, and the ndly disposition of the Secretary of State.

If all this eulogy be found mingled with the alloy of unworthy aspersions of Vice-President, who succeeds, he has abundant consolation in the reflection t when his predecessor began he was not a whit better treated. It is a weak- s of the press and the people of this country not to value some men properly il they are lost: the case of the late Prince Consort is a remarkable instance. The proceedings in the two houses of Parliament last evening mark out the e proposed to be adopted by the government on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Hunter.

No. 943.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, May 4, 1865.

SIR: The death of the President and the fearful circumstances under which it was brought about have occupied the public mind, all over this kingdom, almost exclusively during the past week.

At the desire of the Americans residing in this city, I called a public meeting of all such as might happen to be here, for Monday last. It was very well attended. I have the honor to transmit a copy of the proceedings.

I have the honor to transmit a number of addresses, resolutions, or other form of public action, taken by various corporate bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland on this subject, and forwarded to me down to this time, according to the list which is attached to this despatch.

As a further evidence of the extent of the public feeling, I transmit a considerable number of newspapers from different parts of the kingdom which have been sent to me as containing comments upon the late calamity.

A very large number of persons have called at this legation, including most of the members of the corps diplomatique, in token of their sentiments on this occasion. The labor devolved upon the members of it in acknowledging all these demonstrations is not small. It will also become a serious question to decide upon the most suitable mode of responding to them. On mature reflection, I should rather recommend one brief, comprehensive communication, which I might be authorized to print, in some form or other, and send to the respective parties concerned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Extract.]

A REQUIEM FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN: AN ADDRESS TO THE LIBERALS OF EUROPE

"Awake! thou shalt and must!"

BROTHERS: One of our best friends, and one of the best men the world has ever seen, has been called suddenly from us. We will not say that he is dead for there is no death for such as he: nothing but life—a glorified and immortal life—both on earth and in heaven. It will be as wise as consoling for us to reflect that this good man, instead of dying, as his wretched enemies have supposed, has attained to a higher existence—has gone to a companionship more worthy of his exalted merits—has been welcomed home like a good servant to repose from his labors—and is henceforth to be known as one of that sublime brotherhood of sages and heroes who have died that men may be wiser and better.

* * * * * * * *

I. THE GLORY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Grandest among the sages and heroes of this generation! the most perfect embodiment of the genius of a free and mighty people! the noblest benefactor of his species that has ever toiled and suffered among men! the glorious father of a whole world's regeneration! the great prophet of the speedy emancipation of every man on the earth who is burdened and wronged! there is no mortal

me beneath the stars that can be placed beside that of Abraham Lincoln. e has lived and died not for America alone, but for the people of England, e people of France, the people of Germany, the people of Italy, the people every land under heaven. He has lived and died, not only for American ity and brotherhood, but for the unity and brotherhood of all the groaning and pressed peoples of Europe. As simple as a child in the sublime faith that ved him, as sound in every attribute as the sturdy oaks of his native hills, as ndly towards all mankind as a loving mother to her children, as unselfish and spotless in all his attribute as an angel from heaven, it is not for nought at he has been elevated in the providence of God to the highest pinnacle of ry, where the eyes of all the sons of men can behold him, as a bright and thless example. When the foremost of the Liberals who had called him to high office were calling sternly for judgment upon the rebels, he knew how temper judgment with mercy; when all around him were discouraged by unexted reverses, his faith remained calm and unshaken. When sympathizers h rebellion obtruded themselves upon him, and told him that certain proed measures would be the certain destruction of his country, he smilingly wed them out of his presence, and went on with his labours as steadily though these croakers of evil had never existed. When a hundred different cliques and parties endeavoured to sway him in as many different ections, he wisely selected the right course, and placed his foot firmly upon precise road that his far-seeing wisdom and humanity pointed out to him. mental and moral giant, he did not waste his strength upon the little expents of politicians, but he charged directly upon the great towers of human tchness, assaulted incessantly the strongholds of the misguided men who had en up arms against human liberty; and nobly and gloriously did he carry warfare to the hour of victory. Patient and long-suffering, animated by a st in God that gave him sufficient endurance for the onerous duties devolving n him, looking hopefully towards heaven for the regeneration of mankind, loving even those who had pointed their weapons at his throat, it was in ping with all his thoughts and actions that *he spoke kindly of Lee and others the confederacy*, in the last hours preceding his assassination, and thus ndly sealed the yearnings and tender affection he had so long displayed ards the brave but mistaken men who had attempted the life of the republic Brothers! the world is too small to furnish a grave for Abraham Lincoln, the spirit of the glorious martyr must continue to dwell among us!

II. The power and grandeur of the American republic.

n the land beyond the sea, where the spirit of Abraham Lincoln still anies his people, there is honor and glory. There is weeping, too, there is ow too great for utterance, but there is also a hope as radiant as the morning hat blessed eternity to which we are all hastening. The great prophet has ed left us, but the true seer of God lives forever in the fulfilment of his rations, and greater than all surviving voices is that voice which has been udely silenced. Over the sea, towering supremely above all the mighty gs of the world, there is a redeemed and ennobled nation, quickened into ersal life by the spirit of its great leader, and ordained by Almighty God e the bulwark and the impregnable fortress of universal freedom.

he initial battles of a universal regeneration have been won!

Mr. Lincoln did not live to perform all that he intended, and all that we reason to expect of him, he did certainly live to set in motion the forces that soon sweep from the face of the earth the enemies of mankind who hated abused him.

great change for the better has already been accomplished, and it only ins to carry Mr. Lincoln's work to its completion.

If the dungeons built by tyranny have not been destroyed, they have at least been shattered by the lightnings of progress, and the light of liberty is to-day shining into them, never more to be darkened.

Glorious light! all hail!

If we are not all of us fully awake to the duties devolving upon us, and if we have not yet entered fully into possession of our promised land, and if we are still loaded unjustly with burdens grievous to be borne, and if many of us are still driven to and fro like cattle, the glad truth is nevertheless manifest that the spirit of God is working lovingly among us, and that the long-desired morning of the world's regeneration will soon dawn upon us.

If there is yet sin and suffering around us, and if weary men are still toiling hard and long for the bare necessities of existence, and if the most vital titles and claims of manhood are yet denied by our governments, and if cruelty and injustice are still potent in many of the affairs touching our personal honor and happiness, it is nevertheless easy to see that the idea of *a government of the people for the people* will soon be realized among all the civilized nations of the earth.

Once more, O glorious era of freedom and freemen, all hail!

* * * * * * * *

Fraternally your brother,

LEON LEWIS,
A Citizen of the United States.

[Translation.]

LONDON, No. 3 PERCY STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE,
May 5, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: In presence of the sombre tomb which encloses the body of citizen Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and member of the Grand Lodge of New York, the undersigned, delegates from the lodge of Gymnosophists in London, have the honor of transmitting to you the expression of their fraternal regret for the loss of one of the greatest citizens of the republic of America.

Abraham Lincoln is no more! He has given his blood for the social restoration of the most pitiable portion of humanity. Death to him is not annihilation but the beginning of a new life, that will endure as long as the memory of man.

The lodge to which we belong has decided to wear mourning for a month, in commemoration of that heroic and unfortunate death, and takes this occasion of requesting you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of the regrets which we send in the name of our brethren, and our best wishes for the prosperity of your country and your own personal happiness.

J. P. BERJEAN, (33,)
Grand Venerable Master of the Lodge.
J. LORGUE, *First Warden.*
CHAPERON, *Second Warden.*
L. WOLFF, *Deputy of the Lodge.*
P. LEFEVRE, *Orator.*
CRESPELLE DESIRÉ, *Treasurer.*
L. ARNAUD, *Levite.*
GROT, *Expert.*
DAUTEAUBEL, *Brother Collector.*
T. CHARLES BERJEAN, *Secretary.*

[MASONIC SEAL.]

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall, of the city of Lon-, on Thusday, the 27th day of April, 1865, Hall, mayor—

Resolved unanimously, That this court desires, before proceeding to the iness of the day, to express its profound sympathy with the people of erica, at the loss sustained in the death, by assassination, of Mr. Lincoln, the sident of the United States, and to record its detestation of the atrocious ne which has been perpetrated.

WOODTHROPE.

BEE HIVE OFFICE, 10 *Bolt Court, Fleet street, London.*

At a meeting of the working men of London, held at St. Martin's hall, on ursday evening, May 4, 1865, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P. in the ir, it was

Unanimously resolved, That in addition to expressing their deep sympathy h the people of America for the great loss they have sustained, this meeting desires to convey to the President, government, and people of the United tes, their congratulation on the decisive successes which have lately attend- the federal arms, affording a just hope of a speedy suppression of the rebel-, and the entire extinction of the accursed slave institutions, and therefore pt the following address:

the President, government, and people of the United States:

We, the working men of London, send you greeting! For more than four rs have we watched, with the deepest anxiety, the momentous and stupend- struggle in which you have been engaged; we have sympathized with your erses, rejoiced over you successes, and hailed with delight your late decisive mph over the men who raised the standard of rebellion, not for the advance- nt of liberty, but that they might establish in your midst an empire with the wed object of maintaining, extending, and perpetuating the accursed slave itution, for so long a period the dark spot in your national history. We re about to congratulate you on your late glorious victory, and on the extir- ion from your great republic of that foul stain of slavery, when we were cked at receiving the intelligence that the man who had done so much to bring ut this desired end, gradually and constitutionally, who had pursued stead- ly his anti-slavery policy, braving alike the opposition of the open foe, the rs of the timid, the prejudice of the ignorant, and the abuse of the aristocrat, l fallen a victim to the fiendish attack of an assassin, on the eve of witness- the consummation of his great and glorious labor, and while the words of ciliation and mercy to the vanquished enemy were yet hovering on his lips. People of America, we deeply feel with you the great loss you have sustained the untimely death of your late illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln, who l endeared himself to his country and mankind, especially to the toiling mil- ns of the civilized world, not less by his pure and stainless character than by great services to his country in its time of agonizing trial. We feel that the s of such a man is ours as well as yours. We feel that the loss of such a n is not only a loss to the nation over which he presided, but a loss to the rld at large. Raised by the force of his own character and genius from a nble position in the ranks of industry to be the first citizen of a great and rious republic, his memory will be endeared to, and enshrined in, the hearts the toiling millions of all countries, as one of the few uncrowned monarchs of world. Abraham Lincoln has been sacrificed in the cause of negro emanci-

pation, and the freedom of the slave has been consecrated by the blood of his deliverer.

People of America, in your grief and affliction we the working men of London, offer you our heartfelt sympathy. We also have to lament the recent loss of a man among us whose life was devoted to our interests, and whose political career, like that of your Abraham Lincoln, though less troubled, was equally pure and stainless, Richard Cobden. May we, acting in the spirit of these two great men, draw closer the bonds of unity between us, and may peace and good will always exist between our respective nations. That man is a traitor to humanity and freedom who would lift his voice or his pen to provoke hostile proceedings between England and America; that man, be he peer or plebian, be he in the senate or on the platform, or in the press, who would say or write anything in favor of a war between the two countries is little less a miscreant than that assassin who has so lately struck down the foremost man amongst you. Be assured, whatever you may have heard to the contrary, either in a parliament with which we have nothing in common, and in which we are not yet represented, or in the leading articles of the corrupt and venal portion of the press, the working men of Great Britain have always been sound upon the great struggle in which you have been engaged, and, while you have been fighting, they have been anxiously watching and awaiting that time, now it would appear so happily approaching, when the rights and dignity of labor shall be acknowledged to exist equally in the black man as in the white. It was for this Abraham Lincoln lived and labored. It was for this Abraham Lincoln died the martyr of freedom. May his glorious example be as a beacon light to his successor. May he and those associated with him in the government, carry out the principles and policy of Abraham Lincoln, tempering justice with mercy, and triumph with conciliation, and the blood and treasure poured out during the last four years, will not have been sacrificed and expended in vain.

Accept, people of America, the pledge of sympathy and the hand of fellowship and fraternity, from the working men of England's great metropolis.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER,
Chairman.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, *M. P.*,
P. A. TAYLOR, *M. P.*,
EDMOND BEALES, *M. A.*,
JOHN ROBERT TAYLOR,
PROFESSOR BEELY,
MASON JONES,
F. W. EDGE,
S. ENGLANDER,
J. A. NICHOLAY,
E. D. ROGERS,
Committee.

GEO. POTTER,
W. S. NORTHHOUSE,
Honorary Secretaries.

And forty-two other names.

Address of the working men of South London to Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, and the people of America.

SOUTH LONDON, *April* 28, 1865.

BEREAVED FRIENDS: We, a public meeting of many hundreds of working men of South London, assembled in front of Surry Chapel, Blackfriars' Road, Surrey, desire to convey to you our sincere and sorrowing sympathy in reference to the sad loss you have sustained by the cruel and blood-thirsty assassination of the truly magnanimous and patriotic President, Abraham Lincoln, and to record our unmitigated disgust and horror at the brutal treachery and unparalled baseness of the savage deed of blood which has placed your own and every civilized land in mourning.

The name of Abraham Lincoln had already become famous to the working people of England; he appeared as one of themselves, fighting the battle of freedom for all lands; he is now, and for all coming time, the hero martyr of liberty and right. The American people have acted right nobly under his wise, conscientious, and upright rule. We believe they will not depart from the splendid course he has marked out for the nation. The assassin's hateful blow has sealed with sacred blood the bond which secures freedom in perpetuity to every man on the American continent, irrespective of color or race.

Peace be to the slain! We mourn the mighty dead! Never, in the whole range of the world's history, were hopes so gloriously bright so rudely, suddenly, and atrociously dashed; but we earnestly pray that from out the thick darkness and the fearful evil good may ultimately flow. The twice elected President—the man of the people—is no more; but, Sampson-like, in a moral sense, there will be more slain by his death than in his life; for we see, even now, in clearer character, the diabolical vindictiveness which obtains among the baffled abettors of slavery, and to see a subtle and gigantic evil in its native hideousness is the certain forerunner of its complete and final overthrow. The blow which aimed, alas, too surely, at Abraham Lincoln's life, will send its echoes wherever slavery is felt or known, and will, we trust, prove the key-note of freedom for the oppressed in every land.

We mourn with bitterness and lamentation for the dead; we sorrow for the living; but not as for those who have no hope. The comforter will surely come for them, and their wounds, though many and severe, shall be healed. We pray for the future of America, that it may be indeed a glorious future of liberty, prosperity, and peace, and notwithstanding the last fearful climax to the treachery and rebellion so recently and gallantly quelled by the victorious bravery and courageous persistence of the northern arms, we trust that moderation and clemency may still rule; justice, as in the past, being ever tempered with mercy, and that the national counsels may be always under the guidance of Him, who has said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay."

Signed on behalf of the meeting, and at its unanimous request:

GEORGE M. MURPHY,
Chairman, 55 Finchley Road, London.

To MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
His Excellency the PRESIDENT *of the United States, and*
The PEOPLE *of America.*

Meeting held by the members of the "Working Men's Christian Institute," Drury Lane, W. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the "Working Men's Christian Institute," Parker street, Drury Lane, W. C., in meeting assembled, beg to convey t Mrs. Lincoln, to the United States government, and to the American peopl our deep sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained by th *martyrdom* of President Lincoln, and we fervently hope that the principles o Union and emancipation, which were so dear to the late lamented President and in the defence of which his blood was shed, may become still dearer t the American people, and that, from the present struggle, the United State may come forth a glorious, a united, and a free nation.

In behalf of the meeting:

R. NICHOLLS, *Chairman.*

His Excellency C. F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States of America, London.

LONDON, W., 18 *Greek street, May* 13, 1865.

SIR: The demon of the peculiar institution, for the supremacy of which th South rose in arms, would not allow his worshippers to honorably succumb i the open field. What he had begun in treason he must needs end in infamy As Phillip Second's war for the inquisition bred a Gerards, thus Jefferson Da vis's pro-slavery war a Booth.

It is not our part to cull words of sorrow and horror, while the heart of tw worlds heaves with emotion. Even the sycophants who, year after year, an day by day, stuck to their Sisyphus work of morally assassinating Abraha Lincoln and the great republic he headed, stand now aghast at this univers outburst of popular feeling, and rival with each other to strew rhetorical flow ers on his open grave. They have now at last found out that he was a ma neither to be browbeaten by adversity nor intoxicated by success—inflexibl pressing on to his great goal, never compromising it by blind haste; slowly m turing his steps, never retracing them; carried away by no surge of popul favor, disheartened by no slackening of the popular pulse; tempering stern ac by the gleams of a kind heart; illuminating scenes dark with passion by th smile of humor; doing his Titanic work as humbly and homely as heaven-bo rulers do little things, with the grandiloquence of pomp and state; in o word, one of the rare men who succeed in becoming great without ceasing to b good. Such, indeed, was the modesty of this great and good man, that th world only discovered him a hero after he had fallen a martyr.

To be singled out by the side of such a chief, the second victim to the infe nal gods of slavery, was an honor due to Mr. Seward. Had he not, at a tim of general hesitation, the sagacity to foresee and the manliness to foretell "th irrepressible conflict?" Did he not, in the darkest hours of that conflict, pro true to the Roman duty to never despair of the republic and its stars? We ea nestly hope that he and his son will be restored to health, public activity, a well deserved honors within much less than "ninety days."

After a tremendous civil war, but which, if we consider its vast dimensio and its broad scope, and compare it to the Old World's one hundred yea wars, and thirty years' wars, and twenty-three years' wars, can hardly be sa to have lasted ninety days. Yours, sir, has become the task to uproot by t law what has been felled by the sword, to preside over the arduous work political reconstruction and social regeneration. A profound sense of your gre

ission will save you from any compromise with stern duties. You will never rget that, to initiate the new era of the emancipation of labor, the American ople devolved the responsibilities of leadership upon two men of labor, the e Abraham Lincoln, the other Andrew Johnson.

Signed, on behalf of the International Working Men's Association, by the ntral council:

CHARLES KAUB.	H. CLUWOSKY.
EDWIN COULSON.	JOHN WESTON.
FERD. LESSNER.	HENRY BOLLETER.
CARL PFAENDER.	BENJAMIN LUCRAPT.
N. P. HANSEN.	JAMES BUCKLEY.
KARL SCHAPPER.	PETER FOX.
WILLIAM DELL.	N. SALVATELLA.
GEORGE LOCKNER.	GEORGE HOWELL.
GEORGE ECCARIUS.	BORDAGE.
JOHN ASBEUN.	A. VALTIER.
EMILL HATTORP, *Secretary for Poland.*	ROBERT SHAW.
KARL MARX, *Secretary for Germany.*	JOHN H. LONGMAID.
GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELER.	M. MORGAN.
J. WHITLOCK, *Financial Secretary.*	JOHN D. NICASS.
P. PETERSEN.	WILLIAM C. WORL SY
ALO FÄNKO.	DIXON STAWTZ.
EUGENE DUPONT, *Secretary for France.*	G. T. DE LASSARIE.
HY JUNG, *Secretary for Switzerland.*	J. CARTER.
W. H. CREMER, *Honorary General Sec'y.*	G. ADGER, *President.*

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

LONDON, *May* 1, 1865.

SIR: We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of ondon, are anxious to express to you, as the representative of the United tates of America, the horror and indignation with which we have heard of the ssassination of the late President, Mr. Lincoln. This event, which, under any rcumstances, would have called forth these feelings, seems to do so more rongly at this time, when so much appeared to depend upon Mr. Lincoln's ell known character for integrity, and his kindly desire of conciliation in the reat task to which he was about to address himself—of restoring peace and oncord in that great country over the councils of which he presided.

We also desire to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable ss which his family have sustained; and we beg you will convey to them the ssurance of this feeling, which we believe to exist universally throughout this ountry.

H. L. HOLLANDS,
Governor of the Bank of England.
THOMAS N. HUNT,
Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.
And 300 other names or firms.

His Excellency Hon. C. F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States of America, London.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

At a great meeting held under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, a St. James's Hall, London, on Saturday evening, the 29th of April, 1865, (M William Evans, president of the society, in the chair,) the following resolutio was proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., seconded by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M P., supported by Mr. E. A. Leatham, M. P., and carried unanimously:

That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horro with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murder ous attack upon Mr. Seward; and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and to the Unite States government and people an expression of its profound sympathy an heartfelt condolence.

Mr. Stansfield, M. P., moved, Mr. T. P. Potter, M. P., seconded, and Mr. W E. Baxter, M. P., the honorable Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Henry Faucett, profe sor of political economy in the University of Cambridge, and Mr. G. Sha Lefevre, M. P., supported the following resolution:

That this meeting desires also to express the entire confidence which it feel in the determination and the power of the government and people of the Un ted States to carry out to the full the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's pre idential career was the embodiment, and to establish free institutions through out the whole of the American republic.

It was further resolved, on motion of Mr. Caird, M. P., seconded by Mr. Grei fell, M. P., and supported by Mr. Crum Ewing, M. P., the Rev. Newman Hal and Mr. Mason Jones:

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be placed in the hands of the hono able C. F. Adams, the American minister, for transmission to his excellency th President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward.

Mr. F. W. Chesson, the honorable secretary, announced the receipt of letter expressing deep sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Lord Hough ton, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., Mr. Göschen, M. P., Colonel Sykes, M. P., M Thomas Bazley, M. P., Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, an Dr. Frederick Tompkins.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Edmond Beales, an seconded by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York.

WILLIAM EVANS, *Chairman.*
P. A. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM V. MALLESON, *Treasurers.*
F. W. CHESSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Address of the Freedmen's Aid Society of London.

SIR: The committee of this society deems it its melancholy duty to giv expression to its deep sorrow on account of the sudden removal of Presider Lincoln, and its intense abhorrence of the crime by which his valuable life ha been terminated. This committee has long cherished the highest admiratio for the character, and felt full confidence in the constitutional and genuine ant slavery policy, of the late lamented President. It has never traced the suffering of the freed people to that policy, but to the cruel and unrighteous war, whic the slaveholders originated, which having begun, Mr. Lincoln turned to the ad vantage of the enslaved, by making it the constitutional ground of their eman cipation.

This committee tenders its deep sympathy with the widow and other member of the bereaved family, and also to the entire nation which at such a crisis ha

een so suddenly deprived of its great leader. But this committee, while sor-wing for the loss of this great and good man, and deeply sympathizing with l the American people, has strong faith in the glorious cause of emancipation accomplish which the President has fallen a sacrifice.

He by whom kings reign and princes decree justice can easily supply the ck of service which has now arisen, and will, it is confidently believed, raise and duly qualify all needed agency for effecting the absolute extinction of avery, the reconciliation of contending parties, and the establishment of niversal peace.

Signed on behalf of the above society by—

T. FOWELL BUXTON, *Bart., Chairman.*
SAMUEL GURNEY, *M. P., Treasurer.*
WILLIAM ALLEN, *Sub-Treasurer.*
FRED. TOMKINS, *M. A. D. C. L.*
F. W. CHESSON.
SAMUEL GARRATT, *M. A.,*
JOHN CURRVEN, *Honorary Secretaries.*

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the U. S. of America at the Court of St. James.

At a general meeting of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery ciety, held at No. 27 New Broad street, E. C. London, on Friday, the 5th y of May, 1865, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the ɛretary was instructed to forward to the Hon. C. F. Adams, United States nister in London, copies of the same for transmission to Andrew Johnson, esident of the United States, and to Mrs. Lincoln.

RESOLUTION.

The committee desire to record the feelings of dismay and sorrow with which ɛy had heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the nited States of America, and of the murderous attempt upon the life of his league, the Hon. W. H. Seward. While they regard these crimes as un-alled in atrocity, deserving, as indeed they have justly excited, universal robation, they consider that the peculiar circumstances under which they re perpetrated remove them out of the category of ordinary crimes, and give ɛm a deplorable prominence as the natural manifestations of the execrable ɜtem of slavery directed against the exponents of a policy of freedom.

The committee deem it especially their duty to bear their testimony in ap-ɛciation of the high qualities which distinguished Abraham Lincoln as the ɛr of a great people, who during a season of unprecedented difficulty con-ɜtently adhered to principles which have happily been accepted by the nation, l in their application will secure the liberty of four millions of our fellow-atures, held oppressed and degraded in the very worst form of bondage. As emancipator of the slaves in the United States, Abraham Lincoln is entitled the gratitude of all mankind.

The committee, in condoling with the people of the United States on the ɛasion of the signal loss they have sustained in the sudden removal of their ɛ President, would express the confident hope that they will remain steadfast the policy of emancipation, to the steady development of which his life was ɜsecrated, and to which he fell a martyr, and will strengthen the hands of successor to pursue the same noble course. They also fervently trust, that the high and responsible position which Andrew Johnson, now President, s been called to fill, he may be guided by the wisdom which cometh from ɔve; that he may be endowed with the forbearance which tempereth justice

with mercy, and be spared to bring to a happy and peaceful consummation th work Abraham Lincoln began.

The committee would further express their profound sympathy with th family of Abraham Lincoln, under the bereavement which bows them dow with grief. At such a solemn time they will derive consolation from the worl wide manifestation of sorrow and regret which the violent death of him wh was their head has elicited, and will be strengthened to bear up against th grievous calamity, and be cheered by the reflection that he and his descendan will bear an honored name, which the ever-increasing multitudes of a one down-trodden race will hold enshrined in their hearts to be transmitted to r motest posterity, as that of one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

SAMUEL GURNEY,
President.
EDMUND STURGE,
Chairman of Committee.
L. A. CHAMEROZOW,
Secretary.

London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.

4 GREAT STANHOPE STREET, MAY FAIR, *May* 2, 1865.

SIR: I am deputed, as president of this board, to express to your excellenc and to request that your excellency will convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the Unit States government the assurance of its deepest sympathy in the sad eve which has aroused the indignation of all classes of persons in this country, a excited their most heartfelt sorrow.

This board is mindful of the full measure of equal liberty so long enjoyed its co-religionists in the United States, and trusts that in thus conveying condolence, it may be permitted to express its grateful appreciation of t blessing.

I have the honor to remain, your excellency's faithful and obedient serva

J. M. MONTIFIORE.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary, United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

ARGYLE SQUARE JUNIOR MEMBERS' SOCIETY,
24 *Grafton Place, Euston Square, London, May* 6, 1865

SIR: I beg to hand you a copy of a resolution passed at a general meeti of this society, held last evening, expressing condolence with the Americ nation on the late disastrous assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

H. FRANCIS MORSE, *Hon. Sec*

Hon. C. F. ADAMS.

Resolved, That this meeting desires to give utterence to the feelings of g with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and to c vey to Mrs. Lincoln, and to the United States government and people, an expr sion of their deepest sympathy and condolence.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
80 *Lombard Street, E. C, London, April* 28, 1865

SIR: We are deputed by the court of directors of this bank to convey you, and through you to the government of the United States of America,

expression of their sincere sympathy at the heavy calamity which has befallen, not only your country but our own, and, in fact, the whole world, by the cruel assassination of your high-minded and patriotic President.

We have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servants,

THOS. W. L. MARKAM, *Chairman.*
ROBERT ESTERSFIE, *Deputy Chairman.*
HENRY McCHELSEY, *Director.*

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary from the United States.

BRITISH HONDURAS COMPANY, LIMITED,
London, E. C., 2 Grea' St. Helen's, April 28, 1865.

SIR: I am intrusted by my colleagues, the directors of the British Honduras Company, Limited, with the expression of our deep sympathy with you and your nation on the sad event of the assassination of your late excellent President.

Somewhat of the tenderness of private personal feeling mingles with our sense of a great public calamity in which the whole civilized world shares; as Mr. Lincoln shewed great kindness to our manager when seeking labor in the United States, and took an interest in the company's affairs, we thus deem ourselves called on, peculiarly, to express that sincere sympathy which is universal, for the sad loss which the people of the United States have sustained by the death of so honest, so humane, so sagacious, so good, and so great a chief.

Permit me to add to yourself the expression of our personal regard.

I am, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

J. R. ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary from the United States.

An address of condolence from the members of the "Temple Discussion Forum," Fleet street, London, to the illustrious widow of the late President Lincoln.

ILLUSTRIOUS LADY: Illustrious by position, and still more by sorrow: We, the supporters and frequenters of the "Temple Discussion Forum," Fleet street, London, approach you with liveliest sentiments of profound respect, sympathy, deep and unfeigned regret. Our society, which numbers in its ranks the representatives of all nations and forms of government throughout the civilized world, and in the free exercise of its opinions once evoked the censure of the most potent sovereign in Europe—established in dark and troubled days in the history of our country, for the fearless and open expression of opinion—has ever held in utter detestation the crimes of conspiracy and assassination, which in all ages have been the most deadly instruments which despotism could supply, and have ever been inimical to the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

In a society so constituted as ours, it is useless to say, a variety of opinions necessarily exist as to the merits of that mighty struggle which has marked with the furrows of age a glorious and youthful republic. But we rejoice to think not a single dissentient opinion exists in the condemnation of a deed which has taken away so cruelly and abruptly from this life, the husband, father, and uncrowned monarch of millions of men whose language is the language of Shakespeare and Milton.

Upon sorrow so sacred and so recent we will not presume further to intrude ourselves, but, illustrious lady, be pleased to place upon that narrow bed of eternal rest where your own heart now lies entombed, this well-meant tribute of an ancient body, a tribute already sanctioned by the sorrows of our august sovereign, a tribute which the great ornament of our hereditary legislature declared in his senatorial place, "every man, woman and child agreed in."

Praying that He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and filled in the old days the stricken heart of the royal Psalmist with celestial rays of promised joy, may guard you from every ill and sustain you in your terrible bereavement,

We remain, illustrious lady, your devoted and faithful servants,

WILLIAM CORNTIER, *Proprietor.*
JOSEPH BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Chairman.*
M. N. DEYBURGH,
Scotchman, Editor of the Illustrated Times.
EDWARD BAKER, *London.*
JOEL H. TALUM, *of Alabama.*
WILLIAM CHAPMAN,
Citizen of Antwerp, Belgium.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, while occupied on the eve of accomplishing their enterprise for drawing closer the ties of friendship and cordial intercourse between the two kindred nations of America and the British empire, have heard with horror of the atrocious and recent acts by which the people of the United States have been deprived of their Chief Magistrate, in the person of their estimable and patriotic President, and have lost for a time the active services of Mr. Seward, who is one of their foremost ministers and statesmen.

The directors desire to record their deep sympathy with the people of the United States on this calamitous occasion, and hoping that these wicked and disastrous crimes will be traced to individual malignity, wholly foreign and abhorrent to the feelings of any section of the American people, they share with them in the sorrow and indignation which they have excited in this kingdom, and throughout the civilized world.

The directors further desire respectfully to tender to Mrs. Lincoln, and the bereaved families and friends of the eminent men who have thus fallen and suffered under the hands of assassins, their joint and individual condolence on their cruel bereavement and sorrows.

Given under the common seal of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, at the offices of the company, within the city of London, this 8th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

GEO. SAWARD, *Secretary,*

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND,
May 4, 1865.

Resolved, That this honorable corporation, the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has received the fearful intelligence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, and to convey to his sorrowing widow and the American people its profound condolence and sympathy, together with the expression of its sad and solemn regret that the unnatural parricide who deprived the Father of his country of existence, and the wife of his bosom of her loved protector, should in any the slightest way have been connected with the pro

ssion this corporation represents, whose honor and loyalty have ever been its ost cherished pride.

Signed for the committee of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund:

DRINKWATER MEADOWS, *Secretary,*
6 *The Grange, Michael's Grove, Brompton, S. W.*

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the United States in England.

[Translation.]

CONCORD LODGE, LONDON,
May 22, 1865.

o the Citizen ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the Republic of the United States, thrice greeting:

Stricken by the ball of a serf of tyranny, Abraham Lincoln is dead—victim his love for the cause of our brethren, the black laborers of the southern States. Descendants of slaves, it is with feverish anxiety that we have followed the eat movements of the drama of emancipation, for which the blood of the up- lders of right has been shed.

Independent operatives, our bosoms have swelled with joy at the news of the wnfall of oppression beneath the heroic efforts of the soldiers of emancipation. Our brethren are free! Slavery is abolished! Such is the cry which, roughout the Old World, the down-trodden of our day repeated with joy, when e death of the great martyr came to add new brilliancy to the glorious halo hich surrounds the sacred cause of right and of justice.

Mourning is in our hearts! our grief is great! We weep with you for the loss the great citizen who represented the nation of freemen. Faithful to his emory, we shall tell our sons of the actions of this just man, who has passed m this life to the life immortal

L. LUBAY, *President of Concord Lodge.*
P. BORDAGE, *Secretary.*
LARDON, *Orator.*
L. PAIRIER, 1*st Supervisor.*
L. RIDET, 2*d Supervisor.*
LE ROUX, *Treasurer.*
EMILE HATTORFF, *Expert.*
AZERNA, *Architect.*

Resolution of the German National Verein in London.

SEYD'S HOTEL, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON,
May 6, 1865.

IR: At to-day's meeting of the German National Verein in London, to which eting the Germans resident in London were invited, it was resolved to ex- ss at the same time our joy at the victory of the free States of the Union, our horror of the crime perpetrated upon the life of your noble President, se fidelity to the cause of humanity we admired, long before his kindness to conquered and his glorious martyrdom reconciled to him even those who had ong been his antagonists.

Ve consider it an important sign of our time that, as this great and good man, held the helm of your state during this tempest, had, by his own energy virtue, risen from the working class, so your actual worthy President, like- e, shows us a workman of former days, raised to the head of a grand and hty community, by his own merit and the free election of his people.

Germany has assisted the giant struggle of freedom in your hemisphere, no by idle sympathy, but with blood and treasure; because, throughout the coun try the feeling is universal that, as a reverse of the North must have given th severest blow to the growth of democratic institutions in Europe, so your glorious conquest will powerfully influence and accelerate the triumph of our own free dom. America, during these four years, has fought the battle of liberty for a mankind; for the cause of liberty is the same cause everywhere. The abolitio of slavery and the reconstruction of your state into a powerful republic will con duce to the elevation of the laborer, and to the establishment of such forms government as will secure to the will of the true majority the sway over th destinies of every nation in Europe.

May we be allowed to convey to your excellency these sentiments of ou countrymen, and to sign, with the expression of our highest consideration,

The committee of the German National Verein in London.

GOTTFRID KINKEL, *Chairman.*
L. LEFFLER, *Secretary.*

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR
of the United States of America at the Court of St. James.

LONDON, *April* 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In view of the distressing intelligence which has just reached from America, we have to ask your excellency to convoke a meeting of Amer cans resident here, in order to obtain an expression of their feelings on th sad occasion. If convenient to your excellency, we propose Monday, May at 3 p. m., for such meeting, at some place to be hereafter designated.

Respectfully, yours, obediently,

GEORGE PEABODY.
RUSSELL STURGES.
J. S. MORGAN.
C. M. LAMPSON.
JAMES McHENRY.
J. R. BLACK.
ELIHU BURRITT.
H E. SOMERLY.
BENJAMIN MORAN.
CRAUMOND KENNEDY.
HENRY T. PARKER.
DANIEL BLISS.
R. HUNTING.
W. R. BALLARD.
W. N. NEWMAN.
FREEMAN H. MORSE.
OSGOOD FIELD.
E. G. TINKER.
SEWELL WARNER.
DENNIS R. ALWARD.
JOHN NORRIS, JR.
WINSLOW LEWIS.
WM. D. COOLIDGE.
E. C. FISHER.
C. M. FISHER, *&c., &c.*

His Excellency CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the United States.

LONDON, *April* 27, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the desire expressed in your note of this y, and with what I presume to be the general wish of Americans in London, consent to your proposal, and hereby invite my countrymen, so disposed, to eet for the purpose designated on Monday next, May 1, at 3 p. m., at St. mes's Hall.

I am your obedient servant,

C. F. ADAMS.

Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY,
RUSSELL STURGES,
J. S. MORGAN,
C. M. LAMPSON,
JAMES MCHENRY,
&c., &c., &c.

At a meeting of Americans resident in London, holden at St. James's ll on the first day of May, 1865, his excellency Charles Francis Adams he chair, it was resolved unanimously—

That we have heard with the greatest indignation and the most profound sor- of the assassination which has deprived our country of its beloved Chief gistrate, as well as of the audacious assault which has greatly perilled the es of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, and that we regard the ing of the life of our chief executive officer, while our country is passing ough unparalleled trials, after all loyal Americans had learned to love him, l, with good men the world over, to confide in him, and when so much of ional and individual welfare and happiness depended on his existence, as great crime of the nineteenth century, memorable in its atrocity and entailing its perpetrator the execrations of mankind.

That we tender to Mrs. Lincoln our heartfelt sympathy and expressions of dolence in the great affliction that she and her family and the nation have tained.

That in the long public career of Andrew Johnson, now President of the ited States, the early and pre-eminent sacrifices he made from his devotion he cause of the Union, and his pledges to maintain the great principles of an liberty, we have every assurance that he will faithfully prosecute to final success the wise, humane, and statesmanlike, domestic, and foreign cy of President Lincoln.

That as loyal Americans, we have witnessed with peculiar pleasure the ex- sions of indignation and sorrow throughout Great Britain at the assassination President Lincoln, and the cordial and hearty sympathy which has been ex- led by the people of this realm to the government and people of the United es in this great bereavement and public calamity.

That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United es and to Mrs. Lincoln.

R. HUNTING,
Secretary.

[From the London Evening Star, May 2, 1865.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Important meeting of Americans.

accordance with an influentially signed requisition to Mr. Adams, the rican ambassador, a public meeting of Americans, resident in London, was

held yesterday at St. James's Hall, in order to give expression to their feeling respecting the late distressing intelligence from America. The hall presente the same singularly effective and sombre appearance as on the occasion of th great demonstration last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Emanc pation Society, the entire front of the balconies being draped with black cloth bordered with white lace, and festooned with cord of the same hue, and the fro of the upper gallery being tastefully decorated with three American flags groupe together, and whose drooping folds were looped with crape, while the staves of the wand-bearers were tipped with the same material. Although the hou appointed (three o'clock) might be considered rather inconvenient, the attend ance was very numerous. An hour before the time appointed the principal co ridors leading to the hall were quite thronged with ladies and gentlemen wai ing for admission, and soon after the doors were thrown open the spacious ha became comfortably filled. By the time appointed for commencing the proceed ings the platform, which it is well known is of very large dimensions, presente quite a crowded appearance. Some few minutes after three o'clock Mr. Adam accompanied by a large number of gentlemen, ascended the platform. His a pearance was the signal for loud applause, and after taking the chair his exce lency had several times to bow his acknowledgments. Among those prese were Mr. Benjamin Moran, secretary of legation; Mr. Dennis R. Alward, a sistant secretary of legation; Hon. F. H. Morse, United States consul, Londo Mr. Joshua Nunn, deputy United States consul, London; Mr. G. H. Abbo United States consul, Sheffield; Mr. H. Bergh, late United States secretary legation, St. Petersburg; Lord Houghton, Alderman Salomons, Hon. A. Kinnai Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. H. T. Parker, Mr. C. M. Fisher, Mr. James M'Henr Mr. Gerald Ralston, consul general of Liberia; Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P.; M John Goddard, Dr. W. R. Ballard, Dr. J. R. Black, Mr. C. M. Lampson, Mr. S. Morgan, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Judge Winter, Dr. Howard, Mr. Mason Jon Colonel J. S. Chester, Captain E. G. Tinker, Mr. Gilead A. Smith, Mr. B Brown, Mr. Nathan Thompson, Dr. E. G. Ludlow, Mr. C. Coutoit, Mr. H. Somerby, Mr. Horatio Ward, Dr. W. Darling, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charl Button, Rev. Dr. Storr, Mr. W. R. Dempster, Mr. James Beal, Mr. Marsh Woody, Captain Tomkin, General Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt, Rev. C mond Kennedy, Mr. Henry Stevens, Dr. Fred. Robinson, Dr. C. R. Nich Mr. George Ross, Captain Richardson, (San Francisco,) Rev. Daniel Bliss, R E. L. Cleveland, Mr. C. F. Dennet, Mr. E. G. Coates, Mr. T. B. Hubbell, M George Atkinson, Mr. Edmond Beales, Mr. R. Hunting, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. C good Field, Mr. Edward Thornton, Mr. John B. Stephenson, Mr. Levi Cof (Cincinnati, Ohio,) Mr. Stafford Allen, Mr. Peach, Mr. Massey, Mr. Phillip (Wisconsin,) Mr. Westerton, Mr. John H. Goodnow, United States consul Constantinople, Mr. M. D. Conway, &c.

The chairman, on entering the hall, was received with most enthusiastic a plause, which was repeated on his rising to address the meeting. Silence ha ing been restored, he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been desired to call you together for t sake of giving some common form of expression to our emotions, stirred as they have been by the late fearful calamity. In presence of such an aw event, we are forcibly impressed not merely with the commonplace i of mortal vicissitude, but with the more solemn idea of keeping oursel wholly free from the indulgence of any unworthy passion. The ordin jars of human life are hushed before such a catastrophe. A great Virgin statesman once said that "he trembled for his country when he reflec that God is just." The dreaded visitation appears to have come upon in the third and fourth generation. Let us endeavor to bear ourselves w patience and humility. But while acknowledging our shortcomings, let draw closer and closer together while we unite in one earnest wail of sor

r our loss, for I may be permitted to observe that in this loss the bereavement wholly our own. We are entirely to bear the responsibility of it. The man 10 has fallen was immolated for no act of his own. It may well be doubted 1ether, during his whole career, he ever made a single personal enemy. In is peculiarity he shone prominent among statesmen. No; he who perpetrated e crime had no narrow purpose. It was because Abraham Lincoln was a thful exponent of the sentiments of a whole people that he was stricken down. 1e blow that was aimed at him was meant to fall home upon them. The ball at penetrated his brain was addressed to the heart of each and every one of us. was a fancied short way of paralyzing the government which we have striven so rd to maintain. It was, then, for our cause that Abraham Lincoln died, and not s own. If he was called a tyrant who was elevated to his high post by the ontaneous voices of a greater number of men than had ever been given in any ublic before, it is only because he was obeying the wishes of those who elected n. It is we who must stand responsible for his deeds. It is he who has paid e penalty for executing our will. Surely, then, this is the strongest of reasons y all of us should join, as with one voice, in a chorus of lamentation for his l. It was one of the peculiar merits of Mr. Lincoln that he knew how to give ape in action to the popular feelings as they developed themselves under his servation. He never sought to lead, but rather to follow, and thus he suc-eded in the difficult task of successfully combining conservatism with progress. is surely was not like tyranny. His labor was always to improve. Hence was that he conducted a war of unexampled magnitude, always bearing in nd the primary purpose for which it had been commenced, at the same time at he associated with it broader ones as the opportunity came. He had pledged nself at the outset to accomplish certain objects, and he never forgot that pledge. 1e time had at last arrived when he might honestly claim that it would be ful-ed. It was in that very moment he was taken away. On the very same day the year when the national flag, which just four years before had been lowered triumphant enemies at Fort Sumter, was once more lifted to its original po-on by the hand of the same officer who had suffered the indignity that com-nced the war, Abraham Lincoln fell. His euthanasia is complete. For him ought not to mourn. His work was done; he had fought the good fight; he l finished his course. The grief is all for ourselves alone. And now we who nd around his body may well cry, "Go up, go up, with your gory temples ined with the evergreen symbols of a patriot's wreath, and bearing the double ry of a martyr's crown. Go up, while for us here remaining on earth your mory shall be garnered in the hearts of us and our latest posterity, in common h the priceless treasures heaped up by the great fathers of the republic, and se by that of the matchless Washington." But although we profoundly la-nt this loss, it must not be presumed that we do so having no hope. We have ted with a most faithful servant. But the nation has not lost with him one m of the will which animated others of its servants as fully as it did him. It ne of the notable features of this great struggle that it is not particular men o have attempted to lead on the people, but rather that the people have first en the tone, to the level of which their servants must come up, or else sink out sight and be forgotten. They have uniformly designated to them their wishes. one man they have said "Come up," and to another, "Give way," and in either e they have been as implicitly obeyed. Whoever it be that is employed, the rit that must animate him comes from a higher source. The cause of the ntry, then, does not depend on any man or any set of men. It has now called the front the individual whom it had already elevated to the second post in government. He had been pointed out for that place by a sense of his ap-ved fidelity to the Union at the moment when all around him were faltering falling away. In the national Senate he stood Abdiel-like, firm and deter-ed in encountering with truth and force the fatal sophistry of Jefferson Davis

and his associates, and in denouncing the course of action which was leadin them to their ruin. Four years of intense and continued trials within the borde of his own State have been passed in the effort to reconstruct the edifice of civ government, which they had overthrown. No one has braved greater danger to his person and to all that was held most precious to a man in this world tha he. Those four years have not been passed without at once proving the firm ness of his faith and the progressive nature of his ideas. He, too, has been su ceptible to the influence of the national opinion. He, too, has gradually be brought to the conviction that slavery, which he once defended, has been o bane, and the cause of all our woe. And he, too, will follow his predecessor making the recognition of the principle of human liberty the chief pathway restoration. Maybe that he will color his policy with a little more of the ster ness gathered from the severity of his own trials. He may give a greater pro nence to the image of justice than to that of mercy in dealing with notorio offenders. But if he do, to whom is this change to be imputed? Lincoln leane to mercy, and he was taken off. Johnson has not promoted himself. The m gician who worked this change is the enemy himself. It would seem almost if it were the will of Heaven which has interposed the possibility of this marv lous retribution. Yet, even if we make proper allowances for this difference, t great fact yet remains clear that Andrew Johnson, like his predecessor, w exert himself to the utmost of his power fully to re-establish in peace and ha mony the beneficent system of government which he has clearly hazarded much to sustain. And should it happen that he too, which Heaven avert, shou by some evil design be removed from the post now assigned to him, the eff would only be that the next man in the succession prescribed by the public la and inspired from the same common source, will be summoned to take his pla And so it would go on, if need be, in a line like that in Macbeth's visi "stretching out to the crack of doom." The republic has but to command t services of any of her children, and whether to meet open danger in the field the perils of the more crafty and desperate assassin, experience shows them equa ready to obey her call. So long as the heroic spirit animates her frame the requis agents will not fail to execute her will. Any attempt to paralyze her by striki down more or less of them will only end, as every preceding design to injure has ended, in disappointment and bitter despair. Let us, then, casting aside needless apprehensions for the policy of our land, now concentrate our thoug for the moment upon the magnitude of the offence which has deprived us of beloved chief, in the very moment of most interest to our cause, and let us dr together as one man in the tribute of our admiration of one of the purest, most single-minded, and noble-hearted patriots that ever ruled over the peo of any land.

The Hon. Mr. MORSE, in moving the first resolution, said: If he w to consult his own feelings, he should allow the resolution to pass in silen To attempt to add anything to the atrocious crime which had brought th together was useless. All human language failed to make it clearer, or to c vey any stronger impressions than the fact itself. Having expressed his p found sorrow at the fact, and his admiration of the noble character of late President, he said there was this consolation—the lamentable event calculated to hasten the coming of the day which the North and all who sy pathized with their cause longed to see, namely, the restoration of the U and the promulgation of liberty throughout the land. (Cheers.) This was n fit time to go into the question of slavery, but they well remembered the vari stages through which Mr. Lincoln had carried his country with the view to w out that black stain upon its banner. (Applause.) Now that the head of State was dead, it was necessary to take a calm survey. What remained, that Lincoln was no more? Lincoln was dead, but America was not—it still li (Applause.) This brought him to consider who were left behind to fill up

ıp. First, as regarded President Johnson; of him he could speak from per-nal experience. Twenty-one years ago he entered the Congress of the United tates with Andrew Johnson, who was then the representative of the State of ennessee. He was on a committee with him, and sat three or four times a eek with him perhaps for the space of two years, and he said here, that roughout the whole of that period, and for three or four years subsequently, ıring which time his acquaintance with Andrew Johnson continued, he never ard one word whispered against his fair fame. (Loud cheers.) He never heard e reproach of intemperance cast upon him. (Hear, hear.) He had seen him ily, and knew him well, and he knew that to charge him with habitual in-mperance was one of the vilest slanders that could be brought against him. heers.) Johnson came from the ranks of the people. He had now been in ıblic life some thirty years; commencing as an alderman, then mayor, after-ards a member of the lower House, from which he was in time advanced to e Senate, eventually made Vice-President, and now, by the providence of God, resident of the United States. (Applause.) He was a little particular in aking these facts known, because, after what had been represented against m, it was not to be wondered at if a want of confidence should manifest itself regard to the stability, and particularly the foreign policy, of a government th such a man presiding over it. (Cries of "No, no." "No, no.") He was ad to hear that, for he believed in his heart there need not be the slightest istrust of that noble man—a man, in whose honor let it be added, who had ade his way from the ranks of the people upward to his present eminence by s own untiring perseverance and manly conduct. (Applause.) As had been marked by the chairman, when in 1861 the United States seemed to be fast umbling away; when senator after senator and member after member boldly ve in his resignation, or left his seat without making any sign that they in-nded joining in the rebellion, while Slidell and Mason were plotting under-ound—where was Andrew Johnson? He was contending loudly against the versaries of the Union; he was protesting loudly against secession; he was holding the flag of his country like a brave and patriotic man, as he was, and he remained, doubtless, to this day. (Cheers.) There was no faltering in his se; he went straight on; it mattered not who lagged behind, he was ever outly defending the front. He had suffered, as they had heard. He came om a State in which, more than anywhere else, it was dangerous to be a known ionist—where hundreds and hundreds of men were shot down in cold blood, nged upon trees, and hunted to the mountains for no other reason than that ey had a leaning towards the North. He lost all his property. His wife was prisoned, and became an invalid through the sufferings she endured while in ison. Was that the man to fail them in these times? (Cheers.)

Mr. C. M. Lampson briefly seconded the resolution, which, as was the case so with all the subsequent ones, was unanimously adopted.

Henry Bough, esq., of New York, moved the next resolution. With manifest notion he expressed his detestation of the crime that inflicted such a blow on nerica. From Italy, Germany, Spain, France, Russia, and England—the idle of the American race—(applause)—had already gone forth addresses and ters of condolence with the American nation generally, and the widow in par-ular. Within those very walls only on Saturday night a thrill of unfeigned mpathy and grief was excited by the noble utterances of those who took part the proceedings of the occasion. He concluded an impassioned harangue by werfully appealing in the language of Shakspeare to the sympathy of the ristian worlds—

"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" &c.—

d declared his belief that, by the aid of that Divine Providence which tem-rs the wind to the shorn lamb, they could, "with some sweet oblivious anti-

dote, wipe out the written troubles of the mind" of the widow and family, be reaved by this shocking event.

Mr. J. S. MORGAN seconded the resolution.

Dr. BLACK, in moving the third resolution, remarked upon the faults found with the late President by those whose sympathies favored the South. Lincoln was wrong in everything when he was living. What was said now he was dead? He had no villifiers now, and before long it would be difficult to find a man to dare acknowledge ever having said a wrong word against such a noble character. Andrew Johnson was now the man at whom attacks would be directed; it would not be many years, he (Dr. Black) apprehended, before his villifiers would also hang down their heads. Johnson had a very difficult task before him, and not the least difficult part of it was the question of slavery—where to place the slaves, how to provide for them, and what privileges to accord them. But it was not by far so difficult to deal with as the enemies of the North tried to make out. People in this country pointed to Jamaica, and said "Look what difficulties we had there." But Jamaica and America were two different places, and presented very different aspects in reference to the slave trade. In Jamaica, where fresh supplies were continually arriving from Africa, the negroes kept up the superstitions and bad habits of their race; their masters lived in England and knew nothing about them, had no sympathy with them; in fact, they never associated with anybody but their drivers, until at last slavery and labor became synonymous. Afterwards, when the slaves were made free, freedom and laziness became synonymous. In the United States the slaves had some degree of intelligence; since 1808 there had been no admixture with fresh importations from Africa, and let him say here, it was America who first abolished the African slave trade, Great Britain following the example. Leaving this question, he glanced at the financial condition of the United States, and replying to the alarm felt in certain quarters in this country that America would repudiate its liabilities, said that when this country came out of the Napoleonic war its debt was nearly twice as much as that which America had now entailed upon itself; the commerce of England was very little more than that of America even now while she was at war; the people of England were half the number of the American population; the leading men of America were English in origin, religion, language, morality, and habit of business; surely, then, if England was in a position to pay its way America would be. If anybody supposed, indeed, that the Americans had any other than an honest and honorable intention, they did them an injustice. Moreover it was their interest, as well as their duty, to pay their just debts, and it was pure nonsense to talk any other way. (Hear.) In conclusion, he expressed his hope that the event which had called them together, and which had excited such universal sorrow, would be the starting point from which to establish amicable relations between this country and America—amicable relations in the truest and widest sense—from which both should march, treading down all past prejudices, to an honorable and lasting peace and unity, and from which to inaugurate the natural alliance, the most powerful combination the world ever knew—not for tyranny, but for the prosperity and happiness of mankind throughout the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. T. PARKER seconded the resolution. He made a very able speech hopefully picturing the future of America.

Mr. R STURGIS, in moving the next resolution, remarked that an address of sympathy had that day emanated from the Bank of England and passed through city circles preparatory to being placed in the hands of Mr. Adams. He also stated that had that gentleman been well enough in health, Mr. Peabody, whose noble heart and liberal hand had spread blessings over both lands, (cheers) would have occupied his place. He then proceeded to show that it was the interest as much of England as of America to cling closely to each other. The

wo countries had not only a common lineage and common language, but a com-
non heart; and whatever differences of sentiment existed as to the issue of the
resent conflict, the heart was found in the right place when such a crime as
his occurred. There was not one single throb on the American side but what
ad a corresponding movement on the English side. (Applause.)

Mr. E. M. FISHER seconded the resolution.

Mr. CYRUS FIELD proposed a vote of thanks to his excellency the chairman. n doing so, he remarked that just before he left America for this country he ad an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and he was convinced, from what then ranspired, as well as by what he knew of his character and policy, that he earnestly desired peace in America, and America to be at peace with all the world. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said it was a great comfort and pleasure to him to meet so many of his fellow-countrymen, and to perceive, as he did, such unanimity of sentiment on the melancholy subject which had brought them together.

The meeting then dispersed.

LONDON, *Saturday, April* 29, 1865.

SIR: We, the undersigned, Mauritian colored gentlemen, resident in London, assembled in committee, have resolved to send this address to the representative of the United States in England, as the tribute of our warm admiration for the patriotic deeds of the Chief American Magistrate, whose assassination has horrified the civilized world.

We, colored men, natives of Mauritius, have placed an implicit faith in all those liberal views of the late Mr. Abraham Lincoln's government, acting as barriers against the lawless attempts of *a slave-holding* community to destroy the glorious, free, and united republic of George Washington.

Be assured, sir, that by expressing our abhorrence of the murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, we echo the opinion of our colored brethren in Mauritius.

The fiend-like assassin who cruelly butchered your late illustrious President at the time when the Union armies were successful everywhere and the slave empire was crumbling to the dust, has not only deprived the United States of one of its noblest citizens, of one of its most virtuous patriots, but also the suffering and enslaved colored race living in abjectness in your country of their kind and staunch protector.

We beg, sir, that you will convey to the authorities of your great and free republic the expression of our sentiments of admiration for the chivalrous conduct of your late lamented and deeply-regretted President in the hour of triumph, and of our feelings of horror and disgust on hearing of his assassination.

We subscribe ourselves, yours, obediently,

POLYXENES VANDAGUE, *President.*
TH. LIONEL JENKINS, *Vice-President.*
J. D. MURRAY.
H. DÜBOIS.
E. VANDAGUE.
ARTHUR BÉNERS.

His Excellency Mr. ADAMS,
American Ambassador of the United States.

LONDON, *April* 27, 1865.

SIR: We, the undersigned, speaking the feelings of a large number of Germans resident in England, express our sincere grief at the destruction of the life

of the President of the United States, whose very forbearance and leniency in the hour of national triumph has not been able to stay the hands of assassins.

While deeply deploring that the joy we have felt at the recent victories of the American republic should thus be marred by the untimely and violent death of its Chief Magistrate, we firmly trust that the people of the United States, who have carried on during four years a gigantic war in the cause of freedom and civilization, will only feel nerved to further exertions in rooting out the hateful institutions from which the slaveholders' rebellion, with all its attendant crimes, has sprung.

We beg you, sir, to convey these sympathetic sentiments of ours to the authorities of your free and great republic, and we subscribe ourselves yours obediently,

KARL BLIND.
A. HEINTZMANN.
P. H BEMDES.
FERDINAND FREELIGRATH.
ERNEST SUCH.
E. G. RAVENSTEIN.
NICOLAS TRUBNER.
GOTTFRIED KINKER.

His Excellency Mr. ADAMS,
United States Ambassador in London.

SIR: We, the undersigned, merchants and others of the Greek race resident in London, have heard with the profoundest regret of the cruel assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of your great republic.

When we ourselves were struggling for our freedom against our oppressors, no nation was more generous in its sympathy for our cause than the great free republic of the West: gratitude, therefore, as well as every feeling of humanity, calls upon us to express to your excellency, and through you to the people which you so worthily represent, the intense feelings of horror and abhorrence with which we have heard of the unprovoked and unprecedented crime and of our sincere and heartfelt wishes and prayers for the future well-being and prosperity of your great and glorious people.

A. A. RALLI.
M. E. MAVROCORDATO.
DEM. F. RANA.
ALEXANDER BALLI.
And one hundred and eleven other names.

His Excellency Mr. ADAMS,
Ambassador of the United States.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the Welsh residents in London.

SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

At a meeting of Welsh residents in London, held at the Young Men's Christian Association institution, Aldersgate street, on Monday, the 8th of May, the Rev. Owen Thomas Jewin Crescent, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

I. Moved by Rev. Henry Richard, seconded by J. Owen, esq., Holloway and supported by Rev. W. Rees, Liverpool:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its utter abhorrence of the

execrable crime by which Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, at a time so inexpressibly critical and momentous in the history of that country, while it cordially joins in the tribute of admiration so universally paid to the many admirable qualities of the deceased statesman, the honesty, simplicity, and firmness of his character, the rare self-control which he showed amid the excitement of conflict and the moderation and mercy with which he was prepared to use the advantages of victory.

II. Moved by Mr. John Griffith, seconded by Mr. J. Williams, London city mission, supported by Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Reed, Swansea, Rev. W. Lloyd, Aldersgate street, and Thomas Williams, esq., Pendarran:

Resolved, That the meeting would convey to the people of the United States the assurance of its profound sympathy under the appalling calamity that has overtaken them, and earnestly hopes they will not suffer themselves to be driven, even by the supreme atrocity of this act, from the disposition, so honorable to their national character, which they had previously displayed, to act towards their vanquished brethren in the spirit of true Christian kindness and conciliation.

III. Moved by Rev. J. Kilsby Jones, seconded by Rev. H. C. Parry, supported by Rev. W. Edwards Aberdare, D. Davies, London, and D. Rowlands, B. A. Lanbrynmair:

Resolved, That the meeting would further record the expression of its respectful sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in the midst of the awful affliction that has befallen her, and trusts that she may be enabled to find solace in the thought that the father of the fatherless and the judge of the widow is God in his holy habitation.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

OWEN THOMAS,
Chairman.

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS:

SIR: We, on behalf of our countrymen resident here, hasten to render, through you, to the American people, our profound sympathy with them under the heavy affliction they have sustained in being deprived of their deeply lamented and much beloved President.

We fondly hoped that he would have enjoyed for the full term that position and those honors which a grateful country had conferred on him, and that, in the increased happiness and prosperity of the United States, he would have seen the desires of his great and generous soul realized and continued on a scale commensurate with the high destiny and splendid fortunes of the American republic.

It must be consoling, under this bereavement, to recall that it was reserved for him to see his country emerge, great and glorious, from the perils which menaced her existence as a nation, and thus disappoint the anticipations of those who desired her dismemberment.

We feel proud that our countrymen have contributed to this great result, and proved, by their fidelity and heroism, that valor and gratitude are among the many virtues which Irishmen cultivate and extend to their friends and benefactors in whatever position they may be placed, whether in social or military life.

As good citizens, they have been true to the national cause, and we refer, with especial satisfaction, to those among them whose names will enter into the history of your great republic, associated with its principles, hallowed by its sacrifices, and identified with its glory.

We beg you, sir, to be the interpreter of our feelings to the American people,

and to assure them that our attachment has been unalterable, neither springing from expediency nor inspired by self-interest, but that it is the warm impulse of a people whose generous sensibilities are among the most prominent of their national characteristics.

Signed on behalf of a meeting of the Irishmen of London, held at the Arundel Hall, Arundel street, Strand, on Monday, the 1st of May, 1865.

O'DONOHUE, *M P.*,
JOHN FRANCIS O'DONNELL.
RICHARD ARCHER
WILLIAM DOYLE.
MOHERT E. MANAY.
P. B. HALL.
WALTER MEADE O'DWYER.
FRANCIS SCAMELL.
JAMES WILLIAM GILLIGAN.
FRANCIS JOSEPH MORAN.
C. SAVAN DUFFY.

At a meeting of the corporation of the city of London, in the province of Canada, held on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the lamentable occurrence which has taken place in the neighboring nation of the United States, by which their Chief Magistrate has been deprived of life by the hand of an assassin, we, the corporation of the city of London, deem it incumbent upon us to offer to our sorrowing neighbors this expression of our sympathy for the great loss they have sustained, and our abhorrence of the act by which they have been made to suffer.

In testimony whereof, I, Daniel Glass, esq., mayor of the said city of London, have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the corporate seal of the said city, on this eighteenth day of April, 1865.

[SEAL.] DAVID GLASS, *Mayor.*

Resolutions adopted at a large public meeting, held in the city of London, Canada West, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the year of our Lord 1865.

First. That we, the citizens of London, Canada West, in public meeting assembled, at the hour when the solemn obsequies of Abraham Lincoln are being performed at Washington, are moved by our common feelings of humanity and our regard for the American people to express our profound sorrow at the sudden and mournful death of the late excellent and humane President of the neighboring and friendly republic; and we hereby record our heartfelt sympathy with the nation that has been visited by such an appalling calamity, with the widow and other relatives of the deceased President, who are plunged into grief by his assassination, and with the Hon. W. H. Seward and his family in the barbarous cruelty inflicted on his person.

Second. That we regard the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, whoever were the agents and whatever were their motives, as most cowardly, bloody, and diabolical crimes, a daring and lawless outrage on humanity, and a lasting disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Third. That a copy of these resolutions, signed, in name of this meeting, by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded through the proper channel to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late lamented President, and the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DAVID GLASS, *Mayor.*

WARREN ROCK, *Secretary.*

Address of the Board of Trade of the city of London, Canada West, to Mr. Johnson.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
London, C. W., April 19, 1865.

The Board of Trade of the city of London, Canada West, desire to express their deep sympathy with the government and people of the United States, in the great loss the nation has sustained by the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, their late President, who has fallen in the prime and vigor of life by the hand of an assassin. They feel that the act is one deserving the deepest execration of all civilized communities, and that at this critical period of this history of the United States, it is a great calamity to the government and people of that country and to the whole civilized world. The board of trade also desire respectfully to offer their condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and her family, and hope that with the blessing of God they will be sustained under this trying bereavement.

CHARLES JAMES HOPE,
President.
THOMAS CHURCHER,
Secretary.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada, held at the London Tavern, London, on Thursday, the 27th of April, 1865, Edward W. Watkins, esq., M. P., in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Filder, seconded by Mr. Champness, and carried unanimously, in solemn silence—

That this meeting of holders of property, much of which is protected by the laws and institutions of the United States, desires to express its horror and detestation of the crimes of assassination by which the invaluable life of President Lincoln has been sacrificed, and that of Mr. Secretary Seward placed in extreme jeopardy, and to record its conviction that a grievous loss has thereby been occasioned not only to the United States, but to the civilized world at large.

EDWARD W. WATKINS,
President.

Certified copy:

JOHN W. GRANT,
Secretary.

We the local board of health for the town and district of Luton, in the county of Bedford, do hereby desire to record the expression of sorrow which we and this town and district have deeply felt since informed of the diabolical

assassination of President Lincoln, a deed the nature of which has excited and must continue to excite the indignation of all right-minded people.

We strongly unite with the rest of our countrymen in the expression of our sympathy and good feeling, which we always have, and shall ever entertain towards the people of the United States of America, and more so at the present juncture, when we contemplate the fearful trials and difficulties which have been placed in their way, but which can only retard for a very brief period that great work of civilization and progress which has eminently characterized them. Sprung from the same nation, there always will be a strong manifestation of interest with the people of this country on American affairs, and upon every matter which will advance the welfare and happiness of the American people.

We, the said local board of the town and district of Luton, do hereby likewise most sincerely condole with, and beg to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and her family, in their great and irreparable loss, and humbly hope that an inscrutable Providence may support them under the very heavy trial which they are now undergoing, and which we hope and pray may be overruled for their and their country's good.

Given under our hand and official seal this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865.

WILLIAM THOMPSON PLEDGE,
Chairman.

SAMUEL TOYN.
A. V. WEBSTER.
FREDERICK PRAIMAN.
JAMES HIGGENS.
JNO. AMBERLAND.

[SEAL.]

Countersigned:

GEORGE BAILEY,
Clerk to the said Local Board.

At Leith, the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which day the honorable the provost magistrates and council of the borough of Leith being assembled, unanimously resolved to record their abhorrence of the atrocious assassination of President Lincoln of the United States of America, and their deepest sympathy with the people of the United States under the calamity which has befallen them.

Extracted from the council records by—

H. H. COUPER, *Town Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Leith Chamber of Commerce, incorporated by royal charter, held the 2d day of May, 1865, the following resolution was moved by John Warrack, esq., chairman of the Chamber, seconded by Adolph Robinson, esq., and unanimously adopted:

The Leith Chamber of Commerce desire to join with all classes of their countrymen in expressing their indignation, horror, and sorrow at the assassination of President Lincoln, and resolve to communicate to the American people and government the sympathy of the Chamber for a loss which is felt, not by the United States alone, but by the whole civilized world.

The secretary was instructed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to his Excellency Mr. Adams, the United States minister in London.

Signed in name, and by authority of the Chamber.

[SEAL.]

JOHN WARRACK,
Chaiman.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE,
Assembled at Lynden, C. W., June, 13, 1865.

Resolution 109: That we, as a branch of the Church of Christ, beg to express ur feelings of detestation and abhorrence at the spirit that planned, and the nonster in human form who perpetrated, the foul act of assassinating the late onored President of the United States; and while we thus give utterance to our eep feelings of sympathy with his bereaved family and nation, most earnestly ould we pray that the day may never come when such scenes of horror shall e repeated in any nation; that human slavery may soon be brought permaently to an end; and that the commercial interests and bonds of Christian rotherhood which now so closely unite the American and British nations may ever be lessened.

110. That the secretary of this conference transmit a copy of the above esolution to the American Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary of Conference.

Resolution of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Margate.

We, the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Margate, in the ounty of Kent, learn with deep regret the death of his Excellency Abraham incoln, President of the United States of America, by the hand of a cowardly ssassin, and desire to express our warmest sympathy with the American naion at so lamentable and horrible an event, which has deprived the people of the reatest ornament of their country, and the world of one of the best friends of umanity.

Given under our common seal the second day of May, A. D 1865.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS H. KEBLE, *Mayor.*
WM. BROOKE, *Town Clerk.*

Resolution of the council of the borough of Morpeth.

Resolution passed at a quarterly meeting of the council of this borough, on he fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five:

"That the mayor, aldermen and councillors of Morpeth desire to express eir feelings of sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the President of ie United States of America, and at the attempt to obtain the life of his chief ecretary, Mr. Seward."

Resolution of the council of the borough of Macclesfield.

At an assembly of the council of the said borough, held at the Town Hall ere on Thursday, the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-ve—

Resolved, That this council embraces the earliest opportunity (before proeeding with the business of this day) of expressing its deep and profound symathy with Mrs. Lincoln, and the government and people of the United States f America, in the melancholy bereavement they have sustained in the brutal nd cowardly assassination of Mr. President Lincoln, and begs to record its hor-or and abhorrence of so malignant and atrocious a crime.

That the mayor be respectfully requested to communicate this resolution to his excellency Mr. Adams, the minister of the United States, and to desire that he will be pleased to transmit the same to the President of the United States and to Mrs. Lincoln.

[SEAL.] JAMES JACKSON, *Mayor.*

Extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the town council of the borough of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1865.

Ordered, That the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Maidstone view with horror and indignation the atrocious assassination of the late President of the United States, and desire to express their unmitigated regret at the commission of so foul and unprovoked a crime.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forthwith transmitted by the town clerk to Mr. Adams, the American ambassador in London.

Given under the corporate seal of the said borough, this 10th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.] CHARLES ELLIS, JR., *Mayor.*

His Excellency the honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, London:

We, the mayor and corporation of the borough of Maldon, in council assembled, desire to express through you, to the people of the United States of America, the feelings of sorrow and indignation with which we have received intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Our regret at his untimely end, at a moment when his life appeared to be of the utmost importance to the welfare of the state, is greatly increased by the recollection of his well known character, but especially by the just and friendly sentiments he entertained towards England, and we venture to hope that the general expression of horror which his violent death has excited throughout our land will show to the American people that England reciprocates these feelings of kindness and good will to their fullest extent.

We also beg to offer to Mrs. Lincoln our respectful sympathy in her afflicting bereavement, and we trust she will find great consolation in the thought that the memory of the late President will long be affectionately cherished by the people who twice chose him to fill the highest office in the land.

Given under our common seal this 9th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.] JAMES BARRITT, *Mayor.*

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America:

May it please your excellency: We, the provost, magistrates and members of council of the burgh of Musselburgh, in Scotland, participating as we do in the feeling of distress universally existing in this nation on account of the atrocious crime which has been committed in the country which you represent, by the assassination of its Chief Magistrate, grievously aggravated by its being perpetrated on one of such commanding talents and estimable qualities as President Lincoln unquestionably possessed, deeply sympathize with the great people

f whom he was the head, and especially with the lady who has by this foul eed been so unexpectedly and sadly rendered a widow, as well as with the amily who have been deprived of their honored parent.

We embrace also this opportunity to express our regards towards your excel-ncy, and remain yours, very faithfully,

GEORGE LAURIE,
Provost and Chief Magistrate.

Signed in name and on behalf of the town council of the burgh of Mussel-urgh, and the seal of the burgh affixed, upon this 11th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE LAURIE,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Musselburgh.
THOS. LEES, *Town Clerk.*

At Montrose, the 3d day of May, 1865, the which day the magistrates and own council met and convened in council, William Mitchell, esq., provost, in he chair, the following resolution was proposed by the provost and unanimously greed to:

The magistrates and town councillors of the royal burgh of Montrose, in the ounty of Forfar, having heard with profound regret and horror of the cowardly assassination of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States f America, have resolved to express their abhorrence and detestation of the old-blooded and murderous deed, and their sincere and earnest sympathy and ondolence with the people of the United States, in being thus bereft of the ser-ces of a man whose honest devotion to what he considered the principles of ght and justice had won for him an eminent name and position in the world's story. The council further desire that a copy of this minute, signed by the rovost and chief magistrate, and having the corporation seal affixed, be for-arded to his excellency Mr. Adams, the United States minister in London, to e communicated to the proper quarter.

[SEAL.]

WM. MITCHELL,
Provost and Chief Magistrate.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

At a meeting of the council of this city, held the 3d day of May, 1865, it was *Unanimously resolved*, That this council seizes the first opportunity which s arisen since the painful intelligence was received, to record the feelings of rror and of indignation, as well as of deep sorrow, with which they have ard of the cruel and cold-blooded assassination of President Lincoln, and to press their sincere sympathy with the citizens of the United States in the ievous loss which they have thereby sustained.

That the mayor be respectfully requested to communicate this resolution to s excellency Mr. Adams, the minister of the United States, with the assurance at, in the opinion of this council, the sentiments therein expressed are entirely accordance with the feelings universally entertained by the inhabitants of s city, and to desire that his excellency will be pleased to transmit the same the President of the United States.

[SEAL.]

J. M. BENNETT, *Mayor.*
JOSEPH HERVEY, *Town Clerk.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the citizens of Manchester.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

At a public meeting of the citizens of this city, convened by the mayor, an held in the Town Hall, King street, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865– J. M. Bennett, esq., mayor, in the chair—it was

Unanimously resolved, That the citizens of Manchester, now assembled, desir to express their horror and detestation of the deplorable crime which has result in the violent death of the Chief Magistrate of the American republic, Abraham Lin coln, and of the attempt to murder Mr. Seward and some members of his family and they desire most earnestly and respectfully to convey to the authorities o the United States their deep sympathy with the American people in the heav loss they have sustained.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting desires most respectfully to preser to Mrs. Lincoln its sincere sympathy and condolence on the melancholy loss sh has sustained in the death of her husband.

Resolved, That the mayor be requested to transmit the resolutions this da adopted to his excellency the Hon. Mr. Adams, the American minister to th court of St. James, London.

J. M. BENNETT, *Mayor.*

Resolutions of sympathy with the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of Stat Washington.

At a public meeting of citizens of Manchester, held in the Free Trade Ha April 28, 1865, to express sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and th American nation on the assassination of the late President of the United State the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Dr. John Watts, seconded by Mr. Edward Hooson—

Resolved, That this meeting also desires to record an expression of profou sympathy with the Hon. William H. Seward and the members of his famil in regard to the atrocious attempt to assassinate that distinguished and able state man whilst lying in a helpless condition on a bed of sickness; and this meeti earnestly hopes that the foul attempt may not have proved successful, but th Mr. Seward may soon be restored to health and vigor, to render efficient servi in the government of his great nation, under a restored Union based on the et nal principles of freedom, justice, and equal rights to men of all races.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

FRANCIS TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States of America:

The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce desire convey to the government and people of the United States of America, in most emphatic terms, the expression of their horror and indignation at the d tardly assassination of the late Chief Magistrate of the republic, as also at murderous assault made upon Mr. Secretary Seward and his son; and they sire to assure the American people that those diabolical outrages have evok sentiments of the deepest execration from all classes in the United Kingdom

The directors of the Chamber further desire most respectfully to express

ards Mrs. Lincoln, and other members of her sorrowing family, their profound ympathy and condolence under the heavy affliction which has befallen them.

Signed for and on behalf of the directors.

MALCOM ROSS,
President.
HUGH FLEMING,
Secretary.

Address of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester to Mr. Johnson.

SIR: We have heard with profound regret that your late distinguished Presdent, Abraham Lincoln, has fallen a victim to a vile conspiracy, and that he as been suddenly removed from you midst by the hand of a cowardly assassin.

We have watched his career from the period of his election in 1860 down to his amented death, as well through all the darkest hours of the struggle in which your ountry has been engaged as at the time when success seemed to be within his rasp, and we have ever recognized in him a self-denying patriotism, a devotion o the principles of right and justice, and a determination to surmount, by constitutional means, every obstacle which stood in the way of the final triumph of hose principles. His unswerving faith never forsook him in the hour of depresion and gloom, and he has left behind him a noble example of magnanimity nd moderation, in the hour of victory, which cannot fail to secure the admiraion of the whole civilized world.

Elected on the basis of a limitation of the area of slavery in the United tates, he gradually and cautiously developed an anti-slavery policy, which reulted in the issue of an emancipation proclamation, by which every slave in the ebel States is now free; and he lived to see adopted by Congres an amendnent to the Constitution abolishing forever slavery in the United States.

He has not been permitted to witness the final achievement of this great work, ut his name will ever be associated in history with the removal of this from our national escutcheon.

It is not alone or chiefly on grounds of philanthropy that we have sympathized n his objects and aims. From the period when we beheld a section of your ommunity, when defeated at the ballot-box, appealing to the arbitrament of the word, without even the pretence of a grievance, excepting the alleged danger o the institution of slavery, we regarded free constitutional government as on s trial, and we have received with unvarying satisfaction the uniform consistncy with which he always upheld the maintenance of the Union as paramount o every other consideration.

In the recollection of these things we desire now, through you, to express our eep sympathy with your loyal-fellow cititens in the grievous loss you have ustained—a loss which, at this important crisis in your country's history, canot fail to produce serious and anxious concern.

In the midst of gloom, however, we are consoled by the reflection that the orld is ruled by principles, not by men; and that while the most distinguished tatesmen are constantly passing away, the principles which they have prounded are immortal.

Mr. Lincoln, it is true, has departed, but he has bequeathed to posterity an xample which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the future of your ountry.

The Constitution places you in the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union at solemn crisis in your national affairs, which has no parallel in the past history f the nation; but we cheerfully recognize the fact that the same ballot which ecured the triumphant re-election of Mr. Lincoln also placed you in the distinuished position to become his successor; and our faith in the instincts of a

great people forbid us to doubt that the noble principles which animated him will ever find a response in your heart.

For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER,
President.

FRANCIS TAYLOR,
For self and other Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL WATTS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN H. EASTCOURT,
Chairman of Executive.
JOHN C. EDWARD,
EDWARD OWEN GREENING,
Honorary Secretaries.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

At a public meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, April 28th 1865, it was moved by Alderman Heywood, ex-mayor, seconded by the Rev S. A. Steinthall, and passed unanimously—

That the address to President Johnson, expressive of sympathy with the American people in the loss they have sustained by the lamented death of President Lincoln, be adopted, and that the chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of this meeting.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

Address of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester to Mrs. Lincoln

51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER, *April* 27, 1865.

MADAM: It is not for us to invade the privacy of domestic sorrow, nor fitting that we should add to the sharpness of your grief by characterizing as it deserves the deed which has deprived you of a husband, and your country of its Chief Magistrate. We desire, however, to express our deep sympathy with you in this mournful affliction, and our earnest hope that you may be supported through the trial by the consciousness that your husband, though called to the helm in the midst of tempest and storm, never failed to respond to the call of duty and that throughout a period of unparalleled difficulty he has guided the affairs of the nation in a manner which will ever connect his name with all that is noble magnanimous, and great in your country's history. His name will be associated with the cause of human freedom throughout all time, and generations yet unborn will learn to lisp his name as synonymous with liberty itself and to connect the atrocious deed by which his career was closed with the expiring throes of that foul system of slavery against which his life was a standing protest, and the fate of which he had sealed.

For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER,
President.

FRANCIS TAYLOR,
For self and other Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL WATTS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN H. EASTCOURT,
Chairman of Executive.
JOHN C. EDWARD,
EDWARD OWEN GREENING,
Honorary Secretaries.

Mrs. LINCOLN.

At a public meeting held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, April 28, 1865, was moved by the Rev. G. W. Conder, seconded by Jacob Bright, esq., and ssed unanimously—

That the address of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln, now read, adopted, and that the chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of this eeting.

FRANCIS TAYLOR,
Chairman.

At a conference of the British Temperance League, held in the city of Manester on the 17th day of May, 1865, Joseph Thorp, esq., in the chair, on e motion of the reverend J. C. Street, of Newcastle, seconded by the revend William Cam, of Manchester, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this conference expresses its feeling of grief and dignation at the assassination of the late President of the United States of merica, who was for upwards of fifty years a consistent temperance man, and sires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and to the people of that country its profound mpathy with them in this great affliction, its horror and detestation of the rocious crime against humanity which has been committed, and its fervent pe that the event may be overruled by the Almighty for the preservation of e great republic and the complete overthrow of human slavery—these being e objects for which Mr. Lincoln lived and worked, and for fidelity to which died.

JOSEPH THORP,
President.
WM. J. CLEGG,
Secretary to the Conference.

Resolution passed at a meeting of the Sons of Temperance of Manchester.

27 Devonshire Street, Hulme, Manchester.

At a meeting of the officers and representatives of the twenty-nine divisions der the Manchester Grand Division of the order of the Sons of Temperance, ngland, in session assembled April 29, 1865, it was—

Unanimously resolved, That this Grand Division expresses its utter abhorrence the revolting and cowardly assassination of the late President of the United ates of America, by which act we feel that America has lost one of its brightt ornaments and our cause one of its noblest champions, and desires to offer r deepest sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and the people of America in the sad d bereaving dispensation under which they have had to groan, and pray that e arm of Omnipotence may surround and sustain them.

Signed on behalf of the Manchester Grand Division:

HENRY HULME, *G. W. P.*
JOHN HARRISON, *G. S.*

Mrs. Lincoln and the People
of the United States of America.

Resolutions adopted by the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, Manchester.

OFFICES, 41 JOHN DALTON STREET,
Manchester, May 5, 1865.

MADAM: I am instructed to convey to you the enclosed copy of resolutions of the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance.

In performing this official duty, allow me to add that no words can express to you our deep and tender sympathy.

May God bless and comfort you under your great bereavement.

Ever very faithfully yours,

THOS. H. BARKER,
Secretary U. K. A.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence on the assassination of President Lincoln, adopted by the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Resolved, That the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic has heard with feelings of profound horror and inexpressible grief of the assassination of the President of the United States by the hands of a reckless murderer, inspired by political rancor.

That this Executive, while recording an expression of its deep sympathy and sorrowful condolence with the widow and nation of Abraham Lincoln, cordially recognizes the great personal worth and noble civic virtues of that large-hearted patriot and magnanimous ruler, twice elected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, the emancipator of four million slaves, and the savior of his country from armed rebellion, anarchy, and ruin.

That, while this Executive shares most earnestly these sentiments entertained by all parties, ranks, and classes, it feels very keenly the death, by the hand of a murderer moved by drink, of a man whose long adhesion to the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, and whose faithful adherence to them even during the war, have proved that to these, as to all forms of enlightened philanthropy, the late President of the United States of America devoted his high intelligence and his noble heart.

That this Executive earnestly hopes that the fearful civil war in America has now ceased, and that peace will speedily be proclaimed and permanently established on the righteous bases of union and nationality, justice and freedom, with equal civil and political rights to loyal men of all creeds, races, and conditions.

WILLIAM HARVEY, *Chairman.*
SAM'L POPE, *Hon. Secretary.*
THOS. H. BARKER, *Secretary.*

MANCHESTER, *May* 3, 1865.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

SIR: We, the inhabitants of Mossley, in public meeting assembled, pray your acceptance of our heartfelt condolence at the heavy loss sustained by the government and people of the United States in the death of their truthful, righteous and self-sacrificing President, Abraham Lincoln.

We have suffered long and severely in consequence of the cruel war which has cursed your land; for it has crippled our industry, blasted our hopes, and

aused many of our sons to seek a home among strangers. But our sufferings ink into insignificance when we think of this horrid crime, which stands without a parallel in the history of the world.

Feeling conscious that the assassin's blow was not only aimed at your worthy redecessor and his worthy colleagues, and, through them, at your glorious Constitution, but also at the cause of liberty throughout the world, we share your eavy grief, and sincerely pray that the spirit of him whose name will be ever ear to freedom's worthy sons may not be buried with him, but that it may inuence your counsels as his successor until the last remnant of slavery shall be unihilated and your Union cemented by love.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Seward and his son are likely to recover.

We have every confidence in your nation's heart, and in your firmness, integity, and heroism as President, and sincerely hope that you will be able so to emper justice with mercy that the future of your country may be unclouded, nd its peace unbroken.

GEORGE ANDREW, *Chairman*,

MOSSLEY, *May* 4, 1865.

DEAR WIDOWED LADY: Permit us, as subjects of a widowed Queen, whose nighty heart and spotless life have not only made our native land more dear to is, but bid us long to see the reign of love universal, to express our deep symathy with you in your great affliction, and our ardent prayer that He who overrules all events may fill up the painful void in your heart which the loss of uch a treasure must create, and so control the spirits of men that your beloved ountry may soon become what your beloved husband toiled to make it—the abode of peace and purity, liberty and love.

We have suffered deeply in consequence of your dreadful war. It has made is familiar with poverty and grief, desolated many of our homes, and blighted many of our prospects; but our sufferings are nothing to yours.

Dear lady, God bless you and yours!

GEORGE ANDREW, *Chairman*.

Mrs. LINCOLN.

The address of the inhabitants of Merthyr Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, in public meeting assembled.

To the President and Congress of the United States of America:

In desiring to convey to you our expression of painful sympathy in the heavy oss which the government and people of the United States have suffered by he death of President Lincoln, we express our unqualified detestation and exeration of so hideous a crime.

We are the more deeply shocked that the event has occurred at a moment when the triumph of the United States seemed on the point of completion; and as the murderous and simultaneous attack upon Mr. Seward, the faithful minister of President Lincoln, who so well supported him through the whole of this eventful crisis, betrays the object of the crime, we are constrained to believe that their death was intended to rob the people of the United States of their devotion to right and law, and to postpone the time when the long-desired peace would be obtained.

But we sincerely hope that the great work of the restoration of the Union will not, by this deplorable event, suffer, or cause it to be long delayed. The

death of him who so wisely and efficiently worked for that great end will, we confidently trust, have only the more striking effect of strengthening the Union for which he died.

In the invincible respect which the people of the United States have manifested for law and freedom, during the terrible struggle of this war, we recognize the best guarantee of a future obedience to the authority of the government, and of submission to the will of the people, as expressed by popular representation.

We confidently anticipate they will express most unmistakeably that the policy of which their late President was the embodiment is to be carried out in all its extent, and that institutions in which perfect freedom for life, for speech, and for property, will be extended over the whole of the United States, so that ntegrity and worth, not color and class, shall henceforward be recognized as the proper qualifications of those who govern.

We consider that the long services of Andrew Johnson are sufficient guarantees that, in succeeding the late President, the people of America will find a man eminently qualified to carry to a successful issue the policy inaugurated by his predecessor, and we fervently hope that, in the hands of divine Providence, he will prove to be the humble instrument of bringing peace and tranquility to a land torn by warfare and bloodshed, and that in the future relation of America with foreign nations, truthfulness, honesty, and forbearance will be its foremost consideration.

Finally we pray that the ruthless passions which have been engendered may totally cease, and that under an united people the remembrance of the fearful struggles of civil warfare will forever be buried in oblivion.

JOHN JONES,
High Constable, Chairman.

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Merthyr Tydfil, Wales.

To Mrs. LINCOLN, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Merthyr Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, Wales:

That this meeting expresses its sincere condolence with Mrs. Lincoln on her sudden and mournful bereavement, and wishes to convey to her its deep sympathy under her heart-rending trial.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1865.

JOHN JONES,
High Constable, Chairman.

MELBOURNE, *July* 4, 1865—58 Elizabeth street.

SIR: We, the undersigned, on behalf of the few remaining Polish and Hungarian refugees resident in the colony of Victoria, beg most humbly to request you, as the only representative of the American United States government, to accept the expression of our most deep and sincere sorrow at the untimely death, by a most cowardly assassination, of his excellency Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America.

May the great Providence, which has chosen to visit one of the greatest nations upon the earth with such an indescribable calamity, inspire the present and

any generations yet unborn, not only how to support this great loss, but to enerate the sacred memory of its greatest citizen forever.

We again beg that you may accept this from, sir, your most humble servants

GEORGE G. WOINARSKI,
Late Officer in the P. and H. Army.
MARTIN FARKAS,
Late Captain in the Hungarian Army.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, Esq.,
United States American Consul, Melbourne.

At a meeting of the council of the city of Melbourne, held in the council hamber in the Town Hall, Swanston street, in the said city, on Monday the 24th ay of July, 1865, it was

Resolved, That this council for and on behalf of the corporation of the mayor, dermen, councilors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne, desires to record unmitigated horror and detestation of the atrocious murder of Abraham Lin-ln, the late President of the United States of America; to express its pro-und sympathy with the American people in the incalculable loss of so great d good a citizen, councilor and ruler; and to offer its deep and respectful con-lence to Mrs. Lincoln under her most grievous and terrible bereavement.

[SEAL.]

GEO. WRAGGE, *Mayor.*
E. G. FITZ GIBBON, *Town Clerk.*

---

xtract from the minutes of a meeting of the council of the city of Montreal, held on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1865.

Present, his worship the mayor, J. L. Beaudry, esq.; Aldermen Grenier, Rod-n, Contant, Gorrie, David Rolland, Stevenson, McCready; Councilors McGib-n, Devlin, Lamoureux, Goyette, McNevin, Higginson, McGauvran, Leduc, onovan, Alexander, Ogilvie, Brown, Isaacson, Cassidy, Bastion.

Before proceeding to business, his worship the mayor stated that since the eeting was called, a great calamity had befallen the American people in the sassination of their Chief Magistrate, and his worship submitted to the meeting ether it would not behoove this council to adjourn, as a mark of respect to the emory of the late President. It was therefore

Unanimously resolved, That in respect to the memory of the late President the United States, and as a mark of sympathy with the great public calam-which has befallen our neighbors, and also as an expression of the profound gret and horror felt by this council at the foul crime perpetrated on the revered rson of the late Chief Magistrate of the United States, this council do now ad-urn.

J. L. BEAUDRY, *Mayor.*
CHS. SLACKMEYER, *City Clerk.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the citizens of Montreal.

MONTREAL, *April* 20, 1865.

In compliance with a very numerously signed requisition, a public meeting of e inhabitants was called by his worship the mayor, and held on the 19th in-ant, at which the following action was taken:

1. Moved by honorable Thomas Ryan, seconded by honorable A. A. Dorion and

Unanimously resolved, That the citizens of Montreal, in public meeting as sembled, desire to express most emphatically the sentiment of horror and de testation with which they regard the great crime recently perpetrated at Wash ington, by the base and cowardly assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late Pres ident of the United States.

2. Moved by honorable T. D. McGee, seconded by honorable James Ferrier and

Unanimously resolved, That we regard this unprovoked and most atrociou assassination the greatest crime of our age, as committed not merely against th people of the United States, but against our common humanity and commo Christian civilization.

3. Moved by honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, seconded by honorable L. H Holton, and

Unanimously resolved, That on behalf of the city of Montreal, we desire t tender to the people of the United States the assurance of our sincere sympath and condolence with them, in this awfully sudden and afflicting loss of thei Chief Magistrate.

4. Moved by Benjamin Holmes, esq., seconded by Tuncrede Bonthillier, esq and

Unanimously resolved, That his worship the mayor, and the secretaries, b requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the honorable Joh F. Potter, United States consul general for British North America.

J. L. BEAUDRY, *Mayor.*
F. P. POMINVILLE,
WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretaries.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the New England Society of Montrea

At a meeting of the members of this society, and other Americans, held the American Presbyterian church on Wednesday, April 19, 1865, in commem oration of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United State the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has perished b the hand of an assassin, at the time when the military power of the rebelli was conquered, and when his wisdom seemed most necessary to the well-bei of the country; and whereas the Americans resident in Montreal are deeply i terested in anything which concerns the honor or welfare of the United State Therefore resolved—

1. That the members of the Montreal New England Society, and other Ame icans resident in Montreal, tenderly sympathize with the government and pe ple of the United States, and bereaved family, in deploring this calamitous ever and in their grief at this sore affliction, and that as an evidence of our grief w wear mourning thirty days.

2. That in the acts and character of Abraham Lincoln as President of t United States, in a time of unparalleled difficulty, we recognize the true patri and sagacious statesman, as well as that fidelity to sacred trust, that regard individual rights, that kindly consideration for all classes, as manifested in h reluctance to wage war, until forced upon him, his tender care for the soldie and words of sympathy to their relatives, his emancipation proclamation, a his clemency to conquered cities and captured armies, which will forever li his name with that of the illustrious Washington, as one of the greatest, wise noblest, and kindliest men of the race.

3. That in the career and character of Abraham Lincoln as farm laborer, boatman, school teacher, lawyer, legislator, and President, we recognize the influence and power of American institutions to develop manhood, and to confer honor and rewards upon the capable and deserving.

4. That although Abraham Lincoln has perished by the hand of an assassin, we thank God that he was permitted to live to see the arm of this most gigantic and guilty rebellion broken; that although we ardently desired he might have been spared to carry out his schemes for the reconstruction of government in the conquered and returning States, yet we bow in submission to God's will, entertaining undoubting faith in the righteousness of the Divine government, and the speedy and thorough pacification of the country, so that the United States, purged of its heirloom of slavery, and strengthened by the discipline of war, shall be in the future, as in the past, the home of the free, and hope of the oppressed, the refuge for the poor and down trodden of every race and creed.

5. That seeing in this dreadful crime, at which "humanity shudders and civilization grows pale," a fresh proof of the lawless and degrading tendencies of slavery, we pledge ourselves anew to aid in every legitimate way in the overthrow of the last vestige of human slavery on this continent.

6. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy of them be sent through the United States consul general to the United States government, and to the family of the lamented deceased.

A true copy of the original minute.

P. D. BRONNE, *President.*
E. F. AMES, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

MOTTOES ON THE SEAL:

{ Altius Tendimus. Travail et Concorde. Canadian Institute, founded in 1844, incorporated in 1853. }

To His Excellency the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

May it please your Excellency: With profound sentiments of affliction and indignation, the Canadian Institute heard of the horrible murder that has spread consternation among the people of the United States, and of the execrable attempt of assassination upon the person of the honorable Secretary of State.

The premature and tragic death of the eminent man, so universally respected and admired, who was the political chief of the great nation that your excellency is now called upon to govern, is, in the opinion of the Canadian Institute, not only a terrible national calamity, but an event that brings sorrow and mourning upon all true friends of liberty and progress, and upon the enemies of slavery and tyranny throughout the world, and sincere grief to the believers in democratic institutions; who were proud to see one of the most upright and blameless men that ever governed a nation at the head of the freest people on the face of the earth.

The members of the Canadian Institute, in their humble sphere, admired Abraham Lincoln as much for his rare modesty and the self-denial of which he gave so many glorious examples, as they esteemed him for his elevated conception of political and private probity, which even his enemies could not refuse to acknowledge in him.

Slavery had already sacrificed enough victims; and it was truly lamentable that the great chief of the nation, who had destroyed the monster, should become its last and most illustrious martyr. It is, indeed, deplorable that this great and renowned patriot, the impersonation of national unity, of fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to duty, should be added to the hecatomb of

sacrifices of defenders of the Constitution and the laws, caused by the accursed institution of slavery.

The Canadian Institute, watching with interest the various events in the social or political progress of a people towards civilization, ventures to express to your excellency the great pleasure it feels at the abolition of slavery in the glorious American republic. The consequence of this act will be the blotting out of the only stain upon democratic institutions, which have been so often corrupted, perverted, and turned from their true path by an accursed institution, which was an emphatic denial of all human rights, and a violation of every divine law; and the restoration of peace in the United States, a peace that must endure, since the sole cause of the terrible war that has desolated the great country has disappeared with slavery.

The Canadian Institute rejoices that your excellency escaped the assassin's dagger, and expresses its most sincere wish for the success of your administration; it hopes you may overcome the existing obstacles in the way of a perfect peace and reunion, with the same success that attended your illustrious predecessor, and wishes you may fill the honorable and glorious position in the history of the United States which was promised by your memorable assurances of devotion to the integrity of your country, and to its glorious and admirable Constitution.

L. A. DESSAULES, *Clerk of the Crown,*
GONZALVE DOUTRE, *B. V. L.,*
Committee.
J. J. DURAND, *President of the C. I.*
LEO SASSRON, *Secretary Arc. C. I.*
JOS. BOUCHARD, *Secretary Cor. C. I.*

MONTREAL, *April* 22, 1865.

To his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

SIR: We, the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Newark, in the county of Nottingham, England, in council assembled, desire through you to express to our brethren in America, on our own behalf, as well as of the inhabitants of the town of which we are the municipal representatives, our deep commisseration on the melancholy event which has so suddenly and unexpectedly placed you in your present high and difficult position, and our profound abhorrence of the dastardly crime, which, at so important a period of his valuable life, has deprived his country of the services of your distinguished predecessor.

Although the perpetrator of an act of unparalleled atrocity appears hitherto to have escaped detection, we trust that he may soon receive the just reward of his villany, and that through Divine assistance, you may be enabled by a wise and beneficent policy, to effect the object which at the time of his premature removal appeared nearest the heart of Abraham Lincoln, namely, the restoration to peace and prosperity of your magnificent but now afflicted country.

Given under our common seal at the council chamber, in the Town Hall of the said borough, the 2d day of May, 1865.

[L. S.] JOHN GILBIET, *Mayor.*

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford.

At an assembly of the council in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May 1865, it was

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires to express its feelings of horror and detestation at the death, by the hand of an assassin, of President Lincoln, the

nosen and trusted chief of the United States of America; and to record its heart-lt sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln, and the government and people f those States, upon the grievous loss they have sustained.

[SEAL] THOMAS HARDING, *Town Clerk*

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, GUILDHALL,
Neath, May 8, 1865.

At a quarterly meeting of the town council of the borough of Neath, in the ounty of Glamorgan, holden at the council chamber of the Guildhall of the id borough, on Monday the 8th day of May, 1865.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Gwyn; seconded by P. Charles, esq., ayor, it was resolved—

1. That this council desires to record the sentiments of horror and detestation ith which it regards the assassination of President Lincoln and the attack on r. Seward, the American Secretary of State; and wishes to offer its sincere ndolence to the widow and family of the late President, and to express its ep sympathy with the American people in the severe loss which they have stained.

2. That the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the mayor to the Ameri-n minister for presentation in due course.

[SEAL.] P. CHARLES, *Mayor.*

---

opy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Newburgh, Fifeshire, held on the 5th of May, 1865.

The magistrates and council uanimously agree to place on their records an xpression of their own and fellow-townsmen's condemnation and abhorrence of e barbarous murder of the President of the United States of America, and also axpression of their sincere sympathy with the people of the United States on e afflicting calamity which has befallen them.

That the chief magistrate be requested to transmit to his excellency the merican minister in London, an address in accordance with these resolu-ns, and also that a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Lincoln, with an expression the magistrates' and council's sympathy with her under her severe and dis-ssing bereavement.

ANDREW MILNE, *Chief Magistrate.*

NEWBURGH, *May* 10, 1865.

Address of the magistrates and town council of the burgh of Newburgh.

o his Excellency CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
for the United States of America, London:

May it please your Excellency: We, the magistrates and town council of e burgh of Newburgh, in the county of Fife, North Britain, in common ncil assembled, do hereby express deepest sorrow and indignation at the rocious assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of nerica, and at the dastardly attempt about the same hour on Mr. Seward, cretary of State.

We desire that the government and people of the United States should un
derstand that no difference of opinion on the merits of the conflict of the las
four years avails to prevent the unanimous condemnation of so great a crim
against our common humanity. No fouler crime stands chronicled in all history
We hereby offer our sincere sympathy with the people of the United State
on the afflicting and heavy loss which they have thus sustained, and trust that th
event may be overruled for their good.

May it please your Excellency to forward this humble address to the prop
quarter, in order that the American people may know they have the sympath
of the council and inhabitants of this burgh.

Signed by the chief magistrate at Newburgh, May 10, 1865.

[SEAL.] ANDREW MILNE, *Chief Magistrate.*

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the Newmilus Anti-Slavery Societ

NEWMILUS, *May 5*, 1865.

In public meeting assembled it was unanimously resolved to present the fo
lowing unto the honorable Andrew Johnson, President of the United Stat
of America:

HONORED SIR: We, the members of the Newmilus Anti-Slavery Societ
having early espoused the side of humanity in the great struggle going on
your beloved country for the emancipation of mankind from bondage—a bon
age which made the humane of every land shudder to contemplate—proud
we were over him who undertook the task to grapple with this gigantic ev
what are we to think, or how can we express our feelings, when we know th
he who was the appointed instrument to erase from the land of America th
accursed blot which had so long stained your honored and will-be respected fla
and he who with calmness, fortitude, and dignified mercy, held in the one ha
the palm of victory, in the other the olive-branch, crying peace! peace! bei
struck down and deprived of life by the assassin's hand, when on the very ver
of seeing his long-wished-for desire successfully consummated; and, honored s
in our lamentations over the sad event, may we be permitted to congratula
you, upon the knowledge we have, through the honorable Mr. Adams, the Am
rican ambassador, London, and Mr. Stodart, Glasgow, of the high attainmen
you possess for the important office you have been so unexpectedly called up
to fill. We therefore tender unto you, and along with you our sincere sympath
for the bereaved widow of the late honored and respected President, Abraha
Lincoln, acknowledging our gratitude to God for the miraculous preservation
the honorable Mr. Seward and family; and while we mourn, along with eve
true friend of humanity, the unparalleled event that has befallen your countr
and although the horizon seemed dark for a time after such a calamity, we a
again hopeful when we see the sun emerging from behind the cloud in your ov
likeness, supported by general Grant and the gallant army—Farragut and t
navy—the patriotic people of America, and all who stood forward so nobly
time of need in defence of those institutions for the good of mankind contain
in the glorious republic of America, all deserving and receiving our best thank

Signed in behalf of the meeting:

MATTHEW POLLOCK, *President*
ALEXANDER DYKES, *Secretary*

Resolved, That the foregoing be forwarded to the honorable Charles Fran
Adams, American ambassador, London, for transmission to the honorable A
drew Johnson, President United States of America.

M. P.
A. D.

SALT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Northwich, Cheshire, May 6, 1865.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The salt trade of England, represented by this chamber, have, perhaps more than any other mercantile community of this country, cause to identify their interests with those of the great American people.

The council of this chamber have therefore instructed me, by unanimous resolution, to convey to your excellency their profound grief and heartfelt sympathy with the American nation at the great calamity which has befallen them, through the dastardly assassination of their late President.

In thus representing their condolence, this chamber pray you to accept their earnest assurance of profound respect for your excellency.

JOHN MOORE,
Secretary of the Salt Chamber of Commerce.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

At a meeting of the watch committee of the corporation of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, held at the council-house on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, E. J. Phillips, esq., mayor, in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

That we view with the greatest horror and detestation the atrocious crime by which the President of the United States has been deprived of his life, and that our deep sympathy with the people of the United States for their loss be conveyed with this resolution to the United States consul of this town.

THOS. WOOLLETT,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at the quarterly meeting of the council of this borough, held on 2d day of May, 1865, at the Guildhall.

Proposed by Mr. Councillor Pinnock, seconded by Mr. Alderman Way, and carried unanimously—

That this council desire to record their abhorrence and detestation of the crime which has deprived the American nation of the services of their President, and respectfully offer to the government and to the people of the United States their heartfelt sympathy.

[SEAL.] HY. MEW, *Mayor.*

At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Nottingham in council assembled, held the 1st day of May, 1865, it was unanimously resolved—

That this council desires, in its corporate capacity, to express its extreme sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the late President of the United States of America, and to convey the expression of its condolence and sympathy with the loss which his widow and that nation at large have thereby sustained.

That the members of this council also express their regret at the attempt made upon the life of Mr. Seward and his sons, and the pleasure with which they this morning receive the news of their improved condition.

Given under the common seal of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM PAGE, *Mayor.*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham, held at the Exchang Hall on the 1st day of May, 1865, it was unanimously resolved—

That this meeting regards with horror, indignation, and abhorrence the appa ling crime which has put an end to the life of President Lincoln, while it re joices that the dastardly attempt on the life of Mr. Seward has not resulted i his death, and trusts that he may long be spared for the benefit of his country

That this meeting desires to record its profound sympathy with the people o the United States in this hour of national bereavement, and more especiall with the widow whose grief is intensified by the atrocious nature of the dee which has snatched her husband from her side.

That this meeting devoutly trusts that the wise, statesmanlike, and em nently conciliatory and Christian policy of the late President, so peculiarly suite to bind up the wounds of his bleeding country, may not die with its author, b be carried forward by his successor to the speedy establishment of an endurin peace.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting:

WILLIAM PAGE, *Mayor,*
Chairman.

Resolutions passed by the annual assembly of the United Methodist fr churches, held in Nottingham, August, 1865.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND SLAVERY.

1. *Resolved,* The members of this assembly having during the past four yea watched with intense interest and painful anxiety the progress of the civil co flict upon the American continent, would now express their gratitude to Him b "whom kings reign and princes decree justice" that the said sanguinary co flict has closed, and upon this auspicious circumstance this assembly most co dially congratulates both the government and people of the United States.

2. *Resolved,* This assembly is exceedingly grateful to have observed th God in his providence has so overruled the discussions of Congress and t conflict of armies as to have removed from amongst the American people th which has been their dishonor and scourge—chattel slavery; and upon this i sue this assembly congratulates not only the American nation, but also all othe believing that the abolition of slavery in the United States will be the prelu to its abolition all over the world.

3. *Resolved,* This assembly rejoices at the seasonable and well-sustain efforts which have been made by the American people, in order to lessen t distress which has arisen from the immediate emancipation of the slaves of t South, by the feeding and clothing of the aged and infirm and the opening schools for the education of the young; and this assembly recommends t members of our churches to do what they can by the contribution of both a parel and money, in order to further the object of the "freedmen's aid societies

4. *Resolved,* This assembly records its unmitigated abhorrence of, and indi nation at, the crime of assassination by which the American people have, in t hour of returning order and peace, been deprived of one of the most prais worthy of modern rulers—the patient, sagacious, and philanthropic Abraha Lincoln.

This assembly also expresses its deep and sincere sympathy with the Exec tive and people of the United States upon their loss; and also, in harmony wi the promptly-presented utterances of the British press, platform, senate, a Throne, tenders its condolence to the honored widow of the deceased Preside

This assembly, moreover, trusts, now that the war has ceased in the triumj of the northern arms, that henceforth England and America, as they are one

igin, language, and religion, will cultivate towards each other the most ami-
ble relations, and, being banded together not only as profitable traders but
ue friends, will by their powerful example and moral influence elevate and
ess the world.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of the aforesaid resolutions be communicated to the
norable Charles Francis Adams for presentation to Mrs. Lincoln and to his
xcellency the President of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the assembly:

WILLIAM ROBERTS BROWN, *President.*
MARMADUKE MILLER, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, in Common Hall assembled, on
uesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, pursuant to a requisition to the mayor,
merously and influentially signed, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy
the city of Norwich to the American government and people for the great
ss they have sustained by the atrocious murder of their President, the follow-
g resolution was unanimously passed, and the mayor was requested to sign
d affix the corporate seal thereto, and forward it to the American minister in
ndon:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express the greatest regret at the
lamity brought upon the people of the United States of America by the
sassination of President Lincoln.

That this meeting regards with horror and detestation the crime by which
e President's life was sacrificed, and that in the name of the citizens of Norwich,
is meeting begs to offer to the government and people of the United States
e most sincere and earnest sympathy under the loss which has so suddenly
fallen them.

S. E. TUCK, *Mayor.*

[SEAL.]

---

esolution passed at a meeting af the council of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the borough of Newcastle-upon-
ne, held in the council chamber, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on
ednesday, the third day of May, 1865, Anthony Nichol, esq., deputy mayor,
airman, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Joseph Cowen
younger, seconded by Mr. Alderman Laycock—

That this council desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror
th which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the mur-
ous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, President
hnson, and his colleagues, and to the people of the United States, its profound
mpathy and heartfelt condolence.

ANTHONY NICHOL,
Chairman.

[SEAL.]

---

solution passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
avened by the mayor on requisition and held in the Town Hall, on Thursday
ening, the 4th of May, 1865, the sheriff of Newcastle in the chair,

On the motion of the Rev. W. Walters, and seconded by Councillor Mawson and supported by the Rev. J. C. Street, it was unanimously resolved—

1st. That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, to President Johnson, and his colleagues, and to the people of the United States, its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

On the motion of Councillor Benson, seconded by Mr. Ralph Curry, and supported by Councillor Harford, it was unanimously agreed—

2d. That copies of the foregoing resolution be placed in the hands of the honorable C. F. Adams, the American minister, for transmission to his excellency the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and the honorable W. H. Seward.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

WILLIAM LOCKLY HARLE, *Sheriff.*

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

The following resolution was adopted by the sixty-ninth annual conference of the Methodist New Connection, assembled in Salem chapel, Hood street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1865:

Resolved, That the conference of the Methodist New Connection, assembled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, would record the expression of its devout thanksgiving and joy on the termination of the war which for four long years has been waged at so fearful a cost of human life and human treasure between the northern and southern divisions of the United States of America. While in the war itself the conference would recognize the supreme justice of eternal Providence in making a nation, however mysteriously, and by whatever means, yet ultimately and surely responsible for the legislative or social wrongs it either authorizes or countenances, it would nevertheless and equally recognize the mercy of that Providence in the conclusion to which the war has been finally conducted, in that a great nation, so intimately allied to our own in all the interests of human civilization and Christian enterprise, has been redeemed from disorder and anarchy by the triumph of the national wisdom and courage, and especially that this has been so done as effectually to annihilate the evil out of which the war really though not ostensibly sprang, restoring to the position and privileges of manhood four millions of human beings who had previously been held as mere property by those who claimed to be their owners.

The conference also desires to unite with the whole English nation, and, indeed, with the entire civilized world, in giving emphatic utterance to its horror and abhorrence of the fearful crime by which the close of the war has been signalized, in the assassination of the late much lamented President of the United States, to whose practical wisdom and singular goodness of character may be largely attributed the continuance of the peaceful relations existing between this country and America. Amid the jealousies and perplexities which the war occasioned, as well as to whose prudence and perseverance, together with the prudence and perseverance of those united with him in the conduct of public affairs the result now enjoyed has been happily reached.

And yet the conference would express an earnest hope that no irritation thence resulting, however natural and reasonable, will be allowed to influence the regular course of justice in dealing with those who have taken a leading part in the attempt to divide the Union, by establishing a separate confederacy, and that in fact no means will be adopted but such as will, under the superintendence of the Great Ruler, tend to conciliate the affections and interests of the parties hitherto

o much divided, and so restore them to a condition of permanent harmony and eace.

Signed on behalf of the conference:

WILLIAM BAGGARLY, *President.*
JOSHUA POLLARD, *Secretary.*

Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Executive Council of Newfoundland, on Saturday, May 6, 1865.

That the council avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing heir deepest regret and horror at the foul assassination of President Lincoln; nd on behalf of the people of this colony they beg to tender their respectful ympathy in the sorrow that has so justly been awakened throughout the Amer-an Union at the loss of their illustrious head.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy f the foregoing resolution to her Majesty's minister at Washington.

[Translation.]

THE CITIZENS OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the honorable the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

We, the citizens of the Swiss republic, resident at New South Wales, have een requested by Signor John Baptist Modini, one of our countrymen, to as-mble in order, as sons of another free republic, to condole with you, the Con-ress of America, on the very sad calamity that has befallen your nation, and express our heartfelt sorrow and sympathetic grief for the immense loss you ave sustained by the atrocious murder of your great devoted champion of lib-ty, President Abraham Lincoln.

We, by birth sons of another free republic, cannot refrain from giving ex-ression of sympathy for your great loss, being ourselves brought up under ee principles, and owe it to ourselves and to the republic of which we are citi-ns to declare our abhorrence of the crime which has deprived humanity of one its greatest ornaments.

To Mrs. Lincoln and family we offer the respectful condolence of our sympa-y with the sufferings which it is some consolation to know are in a degree ared by the world at large, but which are assuaged by the consideration that r. Lincoln's work and best efforts had already gained the approval and ad-ration of every free and enlightened people.

J. B. MODINI.
AUGUSTO ANDREOLI.
ORIOLA AFIRO.
LORENZO BERTA.
GOVANNI GAYLIARDI.
FRANCESCO GALLI.
And forty other names.

At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, being the municip ıncil of the borough of Northampton, held at the Town Hall in the same rough, on the 1st day of May, 1865—present, the worshipful the mayor, ıomas Osborn, esquire, in the chair—it was

Unanimously resolved, That the members of this council, including persons of all parties in the state, desire to record the deep feeling of horror with which they have heard of the late atrocious murder of the President of the United States of America, and the attempted assassination of his Secretary of State, crimes deserving of the execration of mankind, and which the members of this council doubt not will prove to have been the acts of the guilty perpetrators exclusively.

The council desire further to record their sympathy with the widow of the murdered Chief Magistrate under her bereavement, their condolence with the citizens of the republic, and their sincere trust that under the providential guidance of the Great Disposer of events the path of mercy and conciliation on which Mr. Lincoln had entered may be steadily trodden by his successor, and that the great and kindred nation over which he is summoned to preside may speedily recover from the deep wounds of civil war, and enjoy a bright future of liberty, peace, and prosperity in ever closer and more cordial alliance with our own branch of the English race.

That two copies of the above resolutions be fairly made on vellum, authenticated by the signature of the worshipful the mayor and the common seal of the borough, and sent to his excellency the United States minister in this country, with a request that he will forward one copy to the proper authority of his own government and the other to Mrs. Lincoln.

[SEAL.] THOMAS OSBORN, *Mayor.*

ABINGTON TERRACE,
Northampton, May 19, 1865.

RESPECTED SIR: Your well known courtesy encourages me to forward the enclosed lines to you, at the request of an invalid sister, whose composition they are, as a tribute to the memory of that great and good man, your late President.

If it would not be out of place, and should meet with your approbation, my sister desires you would enclose them in your future despatches for Mrs. Lincoln, with a sincere hope that they may afford her some comfort in her heavy affliction. Trusting you will pardon the liberty I have taken,

I remain, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM GRAY.

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., *United States Ambassador.*

ACROSTIC ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A nation—nor one only—mourns thy loss,
Brave Lincoln, and with voice unanimous
Raise to thy deathless memory
A dirge-like song of all thy noble deeds.
High let it rise; and I, too, fain would add
A loving tribute to thy priceless worth,
More widely known since banished from the earth.

Laurel shall now thy brow entwine
In memory's ever faithful shrine;
Nor shall it fade when earth dissolves.
Caught up to meet thee in the air,
Old age and youth shall bless thee there;
Love shall her grateful tribute pay,
Nor cease through heaven's eternal day.

NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND. GRACE W. GRAY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Saturday, the 15th instant, announcing the atrocious assassination of President Lincoln. I feel I need not assure you of my own personal sympathy for your countrymen under an affliction so sudden, and accompanied by special circumstances so appalling.

The adjournment of both branches of the legislature, on receipt of the melancholy intelligence, the flags hoisted half-mast on all forts and public buildings, together with the unanimous and outspoken feeling of the press, sufficiently attest the profound and painful impression which the intelligence has produced on this community.

You thus have at least the sad gratification of knowing that the misfortunes of your countrymen can evoke from their kindred here only feelings of kindly sympathy and good will.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Lieutenant Governor.

JUDGE JACKSON, *United States Consul,*
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 15, 1865.

SIR: By the direction of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, I have the honor to transmit to you two resolutions passed by that house on receiving the sad intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States of America, and to request that you will forward the same to the Secretary of the Department of State of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN C. HILLBURTON,

MORTIMER M. JACKSON, Esq.,
United States Consul, Halifax, N. S.

Resolutions passed by the legislative council chamber of Halifax.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 15, 1865.

Resolved unanimously, That this house has heard with most profound regret that the President of the United States of America has fallen by the hand of an assassin, and that as a mark of sympathy with the people who have thus been deprived of their chief ruler, and of abhorrence of the atrocious crime that has been committed, this house do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the consular officer of the United States resident in this city, with a request that the same be respectfully transmitted to the Secretary of the Department of State of the United States.

JOHN C. HILLBURTON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

THE NEWS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[From the Reporter.]

The house of assembly met this morning at 11 o'clock, and the provincial secretary immediately moved a resolution to adjourn until Monday next. He said: I need not say that this house has been deeply shocked by the intelligence which has just been received of the death of President Lincoln. Both branches of the legislature having been on Thursday last informed that his excellency would come down at three o'clock for the purpose of assenting to several bills which have passed, I felt it my duty, proposing as we do to adjourn this house, to put myself in communication with his excellency, who entirely concurs in the appropriateness of this house marking its sympathy with the people of the United States, who have thus lost their Chief Magistrate, and their deep abhorrence of the crime by which he has been removed. This house is aware that when, exactly four years ago this day, the first intelligence reached this country of the commencement of hostilities in the American republic, this house placed on record its sentiments by the following resolution:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the house of assembly of Nova Scotia have heard with deep regret of the outbreak of the civil war in the United States; that this house, without expressing any opinion upon the points in controversy between the contending parties, sincerely lament that those who speak their language and share their civilization should be shedding each other's blood, and offer up their prayers to the Father of the Universe for the speedy restoration of peace."

This resolution sufficiently marked the feelings with which this house viewed the beginning of hostilities which have so long and so terribly distracted the neighboring republic. It is not to be denied that as that struggle advanced, when the people of British North America witnessed the heroic resistance that a comparatively small number of men in the southern States made against overwhelming odds, a large amount of sympathy was excited in the minds of many—that sympathy which is always excited when a small body is seen contending with great bravery against superior numbers—in favor of the South. But although that feeling has existed to some extent—although there have been persons in this country who believe that the material interests of British America would be promoted by a separation between the northern and southern States, and that great republic being thus divided into two governments; yet I am confident that there is not a British subject in British America who will learn the untimely death of President Lincoln, and the circumstances under which it has occurred, without the feeling of the most unfeigned sorrow and the most profound regret. It is well known that President Lincoln was elected the President of the United States of America by the intelligent and freely expressed voice of the people of that great country; and no man who has observed the course he has pursued can entertain a doubt that he has regarded it as a conscientious duty—a duty from which under no circumstances he was able in the slightest degree to shrink—to maintain the sovereignty of his government over the entire country. That he has persistently pursued that policy with an inflexibility of determination and strength of purpose which must forever mark him as a man of commanding talents no one can deny, and I am satisfied that the sentiment of the people and of those who are placed over the people throughout British North America will agree in the opinion that he has been actuated by a conscientious discharge of what he believed to be a patriotic duty in that crisis of his country's history. Under these circumstances, I feel that it is right that the neighboring governments in British North America should, as far as their means would permit, exhibit on the present occasion their deep sympathy with the people of the neighboring States who have lost their chief ruler, and at the same time mark their deep abhorrence of the atrocious crime by which he has been removed. I have therefore, to offer to the house the following resolution:

"*Resolved unanimously*, That this house have heard with the most profound egret that the President of the United States of America has fallen by the hand f an assassin, and that as a mark of sympathy with the people who have thus een deprived of their chief ruler, and of their abhorrence of the atrocious crime hat has been committed, this house do adjourn until Monday next."

Mr. Stewart Campbell, who seconded the resolution, said: On any ordinary ccasion I should regret the absence of the learned member for Colchester, who ccupies a position in this house which would peculiarly call upon him to second ny resolution demanding the united action of all parties in this house. But his resolution is of no party, and requires not that any particular individual hould second it. It is, indeed, one that need not be formally seconded by the ips. for it is sustained by the feelings of every gentleman around these benches. The honorable provincial secretary has referred to the awful tragedy of which we ave just received the painful intelligence, in terms so feeling and so appropriate nd just, that although, according to parliamentary usage, I have undertaken my resent duty, but little observation is required on my part to confirm or indorse hose sentiments. We all feel, sir, that an occurrence has taken place which, at he present age of the world, is not only an outrage upon an individual and a ationality, but is an outrage upon mankind and the civilization of the world at arge; and although we belong to another empire than that in which this dread- ul scene has been enacted, we are deeply moved by the awful fact that there as been a gross outrage committed against those feelings which are, and ever ill be respected in every country that prides itself in the possession of the rivileges of civilization and the blessings of Christianity. I think the course aken by the government in adjourning this house, as a mark and testimony of s feelings on the present melancholy occasion, is extremely appropriate, and ill be sure to meet with the cordial approval of every member in this house, nd of every man in this country.

The resolution passed unanimously, and the house adjourned.

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Oldham, in the county of ancaster, held at the Town Hall in Oldham on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 865, it was

Resolved, That this council hereby expresses its horror at the crime recently erpetrated, in the assassination of the President of the United States of Amer- a, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, and desires to lay before ie United States their wish that the government may still be carried on effi- iently, and in the interests of peace, notwithstanding the loss sustained by iem and the world.

[SEAL.] JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, *Mayor*.

Resolution passed at a meeting of the council of the borough of Oldham.

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Oldham, in the county of ancaster, held at the Town Hall in Oldham on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 865, it was

Resolved, That this council expresses to Mrs. Lincoln its sincere and strong ympathy with her in the sorrow which she must feel, and the loss she has ustained, by the foul crime that has been committed in the assassination of the resident of the United States, and trusts she may have strength to bear the reat sorrow that has been thrown upon her, and power to look beyond the resent.

[SEAL.] JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, *Mayor*.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, convened upon a requisition to the worshipful the mayor, held at the Town Hall in Oldham on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1865, Josiah Radcliffe, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its deep and unqualified abhorrence of the foul and atrocious crime which has been perpetrated on the person of the President of the United States, as well as the diabolical attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward, while helpless and prostrated on a bed of sickness. The tragic event has suddenly deprived the people of the United States of a Chief Magistrate whom they had learned to love and revere, and thus plunged them into the deepest sorrow and distress. It has also caused all right-minded people in every land to feel the strongest horror and disgust at its cowardly and dastardly character. We denounce not only the instrument of Mr. Lincoln's death, but all who may have aided and abetted him, and who may be so lost to honor and justice as to approve of such a diabolical deed. We desire to acknowledge our sympathy with the people of the United States, who have been thus ruthlessly deprived of a wise and good ruler at a time when his moderation and sagacity were so needful to the cause of peace. While we are conscious that the cruel act which we all deplore is so eminently calculated to rouse the deepest indignation, still we trust that in the order of Providence the same wise forbearance which President Lincoln has manifested may be shown by his successor, President Johnson, and that peace and harmony may be speedily restored to the whole country.

It was also

Resolved, That, in accordance with the deep sorrow which animates our own breasts, we feel constrained to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln in her sudden and overwhelming bereavement, and we trust she may be enabled to derive some consolation from the fact that she has the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and from the consciousness that her husband was actuated by the noblest motives and the most generous designs; that he harbored no resentment in his lofty soul, but sought to heal the wounds which have lacerated his country by kindness and conciliation, and by a Christian forbearance, which ought to have disarmed the malice of all, and which have won for him the approbation of mankind.

It was further

Resolved, That the mayor be requested to forward the foregoing resolutions to his excellency Mr. Adams, the American minister at London, as the expression of the feeling of the people of Oldham, in public meeting assembled, on the tragic event which has recently been enacted in the United States.

JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, *Mayor*.

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court Dutchess of Sutherland, No. 3,212, held at the Roman Arms, Roman Road, Old Ford, in the county of Middlesex, at the meeting on Tuesday, 2d May, 1865, it was proposed by P. C. R. Bro. Walsham, seconded by P. C. R. Bro. Davis, and carried unanimously—

That the members of this court, who are, in connection with the London United District, numbering upwards of 47,000 members, in all parts of the globe, enforcing no creed in religion or code in politics, do hereby tender to the people of the United States of America, many of whom must be tied to them by the bonds of brotherhood, their expression of deep sympathy upon the loss they have sustained by the death of their President by assassination—a crime of such deep guilt and magnitude that it is justly held in abhorrence by all nations

ıd people; and further, to offer Mrs. Lincoln their sincere condolence and re-ret that she should be deprived of her husband by such a cowardly and in-uman act.

It was further proposed by P. C. R. Bro. Walsham, seconded by P. C. R. ro. Davis, and carried unanimously—

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded the Hon. Charles rancis Adams, American minister in London, desiring him to offer it for the ceptance of the Secretary of State at Washington, and Mrs. Lincoln.

Extracted from the minutes, this 3d day of May, 1865.

WM. H. WALSHAM, *Secretary.*

---

is Excellency the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Oxford, in council assembled, press through you, sir, to our brethren the great American nation, the abhor-nce and detestation with which, in common with the whole British nation, and, deed, the whole civilized world, we regard the foul crime by which the late resident has been deprived of his life, his wife and family of a faithful and ving husband and father, and his country of a true citizen.

We pray, sir, that under your auspices, the United States may shortly e restored to peace, and thus be reinstated in happiness and prosperity.

Given under our common seal the 18th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

The Chancellor of Oxford to Mr. Adams.

ST. JAMES SQUARE, *May* 6, 1865.

SIR: As chancellor of the University of Oxford, I have the honor of trans-itting to you an address under the seal of the university, unanimously adopted convocation, expressive of their condolence with the government and the ople of the United States on the calamity which has recently befallen them in e assassination of the President; their abhorrence of the act of the assassination; eir friendly feeling towards a kindred nation, and their earnest prayers for the storation of peace and national prosperity to your now suffering country. It is, I pe, unnecessary for me to assure your excellency of my entire personal con-rrence in the sentiments of which I am made the official organ; but the de-arture on this occasion by the university from its almost invariable practice ill afford an additional proof, if any were required, of the strength and genu-eness of the feelings which this atrocious crime and lamentable catastrophe ve evoked from all classes and all shades of political opinions, from the vereign downward, throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's most edient servant,

DERBY.

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the United States.

---

ddress to his excellency the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

May it please your excellency: We, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the niversity of Oxford, request your excellency to convey to the government and ople of the United States of America the assurance of our sincere condolence, the occasion of the appalling calamity which has recently befallen your country.

It is not the practice of this University to notice, in its corporate capacity events which do not directly affect the well-being of our own country. But a this singular and lamentable crisis we are conscious of the full force of thos recollections of the past which must at all times lead the British nation to regar with a community of interest the fortunes and destinies of a friendly and a kindre people. In accordance with these sentiments, it is the anxious desire of th university to express to your excellency the abhorrence with which we, togethe with the whole civilized world, regard the assassination of the President of th United States. We would also at the same time express, in common with a ranks of our countrymen, our earnest hope that by the orderings of a mercif Providence the American people may speedily enjoy the restoration of interna peace and national prosperity.

Given at our house of convocation, under the common seal, this fifth day May, in the year of our Lord God 1865.

[SEAL.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Ottowa, April 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herein a copy of a resolution adopted unan mously by the municipal council of this city, the same being but an imperfe expression of the most sincere sympathy of this community towards the Amer can people, on the melancholy occasion of the recent tragical death of the lat President of the United States of America at the hands of an assassin.

I would also beg leave to express my regret at the atrocious attempt mad upon your own life and others of your family and household, and have grea pleasure to learn this day by public report of the certain and gradual improv ment in the condition of yourself and those who unfortunately suffered with yo

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

M. K. DICKENSON,
Mayor of Ottowa.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Resolution of the city of Ottowa.

Resolved, That this corporation deems it its duty to express its sincere regr for the untimely and tragical fate of Abraham Lincoln, President of the Unite States of America, which calamitous event has bereft a friendly nation of i Chief Magistrate and mankind of a character noble for his integrity and firm ness. And that as an expression of the deep sympathy felt by this com munity for the afflicted people who have thus suddenly been deprived of the chief ruler, the mayor be requested to order the national ensign to be raised o the public buildings of this city, and the citizens of Ottowa are hereby respec fully requested to follow such example.

[L. S.] M. K. DICKENSON, *Mayor.*
Certified: WM. P. LETT, *City Clerk.*
CITY HALL, OTTOWA, *April* 19, 1865.

Excerpt from minute of the meeting of the magistrates and commissioners of th burgh of Patrick, near Glasgow, Scotland, held upon the 8th day of May in the year 1865.

Inter alia, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Allan Arthur, seni magistrate of the burgh—

That this meeting desires to express their grief and abhorrence at the crime by
hich, in an eventful crisis, the United States of America have been deprived of
wise and good President, and the life of one of their Secretaries of State has
en endangered; their sympathy with the people of the United States in the
ving circumstances; respectful condolence with the widow and family of the
e lamented President, Abraham Lincoln; and the hope that the life of Mr.
ward may be spared to his country and to his family.

And, further, this meeting desires to express the fond trust that under the favor
Almighty God the blessing of peace may soon be restored to those States, so
ng suffering the horrors of war.

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be excerpted from the minutes by the
rk to the commissioners, signed by the senior magistrate in the name of the
eeting, and sent to his excellency the minister of the United States in London.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
Senior Magistrate of the Burgh of Patrick.
MAT. WALKER, *Clerk.*

At Pollokshaws, and within the council chamber there, on Friday, the 5th day
May, 1865:

At a meeting of the magistrates and town council of the Burgh of Pollokshaws—
esent, Provost Austin, Bailie King, Treasurer, Nicol, Counsellors Watson,
ird, McIntire, Mackay, Brownlee, and Steel—the provost in the chair—Pro-
st Austin moved that the magistrates and town council express their sympathy
th the community of the United States of America, and especially with Mrs.
ncoln and her family, on the melancholy bereavement they have sustained
rough the assassination of the late President of those States.

This motion was seconded by Bailie King, and unanimously agreed to, and
e clerk was instructed to forward to the American minister in London a copy
this minute.

In respect wherof:

WILLIAM AUSTIN, *Provost.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

JOHN KENART, *Town Clerk.*

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Portsmouth, holden at the coun-
chamber, the 1st day of May, 1865,

The mayor having addressed the council in reference to the recent death by
assination of the President of the United States, he moved therein, seconded
Louis Arnoldus Vandenberg, esquire, and it was thereupon

Unanimously resolved, That this council, representing the feelings of all classes
the borough, has heard with the greatest sorrow and indignation of the recent
th of the President of the United States of America, by the hands of an assassin
l of the attempt made at the same time on the life of Mr. Seward, the American
cretary of State. And while declaring its abhorrence at these hateful crimes,
esires earnestly to express its deep sympathy with the American people in
grief and distress into which they have been plunged by those sad and cow-
ly events.

t was then moved by Mr. Alderman Scall, seconded by W. G. Chambers, esq.,

Unanimously resolved, That the mayor be requested to forward a copy of the
egoing resolution to Mr. Adams, the representative of the United States to this

country, with a request that it may be communicated to the American gover ment, and that the mayor do at the same time offer the sincere condolence of t council to Mrs. Lincoln, in her sudden and cruel bereavement.

Extracted from the minutes of the proceedings of the council of the borou of Portsmouth, the 9th day of May, 1865.

JOHN HOWARD, *Town Clerk.*

Address of the provost, magistrates, and town council of the burgh of Paisley, Scotland.

SIR: That the provost, magistrates, and town council of the burgh of Paisl have received the intelligence of the death of his Excellency Abraham Linco late President of the United States, by the hand of an assassin, and of the tempt to assassinate the honorable William H. Seward, an illustrious member his government, with sentiments of detestation and abhorrence.

That they desire for themselves and the inhabitants of the burgh they rep sent, to express their detestation of these atrocious crimes, whereby the Ame can nation, by the untimely death of Mr. Lincoln, has been deprived of upright ruler, and the life of Mr. Seward endangered, and of deep sympathy a condolence with Mrs. Lincoln in her severe affliction.

They have also to express their sympathy with the government and people the United States in being deprived of their Chief Magistrate at a momento period of their country's history.

They would express a hope that the prospects of a returned peace may not impeded by the lamented death of Mr Lincoln, and that the measures to adopted by your government may tend to the restoration of the blessings of pea

Signed in our name and behalf, and by our authority, and the common seal the burgh affixed thereto, the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-fi

[SEAL.] DAVID CAMPBELL,
Provost and Chief Magistrate of Paisley.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States of America.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the town council of the city of Per

At Perth, and within the Town Hall thereof, Monday, the first day of M eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at ten o'clock, forenoon, sederunt in council John Vetemp, esq., present, lord provost of the city of Perth, &c.—

On the motion of the lord provost, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the town council of the city of Perth record heartfelt concurrence with which they and the people of this locality, in comm with the whole of the British nation, reprobate with abhorrence the foul cri which has recently been committed in and against the United States of America the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the twice elected President of that great nati and that the council express their participation in the grief which the sad ev has universally created. The crime is atrocious from every point of view, e nently dangerous to society, and deeply distressing to the relatives of the alted victim, as well as to the great community over which he presided with much justice, intelligence and ability.

And resolved, That the council offer their condolence and sincere expressi

ympathy with the American people and relatives of the deceased President, forwarding an extract of the present resolutions to his excellency the Amer- n ambassador in London.

Extracted by

WILLIAM GREIG,
Joint Town Clerk.

The Improvement Commissioners of the city of Peterboro', in the county of rthampton, Old England, being the local authority of the city, at their meet- held on the 2d day of May, 1865, unanimously passed the following resolu- n:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its grief and horror at the el assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. ward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States government an pression of profound sympathy.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

W. STRONG, *Chairman.*

MILLFIELD, PETERBORO', *May* 13, 1865.

SIR: At a public meeting held here on the 12th instant, in the "Assembly oms," which meeting was called by some working men, (although others sted at the meeting,) "to express sympathy with the people of America in sad loss they have sustained in the assassination of President Lincoln," the owing resolutions were unanimously passed. As secretary of the committee ing the meeting, I am requested to forward them to you, praying you to smit them to the authorities at Washington:

Resolved, That this meeting, having heard of the assassination of President coln, desires to express its profound sorrow at, and detestation of, the deed which he was stricken down.

Resolved, That this meeting desires to condole with Mrs. Lincoln in this the r of her sad bereavement, and would earnestly pray that God, the "husband the widow," may be graciously pleased to grant her the rich consolations of grace.

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express to the people of America its p sympathy with them in the irreparable loss they have sustained in one so e, so honest and so generous as Abraham Lincoln, and sincerely hopes that good work so gloriously inaugurated by him may be carried on to its final e.

llow me to add that the meeting, although not so numerous as it would e been but for the severity of the weather, (it had been raining incessantly ing the whole of the day, and during the time of the meeting,) from 250 to present, was very enthusiastic in its approval of the principles and polity ne late lamented President, and rejoiced with joy unfeigned at the over- w of the slaveocracy of the south.

With deep sympathy for yourself in this trying moment of your country's ory,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. BEECH.

Hon. Mr. ADAMS, *&c., &c.*

PUDSEY, WEST LEEDS, *May* 4, 1865.

The local Board of Surveyors for the township of Pudsey, West Leeds, in th West Riding of the county of York, at their public meeting yesterday, passe the following resolution with a deep feeling of sorrow:

Resolved, That this board desires to take this its earliest opportunity t record its utter detestation of the atrocious crime of assassination committed Washington, in the United States of America, on the honorable the Presider of the United States, in consequence of which Abraham Lincoln, their nob and beloved Chief Magistrate, has lost his life.

And this meeting wishes to express its profound sympathy with the peop over which he was called to preside, in the grievous and irreparable loss th nation has sustained by his death at this critical period of their country's hi tory.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

BENJAMIN TROUGHTON,
Chairman.

HON. C. F. ADAMS, *American Minister, London.*

Resolution passed in the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancaster.

At a meeting of the council of the said borough, held on the 27th day April, 1865, present the right worshipful Joseph Isherwood, mayor, in th chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this council desire to express their utter abhorrenc of the assassination of the President of the United States of America, and to con dole and sympathize with the American nation upon the loss they have sustaine through the sudden and lamented death of their President.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, the day and year abov mentioned.

JOSEPH ISHERWOOD, *Mayor.* [L. S.]

ROBERT ASCROFT, *Town Clerk.*

Resolution passed at a public meeting held in Preston on the 4th of May, 186

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Preston, in public meeting assembled, hereby express their deep sorrow and indignation at the atrocious assassinati of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the dastardly attem about the same hour on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward, Secretary of Stat They desire to express their profound sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln in th mournful affliction, and with the American government and people in the los at such a crisis, of one so recently elected a second time to the office of Pres dent. In the state of affairs consequent upon the recent successes of the feder arms, the kindly feeling and the evident anxiety to smooth the way to t removal of animosities displayed by President Lincoln in the hour of triump render his removal, in the opinion of this meeting, a calamity not only America, but to Europe.

JOSEPH ISHERWOOD,
Mayor, Chairman.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Address of the Preston Anti-Slavery Society.

his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

SIR: Permit us, in thought and feeling, to join with the great multitude of urners, and with them utter our deep sorrow over the loss of one so noble- irted, so gentle and wise, as the late President of the American republic. We are shocked at the atrocious and dastardly mode by which so valuable a was destroyed, and can only attribute it to the corrupting influence of the l system of slavery, which engenders the most cruel and inhuman passions. e desire to express and offer, through you, our deep sympathy with the Amer- n government and people in their grief over this cruel deed, which is truly crowning enormity of that catalogue of crimes committed in the name of very. With them we execrate the brutal assault on Mr. Seward and his s, and join in gratitude for their spared lives.

Permit us to hope that the anti-slavery policy so wisely inaugurated, and so nly executed by your predecessor, may under your governance be practically mpleted, until in America shall be found only the freedman and the citizen, l unjust prejudice disappearing from all classes of society shall follow as a dow the departed form of slavery.

Our sense of the inestimable worth of the departed checks the disposition to gratulate you upon your ascension to the presidential chair; but remember- your manner of life from your youth up, your steadfastness and sufferings behalf of your convictions, and the gifts with which you have been so liber- endowed, and have so diligently cultivated, we beg to express our earnest e and confidence that your future career will testify your worthiness of the or and your ability to sustain the responsibility so unexpectedly conferred n you.

Accept, sir, for yourself and the great republic of America, our best wishes.

Signed for and on behalf of the Preston Anti-Slavery Society:

JNO. McKEAN, *President.*
ROBT. BENSON, *Treasurer.*
SARAH J. CLEMESLIA,
EDWIN COX,
Honorary Secretaries.

Address of the Preston Anti-Slavery Society.

Mrs. LINCOLN:

MADAM: We desire not to invade the privacy of domestic sorrow—a sorrow the agony and solitude of which only one—the Divine Comforter—can and fully enter—but we wish to assure you of our sincere and deep sympathy which, in some degree, we share your grief, and of our earnest hope that you be sustained in this time of bitter trial by the memory of the Christian acter and noble life of the late Mr. Lincoln, as also by the universal sympa- which his untimely loss has excited, by the general tribute already offered is wisdom and nobility as the Chief Magistrate of the American republic, above all, by that religious faith which he so truly manifested, and which s upon his grave the light of a better hope exclaiming: "Blessed are the which die in the Lord; yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors their works do follow them."

gned for and in behalf of the Preston Anti-Slavery Society:

JNO. McKEAN, *President.*
ROBT. BENSON, *Treasurer.*
SARAH J. CLEMESLIA,
EDWIN COX,
Honorary Secretaries.

SIR: Having followed the fortunes of the federal government and peopl during the terrible war of the last four years with intense and undisguised sym pathy, we cannot now refrain from expressing our profound and grateful joy i the magnificent triumph which has crowned the northern arms—a triump which, in sealing forever the fate of the most infamous of rebellions, also pro nounces the final doom of the foulest slavery the world has ever known. triumph, not of arms merely, but of principles—the principles of "liberty equality, and fraternity." Alas, sir, that a nation's joy should be so suddenly eclipsed—that a short-sighted malignity, born only of slavery, should rob th world of a man so true and noble-hearted, so just yet gentle, so sagacious an humane, as Abraham Lincoln. While, sir, we are shocked at this accurse deed, and execrate the foul conspiracy of which it formed but a part, we cea to be astonished when we remember that the history of the slave power is a hi tory of crime and corruption, of satanic cruelty and baseness. Having fir sought to murder liberty, we do not wonder that its guilt should culminate i the assassination of the great liberator. But, sir, though he dies, liberty su vives! It lives in the aspirations of a race uprising from beneath the burden centuries of wrong and misery. It is seen emerging from the dismal night of dead past, rejoicing in its native air and the early morn of its redemption. Th redeeming sacrifice has indeed been precious, but around its altar stand a chas ened but disenthralled, a purified and ennobled people, who bow the head an exclaim with their martyred chief: "The judgments of the Lord are true an righteous altogether;" "For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, bu the way of the ungodly shall perish."

We rejoice, sir, that the control and governance of the great republic shoul in this crisis of its history have been committed to one who, by a long and hon orable career of public service, by fidelity to constitutional law and moral con viction, has merited the entire confidence of the American people. In the presenc of the manifold and great difficulties involved in a state of social and nation transition, our congratulations upon your ascension to the presidential chair ma fittingly assume the form of sincere desire and earnest hope that, endowed wi wisdom and knowledge, strengthened by conscious rectitude and the love truth, you may tread the future as firmly and as nobly as the past, maintainin justice, yet delighting in mercy, healing the nation's wounds, and rebuilding h waste places, until "peace be in her walls, and joy in all her palaces, her co tages and halls."

Accept, sir, for yourself and the American people, this assurance of our sym pathy in your joy and in your grief, and of our best wishes for your prosperit and welfare, and for the maintenance and increase of our mutual amity an friendship.

Signed on behalf of the Preston Union and Emancipation Society:

JNO. HASLAN, *President.*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Pembroke, council assembled, are anxious to express to you, as the representative of t United States of America, the feelings of disgust and abhorrence with which heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the late President of the United Stat and more especially at a time when the councils of that great nation requir the benefit of his valuable services and judgment.

We also request that you will convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the other membe

the family of the late President the expression of our deep and heartfelt sym-
thy with them under their present bereavement and in the irreparable loss
ich they have so suddenly sustained; and which feeling of deep sympathy is,
believe, universally entertained throughout the United Kingdom.
We further venture to express our earnest hope that the most friendly feelings
y ever exist between the people of the United States and of this country.
Signed on behalf of the mayor and council, and under the corporate seal of
said borough, this 9th day of May, 1865.
[SEAL.] JONAS DAWKINS, *Mayor.*
To his excellency the Hon. C. F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States of America, resident in London.

---

*solutions of the independent ministers of the counties of Carmarthen, Cardi-
gan, and Pembroke on the death of President Lincoln.*

resolution passed unanimously at the annual association of the independent
ministers of the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, held at
Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, June 6, 1865, Rev. Evan Lewis Brynberian pre-
iding; and also at the annual association of the independent ministers of the
counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Radnor, and Brecon, held at Neath, Gla-
morganshire, July 5, 1865, Rev. Dr. Rees, of Swansea, presiding.
(These two associations represent 289 ministers and 438 churches.)
That this conference desires to inform our fellow-citizens, and especially our
ow-countrymen in America, of our deep interest in the past history and our
confidence in the future progress of the United States. That we acknowl-
e in the late war the righteous judgment of God on the northern and southern
tes, and also on Great Britain, in the distress occasioned by the war, and see
t an instance of retributive providence, as a temporal judgment for the com-
ncement, continuance, and defence of the polluted system of slavery, reducing
man created in God's image to the status of the animal.
That we have personally and socially prayed for the speedy termination of
war in the complete overthrow and everlasting destruction of the slave
tem, and the progress of liberty and virtue in America.
That we congratulate the American people on the quashing of the rebellion;
desire that they may have wisdom from above in the reconstruction of the
on on principles and by laws acknowledging that men of all colors and
guages are equal.
That in common with the whole civilized world we have felt deeply indignant
reading the account of the treacherous murder of the benevolent President,
aham Lincoln; and while deeply sympathizing with the sorrowing widow
nysteriously bereaved of her husband, and the nation so suddenly deprived
er leader, we earnestly pray that that "righteous man has not been taken
y from the evil to come."
That we see in the whole history of the "irrepressible conflict" between
ery and freedom in the States a fresh proof that "righteousness exalteth a
on, but sin is a reproach to any people."
nd, lastly, we trust that with the restoration of peace there will be a vigorous
wal of those philanthropic and religious efforts that have made America so
picuous in the past for moral reformations and religious revivals; so that
may become in the future still more eminent for powerful and more enduring
vals, having been freed from the curse of slavery, that defiled with its
h everything with which it came in contact; and that she may be a free

country, living in peace at home and in peace with all other nations, accordin
to the wish so beautifully expressed by the ever to be remembered Abraha
Lincoln on his reinauguration as President, on the 4th of March, 1865.

EVAN LEWIS, *Chairman.*
THOMAS REES, *Chairman.*
SIMON EVANS, *Secretary.*
ELLIS HUGHES, *Secretary.*

BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH.

Record of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Plymouth.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Plymouth, council assembled, desire to record our feelings of indignation and sorrow the atrocious crimes by which the United States of America have been depriv of their Chief Magistrate, and the life of a principal officer of state has be endangered, and to join our voices in the universal condemnation of the autho of these deplorable events.

We desire to tender to the government and people of the United States t assurance of our profound sympathy under this great calamity, and to offer the widow of the lamented President our respectful condolence at her bereav ment. We earnestly hope that in this universal sentiment, and the cord recognition which has found so world-wide an utterance of the eminent qua ties and kindly nature of the deceased, they may derive all the consolati which human sympathy can impart.

We confidently trust that the same spirit which was seen to animate M Lincoln when arrested in his career will continue to guide the successors to h government; that by a generous and conciliatory policy peace and harmo involving the recognition of justice to all members of the community, may restored to a distracted nation, and that the intimate relations which conn this country with the United States of America may be maintained with creasing friendship and cordiality.

[SEAL.] CHARLES NORRINGTON, *Mayor*

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Plymouth, May 3, 1865.

At a public meeting held at the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute, in aid of freedmen in the United States, Mr. Charles Norrington, mayor of Plymou presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by the Rev. H. A. Greaves, and seconded by Mr. Rowe—

That while this meeting deeply deplores the severe and long-continued v in the United States, it records its gratitude to Almighty God that the con quent manumission of more than two million slaves has prepared the way absolute and universal emancipation.

Moved by Mr. Alfred Rooker, and seconded by the Rev. J. E. Risk—

That this meeting, avowing its deep indignation at the recent assassina of the President of the United States, desires to express its deep sorrow at mysterious event which has suddenly deprived the slaves of a prudent bene tor, and the state of a ruler who had inaugurated a policy of conciliation.

Moved by the Rev. T. C. Page, and seconded by Mr. S. Elliot—

That this meeting, considering the sufferings of the freedmen in their tra tion from slavery to freedom, pledges itself to render them such assistanc

y tend to mitigate present want and prepare for future prosperity, and that ntlemen and ladies' committees be constituted to give effect to this resolution. On the motion of Mr. T. C. Brian, seconded by Mr. T. Nicholson, a vote of anks was accorded to the mayor for his kindness in taking the chair. Mr. orrington having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting closed.

---

om the inhabitants of Plaistow, Essex, England, in public meeting assembled, to the people of the United States of America.

Permit us, as a small portion of the English nation, to add our sentiments of mpathy and sorrow to those felt by you on the recent lamentable events ich have plunged your whole community into intense grief.

The base assassination of President Lincoln, with the attempted murder of hief member of your government, is one of those events which merge in com- n unity those minor political differences which are essential to the freedom great nations, but without necessity inferring antagonism. Permit us, there- e, as one with you, to offer our profound sympathy and sorrow, to unite in estation of a crime disgraceful to humanity, and to assure you that the blow ick at yourselves recoils on us.

But, further, we heartily sympathize with that national action which, as ex- nded by your lamented President, had for its result the emancipation of ves, and in the destruction of rebellion the destruction also of that system ich we believe to have been its moving cause, even if not the prompting se, also, of President Lincoln's assassination and the murderous attack on . Seward. That as a united and universally free nation your present posi- n may be unendangered by recent events and your future course attended by reasing stability and glory is our earnest desire, thus expressed through the dium of your official representative at St. James.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting—

JOHN FOSTER, *Chairman.*

---

om the inhabitants of Plaistow, Essex, England, in public meeting assembled.

Mrs. Lincoln:

Dear Madam: Many words in your present grief would be an intrusion. have expressed in another form our sympathy with the loss sustained by United States as a nation. Here, and to you, we would only say that, as and women of kindred race to your own, and, therefore, of the same Chris- family, we fully share in the grief felt by those more immediately near to . Distance does not create division in a common sorrow; may that sorrow most keenly by yourself be assuaged by the Great Healer, and to his tender cy we affectionately commit you and yours.

igned on behalf of the meeting:

JOHN FOSTER, *Chairman.*

---

olutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Port Rowan, province of Canada.

Port Rowan, *April* 24, 1865.

ir: In conformity with a numerously signed requisition addressed to John Hutchinson, esquire, reeve of the township of Walsingham, county of Norfolk,

and province of Canada, a large and influential meeting was held in the Town Hall, in the village of Port Rowan, on the evening of Thursday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of affording the inhabitants of said township of Walsingham an opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the American people and of offering their condolence to the late President's afflicted widow in the loss of so good a husband and father, and of expressing their abhorrence of the treacherous and bloody deed. At which meeting Hugh Mabee, esquire, was appointed chairman, and F. A. Hall, esquire, was chosen secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Henry J. Killmaster, esquire, and seconded by P. Burnett, esq.—

Resolved, That in view of the lamentable occurrence which has taken place in the neighboring nation of the United States, by which their Chief Magistrate has been deprived of life at the hands of a blood-thirsty assassin, we, the inhabitants of the said township of Walsingham, deem it incumbent upon us to offer to our mourning neighbors this expression of our sympathy for the great loss they have sustained in thus being deprived of a patriot and statesman.

Moved by John A. Backus, esquire, and seconded by Benjamin Killmaster, esquire—

Resolved, That this meeting desires respectfully to offer their condolence to Mrs. Lincoln and her family, and hopes, with the blessing of God, they will be sustained under this trying bereavement.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

H. A. MABEE, *Chairman.*
F. A. HALL, *Secretary.*

Resolution passed at a meeting held by the city council of Quebec.

CITY HALL, *Quebec, April* 22, 1865.

At a special meeting of the city council, held on the 21st April instant, it was—

Resolved, That this council has learned with the most profound regret the death of the honorable Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, caused by one of the most dastardly outrages recorded in history, and that as a token of respect for his memory and of sympathy for the great nation with whom we are on friendly terms, and which is now plunged into the deepest grief for the loss of its Chief Magistrate by the perpetration of the most atrocious murder, this council do immediately adjourn, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the American consul.

Certified:

L. S. CANNON, *City Clerk.*

Resolution of the town council of Rochester.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

At a quarterly meeting of the town council of the said city, holden at the Guildhall, of and within the said city, on Friday, the twelfth day of May, 1865—

Resolved, That we, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Rochester in council assembled, take this opportunity of giving expression to our extreme feelings of horror and regret at the atrocious crime which has been recently perpetrated in America, whereby the United States of America have been deprived of their President, Abraham Lincoln, who was thus suddenly cut off while he

tly devoting his best energies to the service of his country, and whereby the
es of Mr. Seward and some of his family have been endangered, and we de-
e most respectfully to convey to the authorities of America our deep and ear-
st sympathies with them in the great loss they have sustained, and to express
e satisfaction which we feel in the intelligence that, under the mercy of God,
e ultimate recovery of Mr. Seward may reasonably be anticipated.

At Rothesay, the 8th day of May, 1865, the magistrates and council of the
yal burgh of Rothesay, in council assembled—
Unanimously resolved, That this council desire to express the feelings of ab-
rrence and profound grief with which they have received the painful intelli-
nce of the assassination of the President of the United States of America.
That this council heartily sympathize with the people of the United States,
no, by a detestable and shocking crime, have been suddenly deprived of their
ief ruler at a momentous crisis in the history of their great country.
That this council record their high respect for the admirable character of the
e lamented President Lincoln and their grateful remembrance of his endeav-
s, in times of peculiar trial and difficulty, to preserve and cultivate friendly re-
ions with Great Britain.
That this council also deeply sympathize with the late President's widow
d family under their sore bereavement, earnestly praying that they may be
stained and comforted by the Almighty and Merciful Disposer of all events.
Signed in name and by appointment of the magistrates and council of Rothe-
y by the provost and chief magistrate of the said royal burgh.
[SEAL.] CHARLES DUNCAN.

At a meeting of the council of the town and borough of Rochdale, in the
unty of Lancaster, in England, held in the council rooms, Rochdale, on the
day of May, 1865, John Latham, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was—
Resolved unanimously, That this council has heard with profound regret and
rror of the dastardly assassination of President Lincoln, and hereby express
deepest abhorrence of such a deed, and its sincere sympathy with the citi-
ns of the United States, and the widow and family of the late President in
e great and irreparable loss which they have sustained.
[SEAL.] JOHN LATHAM, *Mayor*.

At a public meeting of the inhabitant householders of the borough of Roch
e, in the county of Lancaster, in England, convened by the mayor of the
d borough, on a requisition to him for that purpose signed by such inhabit-
s, held in the public hall in the said borough, on Thursday, the 4th day of
y, 1865, the mayor in the chair, it was—
Resolved, That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief
l abhorrence with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lin-
n and the murderous attack upon Mr. Secretary Seward, and to convey to
s. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and to the United States government and people an
pression of its profound sympathy and condolence.
JOHN LATHAM, *Mayor*.

At a public meeting held at the Town Hall of Ramsgate, Kent, on Saturday May 6, 1865, the deputy, Thomas Whitehead, esq., J. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we, the assembled inhabitants of Ramsgate, desire to give utterance to the deep indignation and profound sorrow with which we have heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and to the United States government and people an expression of the warmest sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That we desire to add to this expression of deep condolence our earnest hope that the wise and merciful counsels of which President Lincoln was the exponent may speedily crown the dark years now closed by this deplorable event with a lasting peace and firm prosperity.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Reading, in the county of Berks holden at the Town Hall there on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1865, Charles James Butler, esq., mayor, in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting, having heard with great sorrow and indignation of the assassination of Mr. President Lincoln, by which the United States have been so suddenly deprived of his services, desires to express its utter abhorrence and detestation of the crime, and its sincere sympathy with the people of the United States on so trying an occasion, and trusts that the sad event may be so overruled as not to be prejudicial to the continued prosperity of the best interests of the nation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be signed by the mayor on behalf of this meeting, and placed in the hands of the Hon. C. F. Adams for transmission to his Excellency the President of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

CHARLES JAMES BUTLER,
Mayor.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Resolution of the Rhyl Improvement Commissioners.

At the monthly meeting of the Rhyl Improvement Commissioners, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this meeting desires, before proceeding to the business of this day, to express its detestation of the assassination of President Lincoln and the wicked attempt made on the life of the Hon. W. H. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the people of the United States its deep sympathy with them in their loss, and the expression of our hope that our friendly relations with the United States may be continued.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the United States minister in London for transmission.

The common seal of the commissioners affixed by order, this 12th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

JOHN PRYDDERCH WILLIAMS,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

TOWN HALL, RHYL, *North Wales.*

xcerpt from the minutes of a meeting of commissioners of supply of the county of Roxburg, held at Jedburg, the 1st day of May, 1865.

The commissioners of supply of the county of Roxburg, at their meeting held is day, unanimously resolved to record their heartfelt indignation at the atro- ous murder of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and e attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. They feel as- red that throughout the whole of the States, as in every civilized country, the d event will be equally deplored, and they desire by this resolution to intimate eir deep sympathy and condolence to the people of the States, and to Mrs. ncoln, under the heavy bereavement which this disgraceful crime has occa- oned.

That this resolution be signed by the chairman, on their behalf, and there- er transmitted to the American minister in London, with a request that the me may be communicated to the people in the States, and to Mrs. Lincoln, in ch a way as he may think proper.

WILL. OLIVER RUTHERFORD,
Chairman.

TOWN HALL, RYDE.

SIR: We, the Ryde commissioners, incorporated by act of Parliament, beg express our great sorrow and indignation at the lamentable assassination of ur late respected President, whereby the American nation has lost the ser- es of an enlightened ruler and noble-minded patriot.

We respectfully tender through you to his bereaved widow, and to the gov- nment and people of the United States, our heartfelt sympathy on this mel- choly occasion; and we sincerely hope that the era of peace, mercy, and lib- y, which your illustrious chief so happily inaugurated, may be carried by his ccessor to a just and satisfactory termination.

Given under our common seal, this 9th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.] THOMAS DASHWOOD,
Chairman of the Ryde Commissioners.

His Excellency Hon. C. F. ADAMS,
Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James.

At a public meeting held in the Congregational church, George street, Ryde, Monday, May 1, 1865, the pastor, Rev. George Allan Coltart, in the chair, following resolutions were carried unanimously:

That this meeting desires to record its horror and indignation at the atrocious assination of President Lincoln; to express its sympathy with the American ople in this terrible calamity with which they have been visited, and the de- that it may be overruled, for the welfare of the whole nation; and its earn- hope that He who has declared Himself to be the husband of the widow y grant His comforting mercies to Mrs. Lincoln.

That this meeting has heard with the deepest solicitude that millions of those o, by the event of the war, have been freed from slavery, are in circum- nces of great physical and spiritual destitution; rejoices in the formation of anizations called the Freedmen's Aid Societies, intended to supply their nts and raise them in the social scale; and desires to make such contribu- ns as may be within the power of its members to assist this good work.

GEORGE ALLAN COLTART,
Chairman.

Resolutions of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Sudbury

BOROUGH OF SUDBURY,
In the counties of Suffolk and Essex.

At a meeting, or court, being a quarterly meeting of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the said borough, held at the Town Hall there on Friday, th 5th day of May, 1865—moved by Samuel Higgs, esq., mayor, seconded by M Alderman Andrews, and

Unanimously resolved, That the following resolution, on the subject of th late lamented assassination of the President of the United States of Nort America, be now adopted by this meeting; and that a copy thereof, under th seal of this corporation, be sent to the Hon Charles F. Adams, the Americ minister, to be forwarded by him to his Excellency the President of the Unite States:

Resolved, That the members of this council desire to express the horror an indignation they have felt at the atrocious crime by which the late excelle and much esteemed President of the United States of North America, M Abraham Lincoln, has been deprived of life, and the hope they also entertai that the great work of pacification, on which his heart was evidently set, ma not be retarded by his lamented and untimely death.

Given under the seal of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL HIGGS, *Mayor.*

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stratford-upo Avon, in council assembled, having heard with feelings of indignation and pr found sorrow of the cruel assassination of the President of the United States America, express our heartfelt sympathy with the American government an people on this overpowering calamity. We feel deeply grieved at the distres ing affliction and bereavement which has thereby fallen upon Mrs. Lincoln, an earnestly pray that she may be sustained in her sad trial, and that comfort an support may be afforded her and her family in this their hour of need.

The murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, and th frightful crimes of which his house was the scene, have also impressed us wit the same feelings. May God in his mercy overrule all for the good and we fare of the American people, and may their future be one of peace and pro perity.

We respectfully request his excellency Mr. Adams, the American ministe to convey this expression of our sentiments to those whom it may concern.

Given under our common seal, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lo 1865.

[SEAL.]

Resolution passed at a meeting of the council of the borough of Scarborough, the county of York, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, May 8, 1865.

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires to express its feelings horror and indignation at the assassination of the President of the United State and the barbarous attempt on the lives of Secretary Seward and his son; a also its deep sympathy with the people of the United States, as well as wi the widow and family of the President, at the great loss they have sustained.

Signed on behalf of the council:

AMBROSE GIBSON, *Mayor.*

BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY.

esolutions passed at a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, in council assembled, on the 8th day of May, 1865.

That this council desires to record their unanimous concurrence in the feelings horror, detestation, and regret entertained throughout the length and breadth this kingdom, at the late atrocious murder of the Chief Magistrate of the nited States of America, and in those sentiments of sorrow and sympathy hich have already been expressed on this most melancholy event by our most racious sovereign, and by all classes of her subjects, towards the family, the iends, and the fellow-countrymen of Mr. President Lincoln.

That this resolution be duly sealed and signed by the mayor, and transmitted the minister of the United States in this country.

[SEAL.] J. GREGORY BRUYNE, *Mayor.*

---

xcerpt from minute of meeting of the town council of the royal burgh of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, dated May 10, 1865.

"The council record that, in common with the whole community, they have eard of the death, by assassination, of the President of the United States, with elings of abhorrence of the crime, and profound sympathy for the people of e United States in the calamity which they have sustained; and they express eir deepest sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the deceased Presi-nt, in the bereavement which they now mourn."

Certified to be a true excerpt, by

W. O. MACQUEEN, *Town Clerk.*

---

xtract from the minutes of a meeting of the council of the borough of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, held the 12th day of May, 1865.

Resolved unanimously, That this council desires to express, in the name of e inhabitants of this borough, their feelings of sorrow and indignation at the ssassination of the President of the United States of America, and to convey the government and people of that country the assurances of their deep and rnest sympathy under this most grievous calamity.

[SEAL.] B. CAGG, *Town Clerk.*

Assassination of President Lincoln.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, *Wednesday, May 3, 1865.*

A meeting of the council of the borough of Southampton was this day held the Audit House, in the said borough, the worshipful the mayor, Thomas owman, esq., in the chair.

At this council it was moved by Mr. Alderman Palk, J. P., seconded by Mr. ouncillor Stebbing, J. P., and—

Unanimously resolved, That this council has heard, with just indignation d abhorrence, of the atrocious crime committed against the government and eople of the United States of America, by the assassination of President Lin-ln, and hereby express their deep sympathy and condolence with that people this lamentable termination of a life which, during his presidency, had been

devoted, with great self-sacrifice, to the good of those over whom he was calle upon to preside as Chief Magistrate.

The council desire likewise to express their admiration of President Lincoln' declared feelings of kindness and mercy upon the occasion of the remarkabl successes so conspicuous during the latter period of his government, exhibiting u to the last sad closing hour of his existence a brilliant example of those humar principles which always actuate men of distinguished attainments.

This council likewise most respectfully tenders to Mrs. Lincoln and famil their heartfelt sympathy and condolence at the sad and afflictive bereaveme which they have been called upon to sustain by this detestable and trag event.

That the foregoing resolution be forwarded to his excellency the America minister in London, with a request that he would be pleased to transmit th same to the government of his country, and that a copy be forwarded to th American consul at this port.

CHARLES E. DEACON, *Town Clerk.*

BOROUGH OF SALFORD, *in the County of Lancaster.*

At a meeting of the council of the said borough, held on the 3d day o May, 1865, Wright Turner, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was, upon the mo tion of the mayor, seconded by Mr. Alderman Davis,

Resolved, That this council desires to give utterance to the feelings of grie and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincol and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincol and the United States government and people, an expression of its profoun sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

WRIGHT TURNER, *Mayor.*
GEORGE BRETT, *Town Clerk.*

At STIRLING, *the 4th day of May*, 1865.

Which day the magistrates and town council of the burgh of Stirling bein convened, *inter alia*, the provost moved that the magistrates and town cou cil resolve to record their profound sorrow and indignation with which the and the whole community of Stirling have heard of the atrocious assassin tion of President Lincoln, of the United States of America, their respect for h private and public character, their admiration of his moderation and concili tion in the hour of success and triumph, and their deepest sympathy with th people of the United States under the terrible calamity which has befalle them. Which motion was *unanimously agreed to*, and the clerk was instructe to send a copy of this resolution to the American ambassador in London.

Extract from the records of said burgh, by

THOMAS L. GALBRAITH,
Town Clerk.

STIRLING, *May* 1, 1865.

SIR: We, the Commissioners of Supply and landed proprietors of th county of Stirling, in annual meeting assembled, wish to express to you, an through you to the people and government of America, our horror and detest tion of the great crime committed in the base and cruel murder of the Pre dent of the United States.

We feel the deepest sympathy for the loss which a people so nearly con-
cted with our own nation has sustained in the unnatural death of a ruler so
od and so honest, at a time when his value had come to be so thoroughly
own and so highly appreciated, not only at home, but throughout the rest
the civilized world.

We pray that God may so direct events that this dreadful crime may not
event peace, freedom and good government from being soon established in
ur mighty country.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the meeting, by Alexander Graham
eirs, of Culcrench, convener of the county.

A. G. SPEIRS.

His Excellency Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America, at London.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Stalybridge, in the
nties of Lancaster and Chester, duly convened by his worshipful the mayor,
d held in the Town Hall in the borough of Stalybridge, on Friday, the 5th
y of May, 1865, James Sidebottom, esq , mayor, in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting would convey the expression
its heartfelt feelings of sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln, together with the
vernment and people of America, under their great affliction, and would hail
th delight the carrying out of the conciliatory policy indicated by the late
esident, and the restoration of peace upon a just and enlightened basis.

JAMES SIDEBOTTOM, *Mayor.*

SUNDERLAND, *May* 2, 1865.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Sunderland, in the county
Durham, the right worshipful the mayor in the chair, it was—

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting expresses its profound horror and
testation of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack
on Mr. Seward. That it believes the death of the President at this great crisis
American history is an unspeakable loss to the people of America, and at the
ne time to the people of England and to humanity at large. That this meet-
desires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln, and to the United States government and
ople, its deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolence.

EDWARD T. GOURLEY,
Mayor of Sunderland and Chairman of the Meeting.

STAPLEHURST, *May* 2, 1865.

HONORED SIR: Amid the numerous expressions of sorrow, indignation, and
mpathy which you are now receiving from the metropolis and chief towns of
eat Britain, in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, be pleased
o to receive one from the village of Staplehurst, in Kent.

At a public meeting held last evening it was—

Resolved, That this meeting regards with intense horror and indignation the
assination of President Lincoln, and desires to express its sympathy with
s. Lincoln, the government, and the people of America in their severe trial.

Resolved, That this meeting expresses its sympathy with Mr. Andrew Johnson

in the responsible office to which he is thus suddenly called, and sincerely hopes he may be able so to conduct the affairs of the country as to complete the emancipation of the slave, and secure the establishment of permanent peace.

I am, sir, with much respect, yours most obediently,

JOHN JULB, *Chairman.*

His Excellency Mr. ADAMS,
United States Ambassador.

STEWARTON, AYRSHIRE, N. B., *May* 6, 1865.

1. *Resolved,* That the inhabitants of Stewarton, in public meeting assembled, have heard with grief of the assassination of President Lincoln, and do hereby express their unmitigated horror of the crime which has so suddenly deprived the United States of America of an upright and honored ruler.

2. We embrace this opportunity of assuring the citizens of the United States of our deep and earnest sympathy with them under this grievous dispensation.

3. We also sympathize most deeply with Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the late President, and earnestly pray that they may be sustained under the terrible affliction which has befallen them, and that their personal loss may, in the providence of God, become a national gain.

A. POLLOCK, (*Teacher,*)
Chairman.

Resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Helens, Lancashire, convened in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, and held at Volunteer Hall, St. Helens, on the 3d of May, 1865.

1. *Resolved,* That the inhabitants of St. Helens, in public meeting assembled, do hereby express their strongest feelings of abhorrence and indignation at the atrocious assassination of the President of the United States, and also at the dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State.

2. That this meeting hereby records its deepest sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and her family under their present heart-rending bereavement, and trusts that the universal condolence of all the rightminded and virtuous throughout the world may be some solace to them in their grievous affliction.

3. That this meeting desires to convey to the people of the United States an expression of heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained by the cruel death of their most excellent President.

ROBERT McNICOLL, *Chairman.*

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and borough of Stroud, held at the Subscription Rooms, Stroud, on Friday evening, the 5th of May, 1865.

First resolution.—That this meeting desires to record the sentiments of grief and horror with which it regards the assassination of President Lincoln and the attack upon Mr. Seward; to offer its sincere condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and her family, and to express its deep sympathy with the American people in their great calamity.

Second resolution.—That this meeting hopes the government of the United States will ever be animated by the spirit of moderation and conciliation which characterized the late President, and that the deplorable struggle in which the

eople have been so long engaged may be brought to an early conclusion, and sult in the freedom and happiness of all the American people.

Third resolution.—That the chairman be requested to forward the foregoing solutions to the Hon. Mr. Adams, the American minister in England, as the xpression of the feelings of the inhabitants of this town and borough in public eeting assembled.

S. S. DICKINSON, *Chairman.*

---

esolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough of South Shields.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of South Shields, in the unty of Durham, duly convened by his worship the mayor at the request of e town council, and held on the 10th of May, 1865, William James, esq., ayor, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz:

1. On the motion of James C. Stevenson, esq., seconded by the Rev. Robert . Hoopell: That the dastardly and wicked crimes so recently perpetrated in e United States of America by the assassination of the President and the wardly attack upon Mr. Seward, the Secretary, have been received with horror d indignation by the people of this country from one end of the kingdom to the other, a feeling in which the inhabitants of this, the borough of South hields, most sympathetically concur, in common with the Crown, the Parliaent, and the people at large.

2. Upon the motion of James Mather, esq., seconded by Mr. Alderman lover: That great as the loss of their President would have been to the United tates at any period of the civil strife in which that country has been so unappily engaged, it is especially now to be deplored, in the present eventful isis of the contest, when, by his experience, moderation, character, and prunce, the pain and animosity engendered by the war might have been allevied, and its attendant exasperation tempered and removed, to the probable dvantage and satisfaction not only of the northern but the southern States.

3. Upon the motion of the Rev. Samuel B. Brasher, seconded by Mr. Alderan Moffett: That therefore these the sentiments and resolutions of the meeting, d the sympathy of the inhabitants of South Shields with the government d people of the United States on their sad deprivation, be conveyed by the ayor to Mr. Adams, the American minister in London, for transmission through m to the proper authority in America; accompanied at the same time with an ffer of our heartfelt condolence to the unhappily bereaved widow of the murered President on the irreparable loss which she has sustained, under circumances of such sudden and peculiar atrocity.

WM. JAMES, *Mayor.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of Southport.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Southport, held in the Town Hall, n Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1865, Samuel Boothroyd, esq., chairman of e Southport Improvement Commissioners, in the chair, the requisition and otice calling the meeting having been read by the clerk to the commissioners, was moved by the Rev. B S. Clarke, seconded by W. G. Talbot, esq, suported by the Rev. J. C. Millson and W. Hattiwell, esq, and carried unaniously—

That the inhabitants of Southport, in public meeting assembled, would record eir deep abhorrence and indignation at the cruel and cowardly assassination

of President Lincoln and the murderous attack upon Mr. Secretary Seward and his son.

That this meeting hereby expresses its sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in the great loss they have so unexpectedly sustained in the death of their Chief Magistrate, and its earnest hope that the fearful war which has been carried on for four years in that country may speedily be brought to an end.

That this meeting respectfully tenders to Mrs. Lincoln its heartfelt condolence in the deep sorrow into which she and her family are plunged by this awful occurrence.

Moved by the Rev. John Chater, seconded by R. Craven, esq., and carried unanimously—

That the preceding resolution be engrossed, signed by the chairman of the meeting, and forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Adams for presentation to the American government, and to Mrs. Lincoln, the bereaved widow of the late President.

SAMUEL BOOTHROYD.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Selby, desires to give expression to the feelings of horror, regret, and indignation with which they have heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the attempt on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward.

The undersigned wish to convey the assurance of their deep sympathy with the people and government of the United States under the death of one whose character had won the respect and admiration of both friends and enemies, and of their heartfelt condolence with Mrs. Lincoln on the irreparable loss which she has sustained.

They also desire to express their satisfaction at the prospect of a speedy return of peace, to be accompanied by the extinction of negro slavery in America.

JAMES ANDUS, *Justice of Peace.*
HENRY GREENE, *Curate in Charge.*
CHARLES WILDHON, *Curate.*
JOHN RHODES, *Wesleyan Minister.*
GEORGE ABBOTT, *Wesleyan Minister.*
JOHN D. JULIAN, *Wesleyan Minister.*
PARKINSON MILLSON, *Primitive Methodist Minister.*
DAVID COLE, *Independent Minister.*
ROBERT MONELL, *Bank Manager.*
WM. SWENSEDGE, JR., *Merchant.*

And two hundred and sixty other names.

At a public meeting held in St. Catharine's, presided over by William Eccles, esq., mayor, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by Dr. T. Mack, seconded by Rev. Dr. Cooney—

That we feel it to be our duty to express our heartfelt sympathy with our neighbors of the American Union in the great loss they have sustained by the untimely death of their beloved President, the late Abraham Lincoln.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Burns, seconded by Rev. Mr. Morton—

That we recognize with religious awe and humble submission the will of the Almighty in permitting such a man, at such a time, to fall by the hand of an assassin.

Moved by Delas Beadle, esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Cary—

That his virtues as a private citizen, his ability, benevolence, and sterling tegrity as the head of a great people make his loss a calamity not to the nited States alone, but to the whole brotherhood of civilized nations.

Moved by Hon. J. G. Currie, seconded by Rev. Mr. Howard—

That united as we are with the American people by the ties of kindred, and y social and commercial intercourse, it is our earnest desire and our fervent ayer that "He by whom kings reign and rulers decree justice" may direct e counsels of the government of the United States and of our own empire that the pacific policy propounded by the late President may be pursued, d that peace and amity between these two great Christian nations may be rpetuated.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Holland, seconded by James R. Benson, esq—

That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased resident in their sad and unexpected bereavement; and that the following ntlemen be a committee to forward an address of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, companied by a copy of the resolutions adopted at this meeting, viz: Hon. G. Currie, James R. Benson, and the mayor.

Address of the inhabitants of St. Catharine's.

ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA, *April* 22, 1865.

MADAM: On behalf of a large and influential public meeting of the inhabitts of this town, we beg to enclose you the accompanying resolutions, and de:e to address you in this hour of trial and sorrow, and to tender you the eartfelt sympathy of our people for the great and irreparable loss you have cently sustained by the sad and sudden death of your late husband, the Presint of the United States.

In common with the people of this province, we have ever admired the ility, benevolence, sterling integrity, and private worth of your deceased sband, and we feel that while it has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom, the hand of death, to deprive you of a kind husband, and your family of affectionate parent, the United States have lost a prudent counsellor, and we ve also to mourn the loss of one whose earnest desire it always was to prote the cause of humanity, and so strengthen the ties of friendship between e United States and the British empire.

We earnestly pray that the God of all grace, the Father of the fatherless, d the Comforter of all that are cast down, may restore you at an early day bodily health, and vouchsafe to you and family that consolation which he has omised in seasons of trial, and that strength which will enable you to bear is heavy affliction which it has pleased Him to send.

We have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

WM. ECCLES, *Mayor.*
J. G. CURRIE, *M. S. C.*
J. R. BENSON.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *Washington.*

---

ppy of resolutions passed at a public meeting of the citizens of the town of Sherbrooke, province of Canada, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1865.

SHERBROOKE, CANADA EAST, *April* 19, 1865.

Resolved, That this meeting is shocked at the fearful tragedy which took ace at Washington, the capital of the United States, on Friday night last, in e fiendish and dastardly murder of the honorable Abraham Lincoln, President

of the United States, and filled with the most painful emotions that a man hold ing so high a position, upon whose life so many hopes were resting, and whose character was such as to give promise of so much good, should fall by the hands of a brutal assassin, in the presence of a peaceful audience.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and family of the late President in the sudden and unexpected death of one so near and dear to them; who amidst the unceasing cares and responsibilities devolving on him as the ruler of a great nation, at the same time retained those social and domestic qualities which so endeared him to his family, and to all those privileged with meeting him in the social circle.

Resolved, That we deeply feel for and deplore the loss our friends and neighbors in the adjoining republic have sustained in the removal of their Chief Magistrate—a man eminently qualified for his high position, and combining in his person those characteristics which, at the present critical juncture of their national affairs, rendered him, under Almighty God, the instrument of great good to their country.

Resolved, That we trust the mysterious dispensation of Almighty God, in permitting at this juncture of affairs in the United States the removal of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of death, will be so ordered and overruled as not to prove detrimental to the best interests of the republic, and that although the leading instrument in the conduct of affairs during their present unhappy struggle to an issue giving promise of peace has been removed from his high position the progress of true freedom will be onward, and the principles of liberty perpetuated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That as Canadian citizens connected with the British empire, we but express, we believe, the opinion of all our fellow subjects in deploring the removal of Abraham Lincoln at this present important epoch in the world's history, believing him to be desirous of maintaining friendly relations with other nations; and that, in connection with the honorable Mr. Seward, he was prepared to promote and advance the best interests of the world, by endeavoring to perpetuate the good feeling and friendly intercourse which have so long existed between the United States and European powers.

Resolved, That we feel grateful for the kind interposition of Almighty God in preventing the cowardly assassination of the honorable Mr. Seward and his son, on the evening of Friday last, and trust that their lives will be spared to prove a blessing to their country in carrying forward to completion those plans inaugurated by their late President for the restoration of peace, and the re-establishment of liberty on a firm basis.

Resolved, That the mayor of this town, as chairman of this meeting, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Washington on behalf of the citizens of Sherbrooke.

J. G. ROBERTSON, *Mayor.*

ST. THOMAS, CANADA WEST, *April* 19, 1865.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Thomas, Canada West, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1865, the mayor, Thomas Arkell, esq., presided, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

The meeting was opened by religious services, in which the ministers of different denominations took part.

1. Moved by Doctor Southwick, ex-M. P. P., seconded by the Reverend Doctor Caulfield, that we, the mayor and inhabitants of St. Thomas, in public meeting assembled, hereby declare our unutterable horror at the crime by which the valuable life and labors of the late excellent President of the United States were so dreadfully closed.

2. Moved by Daniel Harvey, esq., seconded by his honor Judge Hughes, t we regard the assassination of President Lincoln and the diabolical assault Secretary Seward as indelible stains upon the civilization of the age, and a cial disgrace to our race and language.

3. Moved by Sheriff Munro, seconded by the Reverend Mr. Cuthbertson, t we desire to express our sincere sympathy with the people of the United tes in the great and awful loss which they have sustained by the murder of ir President—an act which has this day draped that nation in mourning, and l cause a shudder of horror to run through every civilized nation in the ld.

4. Moved by the Reverend Mr. Ames, seconded by W. E. Murray, esq., of lmer, that we express our deepest sympathy with the widow and family of sident Lincoln, in their severe bereavement.

5. Moved by Colin McDougald, esq., seconded by Mr. Hodge, that the pro-lings of this meeting be engrossed and forwarded to the British ambassador Washington, and published in the local newspapers, the London Free Press, the Globe and Leader, of Toronto.

6. Moved by C. D. Paul, esq., seconded by Nelson Moore, esq., that the yor leave the chair and Doctor Southwick take the same.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the mayor, and the meeting closed by the Reverend Doctor Caulfield pronouncing the benediction.

THOMAS ARKELL, *Mayor, Chairman.*

THOMAS HODGE, *Secretary.*

---

t a meeting of the town council of the borough of Sheffield, held on the 3d of May, 1865, it was

nanimously resolved, That this council unites in the universal expression of gnation and profound sorrow at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the late sident of the United States of America, and desires to record its horror and station at the treasonable and wicked act which has deprived that country o able and good a man, at a time when his services were so important; and xpress its entire sympathy with the government and people of the United es of America.

his council also desires to convey the expression of its deepest sympathy rs. Lincoln and family, and begs sincerely to condole with them in their y bereavement.

. s.] THOMAS JESSOP, *Mayor.*

---

lution passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough of Sheffield, England.

t a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Sheffield, in the county of , England, held on Monday, May 1, 1865, Thomas Jessop, esq., in the , it was

nanimously resolved, That this meeting condemns in the strongest possi-ense the dastardly and cruel murder of President Lincoln, in the hour of lemency, and records its utmost abhorrence of the atrocious miscreants who ied and the wretches who perpetrated the hideous, detestable and unpar-ed crime; and that the Right Honorable Earl Russell be requested to trans-his resolution, in the manner most befitting the occasion, to the government citizens of the United States, assuring them of the profound and sincere t of the inhabitants of Sheffield at the bereavement, and their firm hope

that, as in the past, so with this sad occurrence, the United States will show by their calmness, wisdom, and energy, that though of appalling magnitude, their loss is not irretrievable.

THOMAS JESSOP,
Mayor and Chairman.

Address of the inhabitants of Sheffield, England.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, *May* 1, 1865.

MADAM: The inhabitants of Sheffield, in public meeting assembled, beg permission to approach you in the hour of your grief, to assure you how deeply and tenderly they sympathize with you in your great sorrow.

They are mournfully reminded of the bereavement of their own beloved sovereign, and are well aware that time alone can heal the deep and terrible wound which has been inflicted upon you.

Without trespassing further upon the sanctity of your sorrow, they desire to express the fervent hope that you may find consolation in the contemplation of the noble and righteous life of him who has been so suddenly taken away, in the thought that his influence over the minds of his countrymen, and his power to promote the great cause for which he would willingly have died, has been increased by his tragical martyrdom; and, above all, in the love of that God whom he served, and who has promised "to comfort all them that mourn," "to be the Father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow."

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

THOMAS JESSOP,
Mayor and Chairman.

Mrs. LINCOLN,
Widow of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln,
late President of the United States of America.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Public Sympathy.—Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the council of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, held at the office of the chamber the 27th of April, 1865, the president (Robert Jackson, esq.) in the chair, it was moved by Joshua Moss, esq., seconded by W. C. Corsan, esq., and resolved—

That the council take this the earliest opportunity of expressing, in the strongest terms, the horror and disgust which they feel at the outrage recently perpetrated in Washington, in consequence of which his excellency President Lincoln has lost his life, and the lives of Mr. Secretary Seward and other persons of distinction have been greatly endangered, if not actually destroyed.

That the council beg also to express their deep sympathy with the American people in the loss, at such a crisis, of one so recently selected for a second time to fill the office of President. In the state of affairs consequent upon the recent successes of the federal arms, the kindly feeling and the evident anxiety to smooth the way to the removal of animosities displayed by President Lincoln in the hour of triumph render his removal, in the opinion of this council, a calamity to all sections of the community.

That in thus giving expression to their feelings of disgust and abhorrence at the crime which has been committed, and their sympathy with the American

people, the council are convinced that they are giving utterance to the feelings which these terrible occurrences have excited in the breast of the whole British nation.

ROBERT JACKSON,
President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.

CUTLERS' HALL, *Sheffield, April* 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Cutlers' Company to send you the accompanying resolution passed yesterday by the company on the assassination of Mr. President Lincoln, and have to request that you will forward it to the proper quarter.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES ATKINSON,
Master Cutler.

C. J. ABBOT, Esq., *American Consul, Sheffield.*

Resolved, That this company desires to express its deep sorrow and indignation at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, and to record, in common with the whole British nation, its profound sympathy with the government and people of America at the very serious loss they have sustained by the atrocious crime which has just been perpetrated.

Address of the Sheffield Secular Society.

HONORED MADAM: From this country there will reach you addresses of condolence and respect from all classes. The English nation has spoken with one voice of deep and sincere sympathy for the fate of your illustrious husband, of detestation of the vile and cowardly murderer who struck him down, and of grief for the bitter bereavement you have sustained. From the Queen upon our throne, from the leaders of our parliamentary parties, from our municipal and public bodies, down to the humblest associations, there has gone forth the most earnest and unanimous expression of sorrow for the deplorable loss the great American republic has suffered, in the violent death of its eminent and honored President; and the Sheffield Secular Society desires to put upon record, and to convey to you and to your family, its sincere concern for this the most grievous event of our times. Our principles teach us to regard reason and liberty as the two great forces of political progress. We are attached to that great doctrine of democracy which regards the whole people as entitled to equal conditions of personal improvement, of social prosperity and civil equality; and when the head of the great American federation, which represents these principles, is struck down, we regard it as a crime against humanity and the liberties of the human race.

Another reason why we regret the fate of Mr. Lincoln, and why we honor his memory, is, that Mr. Lincoln not only rose from the people, but he exalted the people among whom he arose. His career is a historic proof that industry applied to study, animated by honesty, sustained by patience and perennial good will, may result in a commanding capacity, placing the possessor on a level with the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, and higher than any king. The courage, persistence and moderation with which he advanced, and the impassable

ieroism with which he became the deliverer of the slave, crowned his life with kinglier glory than any which attaches to any name in the history of men.

We trust that these considerations, which the heart of the English nation atifies, will be to you and to your family some consolation in this hour of your orrow.

We are, honored madam, your sincere friends,

JAMES DODWORTH, *President.*
GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.
H. WM. BELLS.

(Signed on behalf of the Sheffield Secular Society.)

Mrs. LINCOLN.

Resolution of the provost, magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Selkirk.

To the President of the United States of America:

We, the provost, magistrates and town council of the royal burgh of Selkirk, or ourselves, and as representing the community of the said burgh, beg to express our feelings of abhorrence in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln, and our sympathy with the American people under the loss they have ustained by the sudden and violent death of the head of their government.

Signed by the magistrates, by authority of the town council, and the seal of he burgh affixed, this 11th day of May, 1865.

SEAL.]

JOHN JOHNSTON, *Provost.*
THOMAS DALYLEISH, *Bailie.*
GEORGE LEWIS, *Bailie.*
JAMES MILLAR, *Dean of Guild.*
BASIL HENDERSIN, *Treasurer.*

Resolution of the noblemen, gentlemen, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Selkirk in public meeting assembled.

Resolved, That this meeting do record an expression of heartfelt sorrow and indignation with which they have heard of the assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, feeling assured that an event so terrible in its nature, and so calamitous to the people whose chief man has been thus suddenly cut off, has excited sentiments of the deepest horror and commiseration, not in this kingdom only, but in every civilized country throughout the world. They desire to convey this expression of their individual sympathy to the people of the United States, as well as to the widow and family of the late President; and for that purpose they authorize their chairman to sign the present resolution, in their name and on their behalf, and to transmit the same to his excellency the American minister in London, with a request that he will communicate it to the government of the United States and to Mrs. Lincoln in suchway and manner as he may think proper.

Signed in name and by appointment of the meeting, by

R. WAITT, *Chairman,*
In the limits of Selkirk.

MAY 1, 1865

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the corporation of Sligo, held on Thursday the 4th day of May, 1865.

Resolved, That we, the members of the corporation of Sligo, in council assembled, hereby tender our most profound sympathy to the President and people of the United States of America on the great loss sustained by them in the death of their late President, Abraham Lincoln, and that we regard the means by which his life was sacrificed, with horror and indignation.

Moved by Alderman Lyons; seconded by Alderman McGill.

Resolved, That the resolution this day adopted be suitably engrossed and signed by the mayor, with the corporation seal attached thereto, and forwarded to the American minister at London for presentation to the American government.

Moved by Councillor Gillmor; seconded by Councillor Doherty.

[SEAL.] W. A. WOODS, *J. P.*,
Mayor of Sligo.

S. WHITTAKER, *Town Clerk.*

Extract from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians at their meeting 9th of May, 1865, *the right honorable John Wynne, P. C., in the chair.*

Notice having been given on last board day by H. Griffith, esq., D. L., that an address of sympathy and condolence to the American government and people on the late atrocious murder of President Lincoln, and attempted murder of Mr. Secretary Seward, be prepared and forwarded for presentation, it is this day

Unanimously resolved, That having heard with feelings of the deepest regret the great loss which the American nation have sustained in the death of their late President, Abraham Lincoln, whose honesty, courage, and perseverance in the fulfilment of the duties of the high position he occupied have gained the highest respect and esteem for him, even among those who may have differed from him on questions of state policy, and by whom terms of conciliation tending to an honorable peace with the southern portion of the States so anxiously awaited in these countries were about to be perfected, we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with the American government and people, and our deep abhorrence of the atrocious murder committed, as well as of the attempted murder of Mr. Seward; and we also tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved widow, Mrs. Lincoln, and to the family of Mr. Seward, and add our earnest prayer that the death of the brave, good man, who has died for his country, may be the last sacrifice of a war apparently about to expire, and that peace, on a substantial basis, may speedily follow.

JOHN WYNNE, *Chairman.*
DAVID CLARK, *Clerk of Union.*

BOARD ROOM, SLIGO, *May* 10, 1865.

Stourbridge resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Henry Hughes, seconded by Mr. William Rollinson, and carried unanimously—

That this meeting, on behalf of itself and the inhabitants of the town of Stourbridge, takes this opportunity of giving expression to its feelings of condolence and sympathy with the family of the late President of the United States of America and the nation at large on the occurrence of that great calamity to themselves and to the whole civilized world, by the assassination of their able, beloved, respected, and revered Chief Magistrate.

STOURBRIDGE, *May* 1, 1865.

Stourbridge Union.

Moved by Mr. Chance, seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried unanimously—

That this board has heard with the deepest regret of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; and, while it expresses its utter detestation of so diabolical an act, begs to offer to the American people its sincere condolence on the heavy calamity which has befallen their nation.

BOARD ROOM, WORKHOUSE,
April 20, 1865.

UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

STAFFORD AUXILIARY, *April* 29, 1865.

SIR: We, the undersigned, on behalf of the committee and members of the above society, beg respectfully to tender to your excellency our most sincere condolence upon the loss the United States of America and the civilized world have sustained by the atrocious murder of President Abraham Lincoln.

Trusting that Providence will direct his successor, President Johnson, as an instrument for perfecting the work so honestly begun to a speedy termination, when the South may see that to be prosperous a nation must be both free and united.

We are, sir, yours most obediently,

WM. SILVESTER, *President.*
W. J. LAPWORTH, *Secretary.*

His Excellency the AMERICAN MINISTER *in London.*

BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF CHESTER AND LANCASTER.

At a meeting of the council of the borough of Stockport, held in the council chamber, on Wednesday, the 3d May, 1865, William Linton Eskrigge, esq., mayor, in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the council of Stockport, at its first meeting since the terrible news reached this country that President Lincoln had fallen the victim of a dastardly assassin, and that a like attempt had been made on the life of Mr. Secretary Seward, unanimously passes a vote of sincere condolence with the United States of America, with Mrs. Lincoln, and with Mr. Secretary Seward, expressive of the horror felt by the council, and its deep sympathy with those afflicted by these most diabolical acts.

That this resolution be transmitted to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States in London, with a request that he will duly communicate it to his government, to Mrs. Lincoln, and to Mr. Secretary Seward.

The common seal of the borough of Stockport was hereunto duly affixed in the presence of—

[SEAL.] HENRY COPPOCK, *Town Clerk.*

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the Sunday School Union of Stockport.

At a meeting of the teachers, superintendents, and representatives of the schools composing the Sunday School Union of Stockport, held on the eighth day of May, 1865, Mr. Councillor George Barber in the chair, it was—

Unanimously resolved, That the Sunday schools of Stockport, embracing all he evangelical denominations of the Christian church, have heard with feelings of

the deepest horror and the most inexpressible grief of the brutal assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, by the hand of a vile and reckless murderer.

That this union, while recording this expression of the most heartfelt sympathy and sorrowful condolence with the bereaved widow and the great American republic, most cordially recognizes the eminent personal worth, the high-toned religious principle, and the noble civic virtues of that large hearted father of the American people, twice elected as Chief Magistrate by the popular voice, beloved by the children of two hemispheres, admired by the vast army of Sunday school teachers in the free countries of Europe and America, and revered by the great and good of every clime, as the heroic emancipator of four millions of abject bondsmen, and the saviour of his country from armed rebellion, anarchy, and ruin.

That whilst this union cherishes these sentiments with the deepest emotion, it feels most keenly the death, by the hand of a wretched drunkard, of so good a man, whose persistent advocacy of the importance of an education based upon religious principles, and his bright example as a steady and consistent abstainer from intoxicating drinks, afforded strength and encouragement to our bands of hope, and proved that, even under circumstances of the most severe trials ever imposed upon the ruler of a great nation, the late President of the United States of America devoted the full strength of his lofty intelligence and the warmest sympathies of his noble heart.

While our Sunday schools are bowed with sorrow, feeling that each has lost a friend, the prayer is raised continually that this fearful rebellion may speedily be brought to a close, and that a permanent peace may soon be proclaimed, established on the only righteous basis, viz: That of union, nationality, justice, and freedom, with equal civil and political rights to all loyal men, of whatever creed, race or condition, and the inestimable blessings of a healthy religious education secured to all rising and future generations of the republic.

Signed on behalf of the Union—

GEORGE BARBER, *Chairman.*
JAMES H. MIDDLETON,
Honorary Secretary.

STOCKPORT, *May* 8, 1865.

At a meeting of the vicar, church wardens, and vestrymen of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, specially convened and held at the vestry hall of the said parish, on Friday, the 5th day of May, 1865—present, the Reverend William Gelson Humphrey, B. D., vicar, in the chair—it was moved, seconded, and

Unanimously resolved, That the following address be forwarded to his excellency the American minister at the Court of St. James, viz:

SIR: We, the vicar, church wardens, and vestrymen of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, desire to express to you the strong feelings of grief and indignation with which we have heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward.

We are not without hope that it may be some consolation to the American people, and to the widow of the late President, in this their bereavement, to receive the sympathy of the people of this country; and we trust that the dreadful events which have called forth our sympathy will be by Divine Providence so overruled as not in any way to retard the restoration of peace, concord, and prosperity in the United States.

W. G. HUMPHREY, *Chairman.*

The honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and borough of Swansea held at the Guildhall, in the said town, on Thursday, the 4th day of May 1865 it was

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting desires to manifest its profound ab horrence and indignation at the great crime by which the United States of Amer ica have been deprived of their late Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln; and further to express its unfeigned sympathy with the government and people o the United States, and the widow and family of the late President, in the depti of their calamity and bereavement.

J. CLARKE RICHARDSON, *Mayor*.

SWANSEA WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE.

At a special general meeting held at the institute on Tuesday, May 9, 1865 Mr. Benjamin Davis in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the members of the Swansea Workingmen's Institute, being desirous of manifesting their sincere regret at the revolting ac which has deprived the American republic of an able President, and society a large of one of its brightest ornaments, beg to tender to Mrs. Lincoln and th government and people of the United States their heartfelt sympathy in thei present hour of sorrow.

And it was further

Unanimously resolved, That the resolution just passed be forwarded, through the medium of the American minister at London, to Mrs. Lincoln, and the gov ernment and people of the United States.

ST. MARYLEBONE, *April* 27, 1865.

At the vestry—present, Mr. Churchwarden Baddely in the chair—

Resolved unanimously, That the vestry of Saint Marylebone, having heard with the profoundest regret of the assassination of the President of the United States, beg respectfully and earnestly to convey, at the earliest possible opportunity, to his excellency the American minister the expression of their horror a the detestable and cowardly crime that has been committed, and their deepes sympathies with the American people and his excellency in the lamentable na tional catastrophe which has befallen them.

Extracted from the minutes.

W. E. GREENOCK, *Vestry Clerk*.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS, *in the county of Middlesex*.

At a general meeting of the vestrymen of the said parish, held at the vestry hall, King's road, Pancras road, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1865— Mr. Churchwarden Robson in the chair and sixty-eight other vestrymen present— it was moved by John R. Collins, esq., pursuant to notice, seconded by Henry Farber, esq., F. S. A., and

Resolved unanimously, That this vestry desires to express its feelings o grief and horror at the untimely death of President Lincoln, by the hands of a assassin, and to avow its high appreciation of the great ability, moderation, an

triotism displayed by him as Chief Magistrate of the United States of Amer-
a, at a period of extraordinary civil commotion. This vestry desires further to
press its deep sympathy with the widow and family of the late President,
d also with the people of the United States, in being thus ruthlessly deprived
the guiding influence of so high-principled a statesman at a time of national
fficulty and distress, and would fervently hope that the wise and moderate
olicy of Abraham Lincoln may be adopted by both President and people in
e pacification of their distracted country.

The common seal of the vestry of the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex,
affixed hereto by order of the said vestry.

EAL.]

FRANCIS PLAW, *Vestry Clerk.*

At a meeting of the corporation of the borough of Stockton, in the county of
urham, held at the Town Hall in the said borough, on the 5th day of May,
65—present, the mayor, Aldermen Wren, Craggs, Ord, Jackson, and Rich-
dson; Councillors Grey, Trowsdale, Brayshey, Thompson, Knowles, T.
ren, jr., Henderson, Rigland, Clough, T. Nelson, Barnes, J. Smith, W. Nel-
n, T. Harrison, Brown, and Appleton—it was

Resolved, That the mayor, aldermen, and council of the borough of Stockton
ve learned with feelings of horror and detestation of the awful crime com-
tted on the President of the United States and of the murderous attack on
r. Seward, and they desire to record their sense of these cruel and cold-blooded
lanies, and to express their sincere and heartfelt feelings of sorrow and regret
the calamity that has befallen that country, and for the grievous loss which
citizens have sustained.

And it was

Resolved, That the American ambassador be requested to convey to Mrs.
ncoln and the American nation the expression of their profound sympathy
d condolence for this lamentable and grievous occurrence.

[SEAL.]

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Stockton-on-Tees, in
e county of Durham, held at the Borough Hall in Stockton-on-Tees aforesaid,
the 5th day of May, 1865—Joshua Byers, esq., mayor, in the chair—the fol-
ving resolutions were passed:

That the inhabitants of Stockton-on-Tees, in a public meeting called by the
yor, would express, in the strongest manner possible, their abhorrence of the
tardly crimes which have suddenly deprived the United States of America of
ir President and seriously endangered the life of his chief secretary, and their
ep sympathy with the government and people of that country in the affliction
o which the loss they have sustained has plunged them.

That this meeting deeply regrets that President Lincoln should have been
off at the time when his firm but conciliatory policy was about to reap the
olest fruit, and when his earnestness, simplicity, and clear insight into reali-
s would have enabled him successfully to carry on the work of reconstruction,
d devoutly hopes that those upon whom his labors must now devolve may
ceed in speedily and happily overcoming every obstacle and effecting that
onstruction on the immovable basis of freedom and justice.

That this meeting would express its earnest desire that the sympathy for the

government and people of the United States of America, called forth by th astounding intelligence of the assassination of their Chief Magistrate, and th remembrance of his conciliatory bearing towards this country, may tend to c ment the friendship between England and America.

That this meeting learns with sincere gratification that the Queen of th realm has with such promptness and characteristic kindness written with h own hand to the widow of his late excellency, President Lincoln, a letter of co dolence and sympathy with her in her great affliction and bereavement.

That this meeting respectfully requests the mayor to sign and afterwards f ward the foregoing resolutions expressing our sympathy with the Americ government and people to the American ambassador in London.

JOSHUA BYERS, *Chairman.*

In memoriam.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SCRIBE OF THE GRAND DIVISION
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, B. N. A.

At the regular session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of t province of New Brunswick, British North America, held at the city of John, on Wednesday evening, 26th day of April, A. D. 1865, on motion Representative William Wedderburn, P. G. W. P., seconded by Representati William H. A. Keans, grand scribe, the following resolutions were unanimous adopted:

Whereas his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, late President of the Unit States, has suddenly been cut off in the zenith of his great career by the ha of an assassin; and whereas we deeply feel for the affliction in which o brethren and the people generally of the United States have therefore be involved—

Resolved, That we, the members of the Grand Division of New Brunswi Sons of Temperance, while we acknowledge allegiance only and loyalty to t crown of Great Britain, take the first opportunity afforded us to express o deep and sincere sympathy with our brethren in the Order, and the people ge erally of the United States, upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, their honor and beloved Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That irrespective of our individual political sympathies and asso ations, we have recognized in Abraham Lincoln a true friend of virtue, and o who has publicly expressed his hearty approval of the cardinal principles of o Order and of all similar institutions; as a pure-minded and upright magistra an able statesman, a devoted Christian, an honest man.

Resolved, That we abhor and denounce the assassination of Abraham Linc as a deed which can only become memorable for its ineffable infamy, as a treas against the commonwealth of nations, a crime against Christianity and civili tion, and a wickedness unparalleled in the pages of history for the horror a villany of its conception, and the inhuman character and circumstances of commission.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, suitably engrossed and under t seal of this Grand Division, be transmitted to the British minister at Washi ton, to be laid before the American government in such manner as he sh deem best, to the widow of the late President, to the most worthy scribe of t Order, and the press of this city for publication.

Extracts from the minutes,

[L. S.] W. H. A. KEANS, *Grand Scribe.*

Address of the colored people of Bermuda.

SAINT GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, *April* 28, 1865.

: We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit to you, the lawful represent-
of the United States of America for Bermuda, our expressions of sym-
on our part, and in behalf of the colored people of this community, on
elancholy intelligence which has reached us of the death of the good
am Lincoln, at Washington, on the 15th instant, by assassination. Knowing
any virtues as a man, while in office as Chief Magistrate of America,
nsider his untimely removal a loss of no common degree, not only to
ople of his country, but to many foreign to his domains.
do not make these expressions as a mere formal observance, but are
ted by purer motives. We feel that a great and good man has passed
s.
therefore most respectfully tender to you, and through you to his be-
family across the "ocean's foam," our heartfelt sympathy and condolence
hour of trial and affliction, when, by the hand of a ruthless assassin, a
nd patriotic ruler has been stricken down, at a time when his work was
s consummation.
remain, dear sir, with profound respect, your very obedient servants,

J. T. RICHARDSON,
E. B. M. FRITH,
J. H. RAINEY,
JOSEPH H. THOMAS,
BENJAMIN BURCHALL,
Committee.

I. ALLEN, Esq.,
United States Consul.

SAINT GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, *May* 11, 1865.

: It has fallen to my lot to have the honor of presenting you with the
ed address from the three divisions of the order of the Sons of Temper-
ocated in these islands; and while I regret the delay the said divisions
hown in the discharge of so important a duty, do conceive it would have
greater blunder, a grosser omission, to have neglected it altogether.
ore trusting you will pardon their error in this respect.
I am, sir, yours respectfully,

GEORGE OXBORROW,
General Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance.

I. ALLEN, Esq.,
United States Consul.

SAINT GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, *May* 11, 1865.

We, the undersigned, representing the divisions of the Sons of Temper-
n Bermuda, convey to you the following resolutions, expressive of the
hy felt by that body in reference to the lamentable occurrence which
lately afflicted the American nation, by the cruel assassination of its
nt.
lved, That recognizing the hand of Almighty God in this afflictive
the divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the Bermuda islands have

received the intelligence of the brutal murder of Abraham Lincoln, late dent of the United States, with feelings of horror and detestation.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and family of the late chief r the American nation, we tender our sincere sorrow and sympathy for his un death. Allow us, in conclusion, to convey to you our deep regret at t fortunate event.

We are, sir, yours, very respectfully,

[L. S.] GEORGE OXBORROW, G. D. Grand W. Patriarch,
JOSEPH M. HAYWARD, Treasurer,
Star of Hope, No. 190, *St. Georg*

[L. S.] CHARLES W. B. FOYARD, D. G. W. Patriarch,
BENJAMIN P. ELDRIDGE, R. S.,
NEIL McK. McLEOD, W. P.,
Reid Division, No. 192, *Hamil*
JOSIAH W. FRITH, W. P.,
JOSEPH H. FRITH, R. S.,
Argus, No. 210, *Warwick.*

C. M. ALLEN, Esq.,
United States Consul.

Address of the municipal council of the city of Sydney, N. S. W

MADAM: We, the municipal council of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, desire, on behalf of the citizens of this c express to you our deeply felt sympathy on the lamentable occurrence has led to the untimely death of your husband, the late President of the States of America.

If any consolation can be experienced on such an occasion, when the universal feeling is that of the deepest sorrow, it must arise from the kno that in the history of your country there does not exist a name which, f association with the momentous events of his time, will be more honor reverenced than that of Abraham Lincoln.

The unostentatious simplicity and uprightness of his character in life; the wise and useful influence which he exercised over the public insti of his country; his worthy ambitious desire to support and maintain th stitution of the state, and the undeviating firmness and admirable s which he evinced during the extraordinary struggle of the past few year exhibited to the world one of those great and attractive characters whic mands the profoundest respect from every rank of life. The unhappy which has removed such a man from the social circle, and has depriv nation of such valuable aid and guidance, must excite the most heartfel pathy for the relatives and friends who mourn his disastrous fate, a deepest regret that his country should have lost so noble and devoted a

We earnestly hope that the condolence which has been offered you f parts of your own land and from foreign nations may tend in some de assuage your great affliction, while we are confident that the people who husband so wisely governed will bear his name in honored remembran that it will stand side by side with the greatest in the history of th World.

[SEAL.] JOHN WOODS,
Mayor of the City of Sy

ed by the municipal council of the city of Sydney, this seventeenth uly, A. D. 1865.

CHARLES W. WOOLCOTT, *Town Clerk.*

INCOLN.

New South Wales branch of the Irish National League.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, 106 KING STREET,
Sydney, July 22, 1865.

onorable the President, the Senate
and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

embers of the New South Wales branch of the Irish National League ructed us, their central committee, to condole with you (the Congress of on the calamity that has befallen your nation, and to convey to you rtfelt sorrow and sympathy for the loss which, in common with the freedom throughout the world, you have sustained by the foul murder and of an assassin of that great, energetic, untiring, and devoted cham- reedom, Abraham Lincoln.

s inhabitants of New South Wales, are actuated to this expression of r America's great loss by the feeling, among others, that as possessors stitutions we were greatly benefited by the talent, energy, and Christian splayed by one in the proud position of President of the greates republic n times.

high and responsible position in which he was placed, his powers were the accomplishment of good or evil, and how those powers were used st to the world. By the efforts of the great mind with which he was he overcame obstacles which to the most experienced statesmen in eemed insurmountable; he suppressed a rebellion, more formidable than s of any other country can record; united and brought into amicable e many who were previously actuated in their opposition by the in- f party spirit or sectarian prejudices, and by his powerful abilities he is country safe and triumphant from that terrible ordeal through which een passing for the last four years.

embers of the Irish National League are also actuated in this far-off ustralia by gratitude, which is a national characteristic, to express ngs on the present occasion; they cannot and do not forget that when the most ill-conceived laws deprived them of freedom and prosperity nd even seemed to threaten the total extirpation of their race; when meet their landlord's call, they were expelled from the homes in which born; when they appeared deserted by the world, and nothing seemed but death from cold and starvation by the wayside, it was then that noble America, with outstretched arms welcomed them to her shores wed upon them her fertile plains and teeming valleys, where now, grand and majestic rivers that beautify and fertilize your country, e in freedom and happiness, with honor and credit to themselves, a emorial of the benefits to be derived from that Constitution and that hose laws they acknowledge and respect.

se among other reasons we desire to express our warmest sympathy rica, and to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of departed. In conclusion, we beg to express a hope that the united of America's patriotic sons will secure her peace and happiness, and nighty republic of the west, the great home of freedom, the United

States of America, may continue to retain her exalted position of one o
great and free nations of the world.

JOHN ROBETSON, *President.*
OWEN HARUHER,
PATRICK O'DOND,
Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS McCAFFERY, *Treasu*
P. J. GROGAN, *Secretary.*
JAMES P. GARVAN,
WILLIAM DOLMAN,
RICHARD MOOSELY,
J. J. CURRAN,
MICHAEL RILEY,
JAMES COLEMAN,
LAWRENCE MORAN,
JAMES BUTLER,
J. I. McDERMOT,
Committee.

Resolution passed by the council of the corporation of the city of Toronto, Ca

TUESDAY, *April* 18, 18

Resolved, That this council, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, deplo
impious act that has convulsed society, in the death, by violence, of Ab
Lincoln, late President of the United States of America. Esteeming the s
national calamity, they mournfully sympathize with his countrymen, and
nizing in them a great co-operating Christian power, feel deeply sensible
melancholy gloom it must create. And further, that in honor of the de
business of the city be suspended for two hours from noon on Wednesd
morrow.

Truly extracted from the journals of the council.

[SEAL.]

JOHN CARR, *City Clerk.*
F. H. MEDCALF, *Mayor.*
A. T. McCORD, *Chamberla*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Tewksbu
England, desire to give utterance to our feelings of grief and horror at
sassination of your late distinguished predecessor, President Lincoln, a
attempted murder of Mr. Secretary Seward, and to convey to the people
United States an expression of our sympathy and good will, and at th
time to add our sincere condolence with the widow and family of the la
nent statesman.

Given under our common seal at the Tolsey in the said borough, thi
day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

W. ALLARD, *Ma*

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of Th
in council assembled, having received with great sorrow the intelligence
assassination of President Lincoln, desire to express our utter abhorrence

stable crime, and beg to offer to the American nation our sincere condolence sympathy upon the loss it has sustained.

ven under our common corporate seal, this 22d day of May, 1865.

L.] W. P. SALSER, *Mayor.*

is excellency the MINISTER *from the United States of America.*

---

t a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Tynemouth, in the ty of Northumberland, held in the Town Hall, on the 2d day of May, 1865, nayor in the chair, it was

nanimously resolved, That the inhabitants of the borough of Tynemouth, ublic meeting assembled, desire to express their feelings of sorrow and in- ation at the assassination of the President of the United States of America, at the attempt made upon the life of his chief secretary.

nat while deeply lamenting the removal of President Lincoln, at a time his influence was most urgently needed to secure a happy and peaceful ination of the war in America, this meeting sincerely hopes that the states- upon whom the conduct of national affairs of America has now devolved succeed in attaining that most desirable result.

nat a copy of the preceding resolutions, signed by the mayor on behalf is meeting, be forwarded to the American government through their ambas- in London.

nat a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the mayor, be also rded to Mrs. Lincoln, with an expression of the deep and sincere sympa- of the inhabitants of this borough with herself and her family in their great w and bereavement; and another copy to Mrs. Seward, coupled with the ession of an earnest hope that Mr. Secretary Seward may eventually re- from the attack made upon his life.

GEORGE JOBLING,
Mayor of Tynemouth, Chairman.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, VICTORIA, *April* 22, 1865.

R: I have the honor to transmit the copy of a resolution adopted by the ative assembly of Vancouver's Island, on the 28th instant, expressing their athy in the calamity which has befallen the United States of America, in eath of their President, Abraham Lincoln, in which expression of sympa- fully join.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. E. KENNEDY, *Governor.*

LEN FRANCIS, Esq.,
United States Consul, &c., &c., &c., Victoria.

---

lution passed by the legislative assembly of Vancouver's Island, on the 20th day of April, 1865.

solved, That this house, taking into consideration the great calamity h has befallen the United States of America, and the rest of the civilized , in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, does adjourn till to- w as a mark of respect to the memory of the great departed, the chief of ion connected by the nearest ties with our own, and glorying in the same , the same traditions, and the same freedom.

R. W. TORRENS,
Clerk of the House.

To her most gracious Majesty the Queen:

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the members of the legislative assem bly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, crave leave to approach your Majest with fresh assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to express our abhorrence of the foul crime by which the Unite States have been deprived of their late President, Abraham Lincoln, and o profound sympathy with the American government and people in their nation calamity.

We desire also to record our unfeigned condolence with Mrs. Lincoln in h deep affliction; and we humbly beg that your Majesty will be graciously pleas to communicate these our heartfelt sentiments to the government at Was ington.

MURPHY, *Speaker.*

To her most gracious Majesty the Queen:

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the members of the legislative cou cil of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, crave leave to approach your Majest with fresh assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to express our abhorrence of the foul crime by which the Unit States have been deprived of their late President, Abraham Lincoln, and o profound sympathy with the American government and people in their nation calamity.

We desire also to record our unfeigned condolence with Mrs. Lincoln in h deep affliction; and we humbly beg that your Majesty will be graciously pleas to communicate these our heartfelt sentiments to the government at Was ington.

PALMER, *President.*

Resolution adopted at the annual conference of the Welch Baptist Associatio held in Victoria, county of Monmouth, May 30, 1865.

Resolved, That this association takes the earliest opportunity of expressi its intense sorrow and deep abhorrence at the assassination of the late Preside of the United States, the honest and upright Abraham Lincoln, and its hea felt sympathy with the American people in the peculiarly trying circumstanc in which, by this sad event, they have been placed; its ardent desire for th peace and prosperity, and the maintenance of their amicable relations wi Britain and all other European States; and its fervent gratitude to God for t prospect of a speedy termination of the war, and the total abolition of slave throughout their land.

Signed on behalf of the conference:

WILLIAM ROBERTS, *Moderator.*
TIMOTHY THOMAS, *Secretary.*

MEETING OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

At a meeting of the American residents of Victoria, V. I., held at the co sulate of the United States of America, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, it w

Unanimously resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the cha man to draught resolutions expressive of our feelings in regard to the assassi tion of the President of the United States, and to make the necessary arran

ts for a suitable observance of the sad event, and pay proper respect to his nory.

n compliance with the foregoing, Messrs. A. H. Guild, J. A. McCrea, G. ro, Julius Lowey, and S. A. Moody were appointed such committee, and on ion the president and secretary were added to the same. The meeting then ourned.

ALLEN FRANCIS, *Chairman.*
JNO. P. COUCH, *Secretary.*

Notice.

he committee to whom was referred the matter of making arrangements on lf of the American residents of Victoria, to take some suitable notice of death of the late President of the United States and pay proper respect to nemory, beg leave to report that the Hon. S. Garfield has kindly consented ldress the people of Victoria on the subject of the recent national calamity he Victoria theatre, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, April 19.

he committee respectfully recommend those so disposed to close their places usiness throughout the day, and pay every respect to the occasion. The nittee also desire to extend a cordial invitation to every resident of Victoria tend the meeting at the theatre. Ladies are expected to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

r. Garfield concluded his oration amid prolonged applause, and moved the tion of the following preamble and resolutions, which were carried by ac- ation:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe, in the all-wise ensation of His providence, to afflict the people of the United States by itting Abraham Lincoln, their Chief Magistrate, to be stricken down in the e of life and in the midst of usefulness by the hand of the assassin; and Whereas the intelligence of this great calamity, not only to our country, but e cause of truth and humanity throughout the world, has been received by ith feelings of the most profound sorrow, we deem this hour of our country's evement a fit and proper occasion to express the deep sympathy we feel for ffliction, as well as the grief which afflicts our hearts at this sudden and ntable event. But how shall we give expression to our sorrow? In what s shall we speak of the mighty dead who has fallen, or bewail his loss? s, on these distant shores, he was not only the Chief Magistrate of our be- country, but the embodiment and representative of the principles we sh, and which we had hoped, through him, to see carried out and established. d to preside over the destinies of our country at the most critical period of story, and all inexperienced as he was in the administration of govern- many doubted his ability to cope with the mighty difficulties and dangers encompassed the nation. Questions the most momentous and altogether n the country's history were presented, and upon their solution depended nly its welfare, but its existence as a nation. To meet these successfully ed the greatest wisdom, firmness, and moderation. But He who holds in ollow of His hand the destinies of nations mistakes not His agents in the plishment of His vast designs; and, therefore, Abraham Lincoln was to possess the necessary qualifications to conduct his country through the g ordeal to which she has been subjected; to preserve the stability of the nment, and at the same time vindicate the correctness of the principles which it was founded. He brought to the discharge of his great and us duties a heart so honest and sincere, a wisdom so practical and sound, moral courage so steady and unwavering, as to eminently fit him for his

exalted position. But his most distinguished trait was his humanity—humanit in its largest sense. His was the heart to feel that every man was his brothe Surely, in the great day of reckoning his name will be found "foremost in th Book of Life, as one who loved his fellow-man." But time will not permit u further to allude to his deeds and virtues. His work was accomplished, and h has passed from his labors, and however much we deplore his loss, we can b bow in all humility to the fiat of Him who—

Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
Treasures up His vast designs,
And works His sovereign will.

We, therefore, the citizens of the United States residing in Victoria, Vance ver's Island, for the purpose of expressing our sense of our country's loss, ha

Resolved, first, That while humbly bowing to the decrees of an all-w Providence which has permitted our beloved country to be afflicted by the dea of its Chief Magistrate at a period so momentous in its history, our hearts a filled with the deepest grief, and with our country we mourn in its affliction.

Resolved, second, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln—the wise, the nob the good—the nation has suffered a great and irreparable loss, and the kind nature of the departed President has enshrined his name deeply in the affectio of his afflicted countrymen, who feel that liberty wept when Lincoln fell.

Resolved, third, That we feel the keenest sorrow for the bereaved widow a family of the deceased President, and tender to them our warmest sympathy their great distress.

Resolved, fourth, That we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable d crees of Almighty God, and invoke His blessing upon William H. Sewa Secretary of State of the United States of America, and we fervently ho that he may be speedily restored to his wonted health and faculties, and th our country may long continue to enjoy the benefits of his known wisdom a ability.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the working classes of Wigan.

At a meeting of the working classes, held in the Public Hall, Wigan, on 17th day of May, 1865, the following resolutions were enthusiastically adopt

1. That this meeting tenders its heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln upon loss of her noble and devoted husband, and to the people of the United St in their sudden deprivation of a wise, just, and merciful head; that, express its utmost abhorrence and detestation of the foul and treacherous assassinat of President Lincoln, and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Secretary Seward at the same time expresses its conviction that it was but the culminating p of a crime, if possible, of still darker hue—the attempt to perpetuate the bond of millions of men, and to achieve the destruction of a great nation; tha expresses its gratitude to Almighty God for the termination of the rebell and the destruction of the institution of slavery in the United States, rejoice the complete falsification of the statements that American institutions we failure, and expresses its warmest wishes for the welfare of the great Ameri republic, and its desire that the bond of brotherhood between the two pe (England and America) may grow ever stronger, and the possibility of between them ever more remote.

2. That the chairman be requested to send the foregoing resolution to Adams, the American minister in London, desiring him to forward it to American government and to Mrs Lincoln.

Signed on behalf of the meeting:

TIMOTHY COOP, *Chairma*

ite Chapel district, comprising the parishes of White Chapel, Spitalfields, Oldgate, Minories, Saint Katharine, Mile End, New Town, Norton Folgate, Old Artillery Ground and Tower.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, WHITE CHAPEL DISTRICT,
15 *Great Alie street, White Chapel, E. London, May* 1, 1865.

IR: The board of works for the White Chapel district, at their meeting held day, have directed me to communicate to your excellency, as the repre-ative of the government of the United States of America in this country, r feelings of abhorrence and disgust at the assassination of the late President ie United States of America, and of the attempt upon the life of the Secre- of State, and also to express their feelings of warm sympathy with the ple of America for the loss of a Chief Magistrate who, under circumstances ie most trying description, by his ability, kindness of heart, and honesty of pose, did so much to endear himself to all over whom he was called upon to ide.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

ALFRED FURNET, *Clerk.*

he Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
Minister of the U. S. of America, Upper Portland Place, W.

Ve, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Winchester, in town ncil assembled, desire to express our extreme sorrow and indignation at the assassination of the late President of the United States of America, and to rey our sympathy and condolence at the loss which that nation and his ow have thereby sustained. We also express our regret at the attempt made the life of Mr. Seward and his son, and the pleasure with which we have ived the intelligence of their improved condition.

iven under our corporate seal this 4th day of May, 1865.

EAL.] WM. BUDDAR, *Mayor.*

is Excellency the Hon. C. F. ADAMS, *American minister.*

---

t a meeting of the council of the city of Worcester, holden this 2d day of , 1865, it was

esolved, That this council has heard with great sorrow and indignation of assassination of the President of the United States, and of the atrocious mpt on the lives of other persons connected with the government of that try, and feels the deepest sense of horror at such detestable crimes. The cil also wishes to assure the family of the late President, and the American le, of its heartfelt sympathy with them under their irreparable loss.

RICH. WOOF, *Town Clerk.*

---

ress of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Walsall, in e county of Stafford, to the government and people of the United States of nerica, and to Mrs. Lincoln.

ie mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Walsall, in council nbled, unanimously desire to express to the government and people of the ed States of America their abhorrence of the foul and cowardly crime which

has lately deprived the States of the life of their President, and embittered t happiness which all must feel at the prospect of approaching peace. The coun desire also to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and her fami under the terrible bereavement, and their earnest wishes for tranquillity a prosperity to their brethren of the States.

Given under the common seal of the borough the 3d day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.]

THOS. HAZLEDINE, *Mayor.*
SAM'L WILKINSON, JR., *Town Clerk.*

TOWN HALL, WELLS, *May* 1, 1865.

Third quarterly meeting of the council. Moved by Dr. Purnell, seconded Mr. Welsh, and

Resolved, That the council has heard with horror and indignation of atrocious outrages which have unhappily deprived the United States of Amer of their President, and threaten a similar calamity in the death of his Secreta of State, and they take the earliest opportunity, in the name of the municipal which they represent, of recording their detestation of these outrages, and expressing their regret at the loss which the American people have sustain and of sympathy in the calamities which have thus befallen them.

Extracted from the minute book of the proceedings of the council of Well

W. J. S. FOSTER, *Town Clerk*

Resolution of the council of the borough of Warwick.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Warwick, in cou assembled, desire to give expression to the feelings of horror, indignation, and re with which we have heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and beg to c vey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States government and people an express of our sincere and deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence at the melanch event.

Given under our common seal the ninth day of May, one thousand eight h dred and sixty-five.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS B. DALE, *Mayo*

CITY OF WATERFORD, IRELAND,
Council Chamber, May 2, 186

Resolved unanimously, That this council take the present opportunity of pressing its unfeigned sorrow and intense indignation at the foul and atroci assassination of his Excellency Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the Un States, and the attempted murder of the Hon. William H. Seward, the Se tary of State; and that we most respectfully desire to convey to the Amer people and government, as well as to the bereaved widow and family of P dent Lincoln, our warmest sympathy and heartfelt condolence on the sad melancholy event, and for the irreparable loss they have sustained by su vile, treacherous, and cowardly assassination.

That copies of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Ad the American minister at London, the Secretary of the United States gov ment, and the widow and family of the late Mr. Lincoln.

JOHN LAWLER, *Mayor.* [L. S
JOHN O'BRIEN, *Town Clerk.*

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, WATERFORD, IRELAND,
Monday, May 8, 1865.

IR: By direction of the right worshipful the mayor of Waterford, I have honor to transmit to your excellency a copy of a resolution unanimously ɔted at a meeting of the citizens, in reference to the late melancholy event ch unhapply deprived your government of its head.

ermit me, sir, to offer you the assurance of my sincere sympathy and condo-e, which I feel in common with all classes of my fellow-citizens.

have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE J. BRISCOE, *Secretary.*

he PRESIDENT *of the United States of America,*
Washington, D. C.

City of Waterford, Ireland.

t a meeting of the citizens of Waterford, held at the Town Hall, on Thurs-the 4th instant, to express the sympathy and condolence with the people merica, shared in by all classes of the city of Waterford, the right worship-ohn Lawler, mayor, in the chair—

esolved, una voce, That we, the citizens of Waterford, feel called upon to e in the very general expression of indignation and horror at the cowardly most atrocious assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the ed States, and also the similar brutal attack on the life of Mr. Secretary ard; and we request that our chief magistrate, John Lawler, esq., will with transmit to Mr. President Johnson the expression of these our senti-s, as well as of our deep and sincere sympathy with the people of America heir sufferings under so dreadful a national calamity as this most henious act given rise to.

esolved, una voce, That, although at the risk of intrusion on her intense , we cannot allow ourselves to separate without offering to Mrs. Lincoln leep sympathy and sorrow for the very sad and sudden bereavement which as endured in the loss of her husband, whom we have recognized to have so good a man while holding the reins of the American government.

attempt on our part to afford consolation would, we feel, be an impossi-; but we most humbly and prayerfully commend her to the care and pro-on of Him who alone can dispense full and adequate comfort and consola-under the severest circumstances of affliction, whether of a national or a stic character.

order of the mayor:

GEORGE J. BRISCOE, *Secretary.*

OWN CLERK'S OFFICE, TOWN HALL,
Waterford, Ireland, Monday, the 8th of May, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

lutions passed at a public meeting convened by the mayor of Warrington, pursuance of a numerously signed requisition, and held at the Public all, in Warrington, Lancashire, on the 2d May, 1865.

at we, the inhabitants of Warrington, view the atrocious assassination of Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the k on the life of the honorable William Henry Seward, Secretary of State,

with feelings of indignation and sincere sorrow. We feel assured that through out the civilized world there can be but the one sentiment of horror at so revolt ing a crime; and, in common with the rest of our fellow-countrymen, we desir to express our deep sympathy with the people of the United States under thi great national calamity.

That this meeting wishes to express its heartfelt condolence with the widow and family of the late President, and trusts that they may be sustained by merciful Providence under their sad and mournful bereavement.

That our best thanks be given to the mayor for convening this meeting, a that he be requested to send copies of both resolutions to Mr. Adams, th American minister in London.

PETER SMITH, *Mayor*. [L. S.]

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Wakefield, in th county of York, held at the Court-house in Wakefield, on the first day of May 1865, the worshipful the mayor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,

1. That the inhabitants of Wakefield, in public meeting assembled, expres their strongest hatred and grief at the horrible murder of the President of th United States of America, and also at the foul attempt to kill Mr. Seward a his sons; and they hereby express their earnest sympathy with the Americ people and government in the loss they have thus sustained.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Bownas Mackie, seconded by Mr. Ralph Li field, supported by the Rev. James Bewglass, LL. D.

2. That this meeting records its deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy wi Mrs. Lincoln and her family in their fearful affliction, caused by the cruel mu der of Mr. Lincoln.

On the motion of the Rev. Goodwyn Barmby, seconded by Mr. Willia Kitching.

3. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the mayor to the hono able C. F. Adams, the ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, wi a request to forward the same to the President of the United States, Mrs. L coln, and the honorable Mr. Seward.

On the motion of Mr. William Ralph Milner, seconded by Samuel Hol worth, M. D., supported by Mr. William Thomas Lamb.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the borough Wolverhampton.

TOWN HALL, WOLVERHAMPTON,
May 5, 1865.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Wolverhampt in the county of Stafford, held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 5th day May, 1865, John Ford, esq., mayor, in the chair, the following resolutions w unanimously passed:

That this meeting desires to express its detestation and abhorrence of horrid crime of assassination by which the valuable life of the President of United States has been sacrificed, and, on behalf of the inhabitants of Wolv hampton, to offer to the government and people of that country, and to family of the late Chief Magistrate, its heartfelt sympathy in the great cala ity that has befallen them.

That this meeting also desires to record the deep regret of the inhabitants of s borough at the attempted assassination of Mr. Secretary Seward, and their nest wishes for his complete recovery.

That the mayor be respectfully requested to forward copies of the foregoing olutions to the honorable E. M. Stanton, the Secretary of War at Washing-, and also to the honorable C. F. Adams, the United States minister in Lon-n.

JOHN FORD, *Mayor.*

WOODSTOCK, *April* 20, 1865.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: In accordance with a resolution opted at a public meeting held yesterday in this town for the purpose of pressing horror at the committal of a deed which makes every civilized mind udder, and sympathy for the bereaved family and the people in the neighbor- republic in the lamentable and untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, Presi-nt of the United States, by the hand of a cruel and relentless assassin, I beg, pectfully, to transmit a copy of the proceedings of said meeting, with the pectful request that your excellency may be pleased to transmit the resolu-ns to the proper authorities of the United States of America.

Yours, &c.,

T. McWHENNIE, *Mayor.*

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. CHARLES STANLEY MONCK,
Baron Monck of Ballytrammore, in the county of Wexford,
Governor General of the Province of Canada:

Moved by the Rev. Wm. J. McMullen, seconded by the Rev. U. S. Griffen, and

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Woodstock, having heard of the assassina-n of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby record our cere grief and inexpressible horror at the unnatural tragedy by which our ghbors of the American republic have been deprived of a President who has ved himself so well qualified to fill in such a national crisis the distinguished ition to which his fellow-countrymen had a second time called him. We plore his untimely end by a hand so worthless, not only as a great public amity, falling at a time so critical on a friendly neighboring nation, but also a heavy blow inflicted on the cause of humanity itself, with which the name Abraham Lincoln must ever be associated.

Moved by the Rev. D. McDermot, seconded by the Rev. J. Lacy, and

Resolved, That the occurrences of Friday last, in the capital of the neighboring ublic, by which the Chief Magistrate of the American people met his death the hands of an assassin, prostrating in the gloom of bitterest despair an ilted family and bowing a nation in tears of deepest grief, evokes our heartfelt mmisseration as well for the sorrowing family as the afflicted people. It is, refore,

Resolved, That the ministers of the various churches in Woodstock be re-ested to utilize the occasion on Sabbath next by a service special and pertinent the terrible calamity, and indicative of the abhorrence felt by this community the commission of an act so revolting to all Christian men, and so subversive that obedience to constituted authority which is the keystone of individual erty.

WEDNESBURY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 5, 1865.

SIR: I am instructed by the above Board of Health, as representing the inhabitants of the town of Wednesbury, containing upwards of 23,000 population, to forward to you a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board held on the 1st of this present month of May, as follows:

Resolved, That this board expresses its detestation of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the brutal attack upon Secretary Seward, and also its sympathy with the people of the United States of America upon the great and irreparable loss they have sustained thereby.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM TANLY BAILEY,
Clerk of the Board.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq.,
Ambassador of the United States, London.

At a meeting of the council of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, held at the Town Hall on the 1st day of May, 1865—present, the worshipful the mayor in the chair—it was

Unanimously resolved, That the council desire to unite in the general expression of deep sorrow and indignation excited throughout the kingdom by the foul assassination of the President of the United States of America, and most respectfully tender to the government and people of that nation, as well as to the widow and family of the late President, an assurance of the sincere sympathy of the council in the unprecedented calamity which has befallen them.

And further, that the town clerk do transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to his excellency the United States minister in London.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the inhabitants of the city of York.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of York, held at the Guildhall of the said city, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865, the right honorable Edwin Wade, lord mayor of the said city in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Moved by Mr. Alderman Richardson, seconded by the sheriff of York—

That this meeting desires to express its horror and detestation at the atrocious crime by which the life of Mr. Lincoln has been sacrificed, and its warm sympathy with the American people in the loss they have sustained by the death of their distinguished President.

Moved by W. D. Husband, esq., seconded by A. E. Hargrove, esq.—

That this meeting desires to convey to Mrs. Lincoln its warm expression of sympathy and condolence at the bereavement she has sustained by the sudden and untimely death of her distinguished husband.

Moved by John Smith, esq., barrister at law, seconded by Henry Watson, esq.—

That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Adams for transmission to the government of the United States and to Mrs. Lincoln.

EDWIN WADE, *Mayor.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

om the Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald and West Coast Advertiser, Saturday, April 29 1865.]

IN MEMORIAM—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln is dead. The news has sent a thrill of horror through the ntry, for his death was the result of none of the ordinary causes which re- ve men from the scene of their labors, but he was foully and cowardly assas- ated. In the hour of their triumph the northern States have been deprived their trusted ruler—the genial, warm-hearted, kindly, honest man—the man, ve all public men in the North, who did his duty from a sense of what he ed to his country; who prosecuted the war without vindictiveness, without nting, without threats of extermination, and without the smallest grain of -glorification; who conducted his intercourse with other countries with rare acity and moderation; and who, but a few days before his death, now that hard fighting he hoped was over, indicated in his own homely, kindly way, best use which could be made of their recent great victories, and that was by wing mercy to their erring brethren. It is no matter for wonder that when lligence was received of the great crime, New York was draped in black. In s country the act everywhere is viewed with deep abhorrence, and whatever difference of views regarding the war, there is but one universal feeling of ret for the victim, and strong commiseration for a country deprived of its ef magistrate at the most critical crisis of its history. What, then, must be public feeling in the industrious towns of New England, in the cities on the oard, all over the western States, and in the armies? Craftsmen and clerks, ermen along the shores, toilers in the rich fields of the west, wanderers in prairies—the working world of the States, were allowed but bare time to aside their holiday attire put on to hold high festival for the downfall of hmond. The news would reach them when still surrounded with much of confusion and trappings of a merry-making time. It would come with the ck of a death immediately on a marriage; the enactment of a fearful tragedy r a farce. Would it be inhuman if the enraged feelings of the nation should utterance in a call for vengeance? God grant there may not! That in sad hour of trial the innocent may not be called upon to suffer for the guilty. none, under the circumstances, need be surprised if they should. We re- nber Lucknow, and deemed the atrocities committed by Nina Sahib and his rmidons as only too mercifully punished when the captured were blown from cannon's mouth.

braham Lincoln has died with his work incompleted; but he has done enough lace his name next to that of Washington on the broad roll of his country's t men. Without any special training for government, he will stand second one for having conducted the affairs of his country, both at home and abroad, great firmness and sagacity. He was reputed a humorist, but his jokes e neither rude nor ill-natured; and although for the most part of his life he followed manual employments, he so conducted himself in his personal in- ourse with all classes and with all men whom curiosity or business brought ne seat of government, that he gained for himself general respect, if not ad- tion. He acted with extreme caution, and it would be difficult to point to gle act in his presidential career which was either mistimed or a mistake. never vituperated the South; and after four years of protracted struggle to e their return to the Union, if he has not gained their confidence, he has manded their respect. His name will ever be associated with the freedom he slave, and the abolition of the cursed slave system in the States of erica. Like our own Sir Robert Peel and protective duties, he was slow in eiving and acting upon the policy of emancipation as necessary to the tri-

umph of the northern arms and the future well-being of his country. But when he did take hold of the principle, with the firmness inherent in his character, unhesitatingly he made it the chief ground on which he sought his late re-election to office, and the one point he was determined to insist upon in any reconstruction of the Union in which he was to play a part. Although he was aware that an opposite policy might rally round him the democratic party of the North, and possibly change somewhat the sentiment of the South, and make them less difficult to manage when once the war is over, he solemnly accepted the noble alternative. It was he who exalted the issue of the war. He changed it from a war waged to enforce the return of the seceded States into the Union to one which, while accomplishing the end first contemplated, secured the emancipation of the negro race. The blacks call him the "liberator," and as this, as well as the nation's martyr, his name will descend in the annals of his country's history.

It is needless to speculate on the effect which his death will have upon the war. His assassination is more than a crime—it is a great mistake. Apart altogether from the influence which the deed will have upon the public opinion of Europe, it will have an evil influence, we fear, upon the future of the South. It will not delay for a day the further prosecution of the war—Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan are still alive to press the advantages already gained. But the most humane and sagacious man in the cabinet has been taken away, and taken away when planning how best and most mercifully he could assuage the animosities of a four years' conflict, and reconstruct the Union on a broad and firm basis. The reins of government are in other and quite different hands—men, we fear, less mercifully disposed to the instigators and fomentors of the rebellion.

[From the Bradford Review, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Many a time during the past four years has mournful news been brought us from the north; but never during the whole of the war has any intelligence of such evil import for America arrived, as that which sent a shudder of horror through the length and breadth of England on Wednesday afternoon. President Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th of April. No remark of ours can add anything to the intensity of feeling which those few words will excite throughout this nation, and the civilized world. For ourselves, we record the event with the bitterest sorrow for the dead, the most burning indignation against his murderer.

From the scanty details which arrived on Wednesday, it appears that the President was at Ford's theatre, Washington, on the evening of Friday, April 14th, with Mrs. Lincoln and some friends. A man suddenly appeared in the back of the box, fired at Mr. Lincoln, and lodged a bullet in the back of his head. The assassin then leaped from the box on to the stage, brandishing a large knife, and escaped at the back of the theatre. The whole affair was the work of a moment, and the audience did not realize the fact that the President was shot till the villian had escaped from the building. Mr. Lincoln was carried home insensible, and remained in that state all night. No hope was entertained from the first. About half-past seven o'clock next morning he died.

About the same hour that the President's murder took place, a man came to Secretary Seward's house and demanded to see him, pleading pressing business. He was met by Frederick Seward, Mr. Seward's second son, and an Assistant Secretary of State. After some colloquy had taken place between them, the fellow suddenly struck young Seward with a "billy" on the head, injuring the

ull, and striking him down insensible. He then rushed into the Secretary's
ck-room, wounded Major Seward, his eldest son, stabbed two male nurses,
ho were also present, and next attacked Mr. Seward himself. He stabbed him
peatedly in the throat and face. He then effected his escape from the house.
is not certain that Secretary Seward's wounds are mortal, but it is feared
at they will prove such.

This is the story of a deed scarcely paralleled in the world's history for brutal
rocity or wickedness. We look with fear and trembling for its results on the
mediate future of America. The policy of President Lincoln, resolutely per-
vered in during four long terrible years, had almost completed the suppression
a gigantic rebellion. So far, the President was successful; the first part of
s great work was almost complete. But the second part was yet to be effected,
d it presented difficulties absolutely stupendous. The settlement of the
uth—the organization of its society on an entirely new basis, the creation of a
w system for it, the healing of the wounds caused by the war—this was the
sk which Mr. Lincoln had to perform in his second term of office. Yet
gantic as this undertaking was, the people of the North, and the millions of
ell-wishers to America in this country and elsewhere, looked with trusting
nfidence to its adequate performance by the great, pure, single-hearted man
ho, with unequalled moral courage and resolute perseverance, had steered the
ssel of the state through such a time of trial as the world had never before
itnessed. And now he has gone—gone with his work but half finished—gone
the midst of another great crisis in his country's history, when the eyes and
pes of all were turned on him, as the man above all best calculated to conduct
e nation through the critical time—gone, having lived long enough to see his
untry's enemies vanquished and broken, but falling before the Angel of Peace
d spread her glorious wings over the land. Abraham Lincoln has died a noble
artyr in the cause of America and of liberty.

Nor should we forget to recognize the heavy loss which the United States
ve, we fear, sustained in Mr. Seward. He was a statesman of the true Ameri-
n type, with some of the faults and very many of the virtues of his nation.
or the people to be deprived of his services just when his great chief is struck
wn, and to lose him, too, in the same horrible manner, is a fearful intensifica-
on of the calamity. As we have said above, it is not certain that his wounds
e mortal. We sincerely hope and pray that this may not prove so.

The crime is one which stands in horrid pre-eminence above all ordinary
urders, and perhaps in its double brutality cannot be paralleled in history.
ho were the assassins? What impelled them to the commission of the crime?
is stated that the murderer of the President is a "rabid secessionist" named
ilkes Booth; and that his accomplice, who struck down Mr. Seward and his
n, is a man of similar character. Whoever these cowardly wretches may be,
ey have assuredly earned for themselves the eternal execrations of civilized
manity. We do not believe that there is a single man in all the south, even,
t will join in denouncing the deed, and in pursuing its perpetrators to the
piation of their monstrous guilt. What will be the ultimate result of the
ent it is impossible to say. The people of the north are just now engaged in
rking out a great problem, the settlement of which will have a mighty in-
ence on the cause of liberty throughout the world. How the death of Presi-
nt Lincoln will affect this settlement, how it will modify the future policy of
merica, both toward the south and to other nations, what will be its effects
commerce, it is hard to indicate; but certainly it will have a marked influence
shaping these great questions. The hour of greatest trial for the north has
rived. Let us hope that the remarkable love of order which was displayed at
e election a few months since, and on other recent occasions, will restrain the
ople, and enable them to pass through the crisis unharmed. They deserve—
e have no doubt they will receive—the sympathy of all free peoples.

We confess that to us the blow is so sudden and so terrible that we find ourselves, as yet, scarcely able to realize its truth, utterly incapable of tracing its results. We had a deep respect and love for this man, who, quietly and unpretendingly, was doing a great work. We attempt no estimate of Mr. Lincoln's character. If he was not a man of brilliant qualities or showy accomplishments, yet he possessed great grasp and force of intellect, honesty and singleness of purpose, unsullied integrity, unshaken perseverance, firmness in authority, an ambition utterly unselfish, the qualities, in short, which go to make the truest and noblest patriot. In him, the preserver and restorer of the republic, the United States have lost a man worthy to rank with George Washington, the founder of it. There was a grandeur about his simple purity and truth which never attaches to more selfish men, however great the height to which they may attain. The weapon of a vile and cowardly assassin has deprived us of one of the greatest men of modern times. England will mourn for him, mourn with her kinsfolks across the ocean.

We of course presume that Mr. Vice-President Johnson will at once become President. In the first section of article II of the Constitution, it is declared: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." In accordance with this provision, Vice-President Tyler, in 1841, became President on the death of General Harrison, who died exactly a month after his inauguration. Again, Vice-President Fillmore, in 1850, succeeded President Taylor on his death. * * * * We have the fullest confidence that the American people will be ready to assist their new head in contending with the difficulties of the position in which he is so suddenly placed.

Some facts respecting Mr. Johnson's previous career have been published, which tend to prove that although he may be rough and lacking cultivation, he is still a man of mental powers and of energy. He educated himself while working hard for a livelihood as a journeyman tailor; and from this humble position he rose, by dint of perseverance and political talent, to the high position he now holds. In 1835, when in his 27th year, he was elected to the Tennessee legislature. Eight years afterward, in 1843, he entered Congress, in which he served till 1853. He was then chosen Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In 1857, at the expiration of his second term of office, he was elected Senator of the United States for Tennessee. Mr. Johnson was, at that time, a democrat and a slaveholder; but when the rebellion began, he liberated his slaves, declared for abolition and the Union, and has since adhered firmly to the cause he then took up. He is said to be a man of decision and daring; and in his military government of Tennessee, to which he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, he gave many proofs of his administrative power, and of some truly noble qualities.

Mr. Lincoln was born in February, 1809, and was consequently in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Seward was born in Florida, in New York State, in July, 1801; he will therefore be in his sixty-fourth year.

[From the Caledonian Mercury, Edinburgh, Thursday, April 27, 1865.]

"GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY."

It is with a profoundly solemn sense of the inscrutable wonder-workings of Providence that we announce to-day the assassination of President Lincoln. The news is harrowing in the extreme. It has struck Edinburgh, and will strike Great Britain and the world, with terrible impressiveness. It has come

o unexpectedly, so unsuspectingly also, at the very time when the friends of ne United States were rejoicing over the extinction of the great rebellion, and hen even the opponents of the President and his government were reconciling nemselves to fate and contemplating the immediate and peaceful winding up f the four years' war. It is no mere figure of speech, nor is it the slightest xaggeration, to say that when the telegraph first wafted the brief announce-ent through this city

"The boldest held his breath for a time."

Nay, more, not a few strong men wept as children, or as if a common father had one. Among all classes—chiefly, of course, among the friends of the North—here was evidenced a feeling of astonishment, grief, and pain, which could not ave been greater had the sovereign of our realm been taken to her last home. or ourselves, knowing as our readers do the intense admiration we have ever ad of the calm, Christian, enlightened statesmanship of "honest old Abe," his rm and inflexible determination to abide by the Constitution of his country, and t the same time to blot out, through that Constitution, the infamous system nd institutions of slavery, we feel bound to say that we have not language qual to the expression of our sorrow. President Lincoln was, in our judgment, the right man in the right place"—the appropriately chosen ruler of a great eople. He was admirably adapted for the arduous work Providence gave him perform; and that he thoroughly performed that work during his first term f office no one can deny. Those who take the most comprehensive view of ne magnitude of the struggle in which the federal government was involved, nd of the conflicting interests to be consulted in that struggle, are most im-ressed when they reflect how he raised army after army and fleet after fleet; ow he equipped and supported them; how he met, through sanitary commis-ions and Christian commissions, every requirement, temporal and spiritual, of hich they stood in need; and how, *pari passu* with all this, he smoothed down ne rough angles of old prejudices, curbed the impetuous demands of wild and vengeful passions, and led the people on from victory to victory to the goal universal and unconditional emancipation. Like Moses, he saw the people bondage; like Moses, he sympathized with them in their afflictions; like loses, he led them through the Red sea out of the reach of their oppressors; nd, like Moses also, just as he was beginning to realize a Pisgah view of the romised inheritance he is taken away. There are and there will be many who no irreverential spirit and with no idea of improperly associating the human ith the divine will feel and say, in something like the same language as did e disciples on their way to Emmaus, "We had thought that it would have een he who would have redeemed Israel." It has no doubt been the earnest ish of tens of thousands of British hearts, as well as tens of thousands and illions of others in the States and throughout the world, that he would be pared to complete the work he so nobly and so chivalrously begun; that he ould see the consolidation and regeneration of his country after its four years' rrible baptism of blood; that he would long rule over a united, a happy, and prosperous people, all the happier and all the more prosperous that both di-sions of them had tested each other's courage and skill, and that in the ordeal e original ground of quarrel had completely disappeared. The Great Disposer events has ordered it otherwise. He has allowed, no doubt for His own ise and excellent purposes, as He allowed the rebellion itself to break out, resident Lincoln to fall—to fall, too, by an assassin's hand. Is it not myste-ous? Is it not confounding? Is it not another illustration of the solemn uth that "His thoughts are not as man's thoughts, nor His ways as man's ays?" We cannot do otherwise than bow to that Sovereignty whose wisdom infinite, whose judgments are as the floods, whose hand no earthly power is le to restrain, and to whom no creature he has formed can or ought re-ningly to say, "What doest thou?"

In view of the terrible calamity involved in the death of President Lincoln, and the circumstances connected with it, the first question likely to arise is "what effect will it have on the future of the war, or on the probability of an early and satisfactory peace?" To this we believe we can give an answer which the future will demonstrate to be correct. The war will be proceeded with, and the work of reconstruction will go on as certainly, as surely, and as successfully as if the calamity itself had not occurred. The American people readily accommodate themselves to circumstances—adverse as well as favorable—and while they will mourn with sincerest sorrow the loss of one so eminently sagacious and good, they will also prosecute to its early and satisfactory completion the work he so faithfully and firmly showed them how to perform. Vice-President Johnson has already assumed the reins of office. He is a tried man, a more thorough abolitionist even than President Lincoln himself, and one also who will abate neither jot nor tittle of the national demands. Notwithstanding his unfortunate appearance at the occasion of his inauguration, he is believed in and trusted by the American people. He has done much good service to the state in his day; he has displayed a firmness and fearlessness against the slaveholding faction which has endeared him to the thoroughgoing emancipationists of both north and south; and while he will want the suave manner and genial temperament and long-sighted perspicacity of "honest old Abe," he has other qualities which not less fit him to be the wise and powerful ruler of the destinies of a great nation passing like refined gold out of a furnace of fire. We have no doubt he will rise to the dignity of his position and the responsibilities of his office, and that, carrying out the typical idea to which we have given expression, he will perfect, like Joshua with the judges, what Moses was not permitted to perform. Rulers die; nations live; God reigns. This is our comfort and consolation in the midst of sudden calamities, overwhelming the spirit and drowning the soul in grief, and this is especially our consolation in the contemplation of the awful end of the father of a regenerated people.

We do not and we will not discuss at present—because we have no certain information on the subject—the circumstances originating the assassination of President Lincoln. It may have been the result of a southern conspiracy—assassination being a crime almost unknown in the north, and unfortunately too well known in the south—or it may have been the work of a madman. The former seems to us much more likely, especially when the attempt on Mr. Seward the same night, and in his suffering chamber, is taken into account. We prefer, however, to await details and proofs. It is to be regretted that the genial confiding, honest old man should have exposed himself unprotected at a time when "southern chivalry" must have been writhing under its terrible defeat. If it turn out that his death has been the result of a plot on the part of the southern leaders, then, need we say, it will be atoned for by a sweeping revenge.

[From the Carlisle Examiner, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

THE CLIMAX OF INFAMY.

A fortnight this Saturday, when the startling news was flashed through Europe of the fall of Richmond, the telegraph was carrying to the remotest cities of the north the story of an appalling tragedy. The capital of the confederacy and the great army of the confederacy were things of the past. The former had been evacuated a fortnight—the latter had surrendered a week ago. The people were rejoicing in the overthrow of the rebellion which they had made such mighty efforts to crush, and on the advent of that reign of peace which was quickly coming with its attendant train of blessings. In the midst of their jubilations they were stricken with an awful blow. Their beloved

esident—he whose steady hand and wise brain had guided the reeling ship rough the hurricane, and was but yesterday full of humane thoughts for its ture career—lay dead, the victim of an infuriated assassin. Strange, is it t, that the last of the ten thousand bullets of the war should be reserved for m? But so it was. The greatest war of any time was consummated by an t to which history reveals no parallel, and which the world will regard with elings of unutterable horror. The death of Cæsar did not come with such a ock to the assembled senators as the death of the President to his own peo- e and to ours. The Roman had grasped power, and made the liberties of his untrymen and of alien nations subservient to his own imperial will. He ed in an age when *Sic semper tyrannis* was a motto which commended itself the highest minds. Even the assassinations of William of Orange, of the ussian Paul, of Kotzebue, of Murat, of Percival, were justified by rigid phi- sophers, whose teachings the world has happily discarded; and the still more cent attempt on the life of Napoleon was mitigated by many who regarded m as the author of Italy's thraldom. But Mr. Lincoln had nothing in com- on with any of these high objects of the assassin's knife. He was a plain, mely man, whom the people had placed in power once, and whom they rein- ated in power as the best evidence of their devotion. He had nothing of the rant either in his office or person. He did nothing of an extra-judicial ten ncy that was not sanctioned by the Constitution and by Congress. He ither rose to power on the burning ashes of a republic which he had de- oyed, nor used a victorious army to enable him to override the laws of his untry. As he was at the beginning, so he was at the end. He was sworn execute laws which bound him equally with the prairie farmer or the city rekeeper. He would have been a traitor to his oath if he had not put those ws in force against those who sought to dismember the Union he was charged defend. He did so with a magnanimity unparalleled in the history of civil rs, for no man suffered on the scaffold for domestic treason. He brought the r to an end, and was glad of the opportunity it afforded of issuing a liberal nesty. His generous plans have been frustrated by an event which deprives e North of a noble ruler, and the South of its best friend.

It is almost needless to go over the terrible details of Mr. Lincoln's untimely ath. He went to the theatre, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and a couple of ends, on the evening of the day appointed for a national thanksgiving. That, obably, explains the reason why Good Friday should have been chosen for a it to such a place of entertainment. He was there, in his private box, shot the head by a ruffian who had slipped in behind. He was never afterwards nsible, and died next morning. On the same night, and about the same time, accomplice of the murderer made his way into the house of the Secretary State. Mr. Seward was in bed, slowly recovering from his late accident. ie villain rushed to the bedside, and instantly gashed his victim's head and ck. Two of Mr. Seward's sons were summoned by the domestics. One was ocked down with a bludgeon, and the other so terribly wounded that he was ported dead. One or two of the attendants were also so much injured as to ve little hopes of their recovery. It is doubtful, also, whether Mr. Seward ll get better. It is said that Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, was marked the assassins, and that General Grant, who was advertised to be at the eatre, but who did not go, was another expected victim. One of the mon- rs escaped, but the other was said to have been captured. They had come Washington on horseback, and had left their horses at a livery stable.

The first question that arises on reading the particulars of this atrocious ies of crimes is, were they the result of accident or premeditation, the freak madmen or the deliberate purpose of their employers?

The madman and fanatic theory falls to the ground at once as worthless. No natics would have come to the city on saddle horses, separated each on his

diabolical mission, and then run away. A fanatical patriot would have bid de fiance when his revenge had been accomplished. Brutus justified his deed, and less men than Brutus, inspired with the desire to kill a tyrant, would have quietly stood their ground. Not so the villains whose object was unquestion ably to murder the entire cabinet. Mr. Stanton charges the crimes against "th enemies of the country," and says that "evidence has been obtained that thes horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planne and set on foot by rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding th rebel cause." It is further stated that the murders were to have been commit ted in March, but were postponed "until Richmond could be heard from." Wh were the conspirators at the rebel capital we shall probably learn before long though they would have cunning enough to hide the written proofs of complicity We have not the shadow of a doubt that the actual assassins were the wretche instruments of that slave power which offered rewards for the heads of th Washington government and plotted the murder of Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore i 1860. The chivalry which could starve Union prisoners to death, which coul butcher negro captives, which could send out pirates to burn defenceless mer chantmen, which could burn its own cities, which could break their solem oaths and rob the public treasury, which could live in barbaric luxury on th spoils of human slavery, which could flog, imprison, and torture human being as mere brutes, whose chief city was described by Mr. Russell, the Times cor respondent, as "a hell upon earth," whose logical weapons for settling every dispute before the war were the revolver, the bowie knife, and the pine faggo who planned the burning of New York and murdered the citizens of St. A bans—we have no hesitation in ascribing to some of them the authorship of th black list of assassinations. It is the worst job they have taken in hand sinc their famous treason. It will rouse the soldiers and people of the North to exac a measure of vengeance which Mr. Lincoln was the only man able to preven They have sent to an untimely, but not an inglorious grave, a man whose sin ple, honest, grand life will place him next to Washington on the scroll of Pres dents, and whose merciful nature would have stood between them and the bloc

---

[Extract from the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, Friday, April 28, 1865.]

The assassination of the President created intense excitement over Englan He was respected by all, and among the working classes was as popular as he wa in his own country. Simple in his habits—with no pride or pretension—acce sible to all, and with a kind word for all—the warm friend of England, thoug from that country went forth some of the bitterest attacks on his person an character—his loss is the more deeply felt when the future is so uncertain an dark. *All lament the good man and great statesman. We doubt whether modes history contains a grander character than the humble lawyer of Illinois.* Othe had more genius, and, perhaps, a deeper insight into the political future, thoug in that prescience which is one of the highest and rarest gifts of rulers Abr ham Lincoln was far from deficient. *In high moral qualities he was unsu passed by any public character of the age.* His hands were as free from co ruption as his generous soul was indisposed to harshness. None of his enemi ever charged him with appropriating a dollar of the public money beyond h modest salary of four thousand pounds. *His public virtue shone out as bright as his private worth, and both made him the best beloved man in the Unit States.* His loss is acutely felt in England and France, for his calm wisdo interposed a barrier against popular passions and mitigated national animositi *He sent as ambassador to England one of the first and most conciliatory American statesmen, and his choice has been proved by the esteem in which M*

Adams is universally held, and the skill with which he has conducted the relations between the two countries in many a perilous crisis. Whatever differences of opinion about the war may have existed in England, the horror which the murder excited has been universal. The House of Commons, as the representative of the people, testified in a manner which will be appreciated in the United States its sense of the calamity. At the sitting of the house on Monday members of all shades—English, Irish, and Scotch—liberal and conservative—signed an address of sympathy to Mr. Adams. Last night Sir George Grey stated that on Monday next he would move an address to the Crown, expressing the horror and condemnation the house felt at the assassination of the President, and praying her Majesty to convey that expression of feeling to the government and people of the United States. In the House of Lords Earl Russell, in graceful language, made a similar statement. Earl Derby wished to know whether in point of form such an address was regular. As to the substance, the noble earl concurred in the indignation and horror which the atrocious act excited among all ranks in England. The Queen will do her part. She entertains great regard for the American people, in which the Prince Consort shared. One of his last acts was to soften the tone of the despatches on the affair of the Trent, a fact stated by Earl Russell in the House of Lords. Her Majesty feels grateful for the universal hospitality the Prince of Wales received in the States, and we may be sure "the noble Queen," as Mr. Seward called her in his last speech, will convey to the American government and people more than a formal expression of the duty imposed on her by the lords and commons. Such displays are calculated to do much good. They soften sentments, soothe the sorrows, and draw closer the bonds of friendship between nations. The American residents in London, in whom the late President had most frantic admirers—we write, of course, of the northern section—met yesterday to express their sentiments on the mournful occasion, and the Americans (who are still more numerous) in Paris will follow the example. One of the most honored bodies in England—the Emancipation Society—founded in the middle of the last century, and which saw the consummation of its labors in the abolition of slavery, assembled for a similar purpose. In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, and other great cities and towns, meetings are about to take place to address the American people. The common council of London—the first municipal body in the world—will also give expression to their feelings. We rejoice to find Dublin active on the mournful occasion. The working classes will meet this evening at the Mechanics' Institute. A preliminary meeting of gentlemen will take place to-day in Molesworth street, to prepare a requisition to the lord mayor to convene a meeting of the citizens on an early day.

[From the Dublin Evening Post, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

THE MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A requisition, signed by men whose names represent every shade of political opinion, has drawn together at the Mansion House to-day a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, presided over by the lord mayor, to give language to their detestation of the crime which has just widowed the United States, and to offer to the American people the expression of their heartfelt sympathy. Dublin, as might be expected, has borne itself worthily on this occasion. We do not think it has ever before happened that a common feeling did so completely unite governments and populations, official and unofficial bodies, hostile parties, and differing opinions, in one spontaneous and irresistible expression of sympathy with a nation, and of homage to a man. There were doubtless many at that

meeting entitled, by conscientious conviction, to withhold their sympathies fro the cause, noble as we think it, which the victim President has further ennoble and consecrated by his death. Whatever differences of opinion may have ex isted respecting the great struggle now all but terminated, there is but on universal sentiment of abhorrence for the damning infamy of the crime whic has given so tragic a horror to its close. It is impossible, however, not to fe that every homage paid to the memory of the late President, and every me sage of condolence with the American people in the hour of their solemn gri sent forward to their government, more especially from Ireland, will go to swe the universal tribute of civilization, not less to the cause than to the ma There could not have been any divergence of opinion at the meeting, becau no man, in expressing his abhorrence of assassination and parricide, mak sacrifices of political sentiments or partialities; but we still feel that the e pression of sorrow, indignation, and sympathy, perfectly unexampled in t history of the world for breadth and intensity, which will be conveyed to t people of the United States from the ends of the earth, will and must be terpreted as testifying to the greatness of the cause which, under the pre dency of Abraham Lincoln, the American people had conducted to a gloric issue, and which, it is to be hoped, under the surviving inspiration of his fi but merciful policy, they will fix in abiding security.

[From the Dublin Daily Express, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

The meeting convened for to-day is one in the objects of which all Irishm whatever their politics and whatever their predilections, will combine. T assassination of President Lincoln is, without doubt, the most horrible ca trophe which has occurred within the memory of man. Nay, it is even dou ful whether, in order to find its perfect parallel, we must not go back eight hundred years or more, and revert to the assassination of the first Cæsar. T feeling with which the intelligence was received when the first vague sense incredulity had passed away was one of overpowering sorrow. It was as tho there were some great danger impending, some great personal bereavement be endured, some vague and indefeasible horror to be undergone. The fee was enhanced by the consciousness that we had not done justice to the c acter or fairly estimated the career of the murdered statesman. We were of us familiar with the descriptions of the homely and ungainly man—the that, born and bred a peasant, had carried, in some respects, the manners peasant into the lofty station which by his energy of character he had achie But we were only beginning to appreciate the homely common sense which guided him where mere astuteness would have failed—the homely honesty w in a community where political honesty is rare, had secured him the nam "Honest Abe," the gentle, affectionate disposition which in the moment of umph was ready to forget the past, and, in a broad spirit of philanthropy receive back his most deadly enemies as countrymen and friends.

The loss of President Lincoln is great, but we must beware of exaggera its greatness. The murdered statesman was not what is sometimes called necessary man." If the Emperor of the French were to be assassinated dynasty would in all probability be ended, France would be in a revolution all Europe would be shaken to its centre. The assassination of the Preside the United States will, as far as we can forecast the future, be attended wi such terrible results, and the reason is easily to be discovered. In the one the nation is the creature of the man, in the other the man was the creatu the nation. The Emperor is himself the empire. The French governme the realization of his ideal. He has impressed his individuality on France.

rench people are not only ruled, they are governed, and animated, and impelled
him. The case was different with the murdered President. He was not a
an of preconceived ideas and predetermined plans. Though he marched with
faltering step at the head of American opinion, he can scarcely be said to
ve even led it. The nation urged him onward. The national thought in-
ired, the national energy impelled him. The nation found in him its repre-
ntative, its embodiment, its chief. And here is to be found at once his true
erit as a statesman and the explanation of the fact that he was not indispensa-
y necessary to the States. If he was not in advance, he was never in arrear
public opinion. He yielded freely to the pressure from behind. Urged on-
ard by the nation, he pushed towards the end he did not see with honest pur-
se and unshaken courage. But his range of vision widened as he advanced.
angers disappeared and difficulties cleared before him. At the outset of his
entful presidency he was scared at the prospect of secession. Secession, he
id, was never contemplated by the Constitution, and the Constitution gave
m no power of coercing a seceding State. For the moment the strong man
emed paralyzed. But Sumter was taken, and the national spirit was aroused.
ie nation rushed to arms, and the President caught the spirit of the nation and
ok his natural position at its head. Then came dark days of humiliation and
aster. Army after army was defeated. General after general was deposed.
t the heart of the President never failed him, and the nation's spirit rose
gher the lower that its fortunes sank. There was aroused throughout the
rth a firmer determination to sacrifice everything and to suffer anything rather
an abandon its destiny and renounce its place among the nations. Then, for
e first time, came the thought that the negro might be emancipated, not, it is
ie, in obedience to the dictates of religion, not in the interests of humanity,
t as a military expedient to meet the stern exigencies of the war. The sen-
nent of the nation once more found expression in the homely words of its
ct. If by maintaining slavery, he said, he could maintain the Union, he
uld maintain it; if by abolishing slavery he could maintain the Union, he
uld abolish it. His great, his only object was the Union. But it soon be-
me apparent that the maintenance of slavery would not maintain the Union,
d then arose a fierce, loud cry for abolition; a cry in which were mingled the
cordant voices of humanity, and wordly wisdom, and political rancor, and
relenting war. The time was at length come; the President at length pro-
unced his emancipation proclamation, and slavery as an institution perished
the war which it had evoked. Then came the hour of triumph. Fortune had
nged, the tide had turned, the hour of darkness had passed away. Then
llowed in quick succession the march of Sherman, the capitulation of Savan-
h, the storming of the lines before Petersburg, the capture of Richmond, the
rrender of Lee, the virtual suppression of the great pro-slavery rebellion. But
w tasks awaited the saviour of the republic. The Union was to be recon-
ucted; a torn confederation of States was to be consolidated into a single na-
n. The element of division and disorder had disappeared with slavery, and
e Constitution was to be remodelled to meet the exigencies of the new devel-
nent of national existence. The pacification of the South, the determination
the future *status* of the blacks, the disbandment of the army, the consolida-
n of the debt, and the restoration of finances—these and a thousand other
ors awaited the calm sagacity and moderate counsels of the homely states-
n. But his hour was come. He was to be cut off in the midst of his triumph.
s country was to lose him. In one sense it is an irreparable loss; but the
ion survives, though the individual is dead, and the high qualities which
ve carried the American people through the terrible ordeal of war will, we
ibt not, carry it through the ordeal—less terrible, perhaps, but equally try-
—of approaching peace. The spirit of the nation now, as heretofore, will
mate the spirit of its statesmen and its generals, and mould them to its will.

Grant is still at the head of the army of the Potomac, and the death of th President can exert no influence on the conduct of the war. Slavery perishe in the lifetime of the murdered man, and cannot be resuscitated by his murde The consolidation of the confederacy of independent States into a nation will l the work of time, but the process has commenced and cannot be arrested eve by an assassination. The only peril with which America is really menaced l the catastrophe which has occurred is a reaction of popular sentiment again the South. The hand of the assassin has destroyed the man of moderate cou sels and kindly heart, and those who have succeeded to his place have not, v fear, inherited his virtues. There is, in truth, peril. As for ourselves, the d plorable event which has occurred has been attended with at least one poor co solation and advantage. The universal horror which the intelligence of th foul assassination has evoked, the universal sympathy with the American pe ple in its great bereavement which it has elicited, will go far in the mind of generous nation to obliterate all those angry feelings which necessary policy a unfortunate accidents have engendered. And the report of the proceedings of t multitude of public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the land, su as that which will be assembled to-day in Dublin, will prove to the Americ people that, whatever may have been our want of appreciation of the living, honor and revere the dead, and cherish the memory of the second Washingt

---

[From the Dublin Reformer, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was shot by an ass sin on the 14th instant, and died the following morning." This was the inte gence which reached Europe on Wednesday, the 26th instant, and never v greater consternation, horror, and grief exhibited, than that which appeared the faces of the millions who crowded the streets of European cities. * * Were it not that official information has been received confirming the diaboli butchery of a man equal in every respect to the immortal Washington, should scout the statement contained in Reuter's telegram as a most wic and clumsy imposture. Information subsequently received, however, has g too far to leave room for any reasonable doubt as to the lamentable fate of great patriot, statesman, and philanthropist. In an age teeming with in lectual genius and refinement, Abraham Lincoln, the humble woodman, called to play an arduous, noble, and conspicuous part in the great dram civilization and progress. The earliest days of his presidency were emplo in raising gigantic armies, money, and all the munitions of war, on a scale n before contemplated or necessary; and which he had to draw from a people adored peace, and who trampled on all the instincts of selfishness and indivi aggrandizement, in order to raise their country to the highest pinnacle of so prosperity, political purity, and moral advancement.

No people in the world have yielded to greater lengths in the cause of p than the Americans. "Peace with all, and to all," was their motto, until Je son Davis plotted for that brutal effusion of blood which has ended so cha teristically in the cowardly and brutal assassination of Abraham Lincoln, good and the great. This last savage act was only one of the many that planned and enacted by Davis and his secession aiders and abettors. D disappeared with a carpet-bag the moment a signal reverse attended his r stealing government. And after the massacre by General Lee of the rem of the army he opposed to Grant's forces, we have the most substantial rea for believing that southern leaders would not stop at anything, and it woul

ard to entertain an idea that they are wholly free from complicity in the savage eed of blood which hurried Abraham Lincoln to an untimely but glorious rave. As lately as the month of February last, General Lee is reported to have aid that "he would startle the whole world," which he has not done since that ate by his military successes; and let us hope that the death of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of a no less trustworthy and indefatigable ublic servant, Mr. Seward, are not the tragedies "which were to startle the orld." Happily for America, before Lincoln fell, Grant had proved himself man of honor, and a military commander of the highest genius, and Sherman, heridan, and Thomas had signalized themselves as men of the same stamp, hose names, if not respected for their valor by the South, will long be dreaded y the disturbers of the peace of a people who loathe and despise war, and seek reatness in the harmony and advancement of all nations. Before these men ppeared on the stage Abraham Lincoln was left with armies shattered by ntriguing and incompetent leaders, whose place could not be readily supplied. hese armies were reorganized by Lincoln in his cabinet, who never allowed he war and public spirit to flag, until men of honor and consummate skill as commanders led the despondingand almost panic-stricken troops of the North to ictory as complete as the contest was great.

While engaged in directing great warlike operations, without leaders, except hose who had not been fairly tried, but who have since shown themselves equal o the work, Abraham Lincoln held together the civil government intact, and eft none of the duties of his high office undone. With the greatest power ever laced in the hands of a single man, Abraham Lincoln never took upon himself ny unconstitutional power, but openly conveyed his views and opinions to the riticism of public opinion, and acted in strict accordance with the popular oice. He was an American, and he breathed only for America; and, horrible o think, the soil of America has drunk his blood. But great and deplorable as is calamity is, much as the sympathizers of the South may rejoice over this errible deed, and secessionists may think that it will open the door to fresh umult and bloodshed, the great republic, with all its giant powers, genius, and nterests, will be safe, and handed down to posterity by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas. Four such men were never seen at any one time in a single attle-field, and if the armies of the North do not wreak their vengence on Mobile and the other confederate positions still holding out against the North, will be simply because they respect and honor the names of those commanders ho have led them to victory, and delivered their country from further carnage. ut before we conclude, we hope that the citizens of Dublin, and of the other rge towns in Ireland, will follow the example of Liverpool, Manchester, and ther cities in England, and hold meetings to express the horror and disust with which the assassination of President Lincoln has filled the public ind of Europe, and to offer the American people all the condolence they can estow on a nation who has suffered so great and so bitter a loss.

[From the Gateshead Observer, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

One of the foulest deeds in the annals of crime has been committed at Washgton. President Lincoln, sitting in the theatre, accompanied by his wife, was ot to death on the 14th instant by an assassin, who unfortunately escaped, d had not been apprehended when the Nova Scotia, which reached Liverpool Thursday, left New York.

No wonder that so dreadful a murder, so far as Mr. Lincoln was concerned, d so great a calamity for the country which he governed with an ability which en his adversaries have not been the last to admit, has aroused the indigna-

tion of every people to which its perpetration has been made known, and warm even the coldest heart into sympathy with her who has been deprived not on of a husband, but of one whose management of state affairs has illuminated brighter page in the history of his country than any which has been emblazon since the death of Washington.

The crime, indeed, the more it is looked at, intensifies in atrocity, for M Lincoln, at the moment of his assassination and in the hour of victory, it is w known, and as we always believed would be the case, was desirous of securi peace with the least possible humiliation to the defeated party, and with a vi to an impartial promotion of the interests of every State of the Union, the resto tion of which was the great object of his incessant labor, and as he (we belie most honestly) believed the one thing needful to secure the power and happin of the republic.

The utter hopelessness of further resistance in the south had been proved the surrender of General Lee, with all that remained of his army, to the fede commander. The terms given by the victorious general, Grant, to his galla although unsuccessful opponent, were of themselves an indication of that clem policy on which the President is said to have been resolved. There was humiliation—no captivity for either officers or men—all the honors of war w allowed by the victor, and the *parole d'honneur* of the vanquished was cons ered sufficient security that no resumption of arms would be resorted to soldiers whose conduct in the field had secured them respect both in the cabi and the camp of the conquerors.

The ruffian, in striking down the President, struck at the same time at heart of a nation desirous of forgetting past differences and of changing a bloo war into an everlasting peace. He was the murderer not merely of the Pre dent but of that disposition towards forgiveness which was beginning to mani itself in almost every department and every class in the federal States. Inde it is difficult to say whether the deed ought to be most bitterly execrated in northern or in the southern States. The death-wound of the President, i true, laid a great man low, but it produced a paroxysm of anguish at the sa time in every city, nook, and corner of the vast territories which he ruled, a we have not the least doubt, in those also which were endeavoring to sec their independence. Murder, in its ordinary acceptation, is a thing unkno to honorable warfare; and as such, we verily believe, this sad and sanguinu act will be regarded in the Confederate States.

It is to be deplored that so great a criminal as Wilkes Booth (as the wre is called) even temporarily escaped. That he will succeed in evading jus for any considerable length of time we cannot believe. No community, ever literal savages, would harbor such a monster. The mark of Cain will be u him, and we fain trust will facilitate his apprehension. We only hope that may have gone to some Confederate State, because we cannot but believe t despite all the asperities of which civil strife has been productive, he woul that case be immediately given up to the federal authorities; and the doing would tend to dispel suspicions, which in some quarters seem to prevail, the murder was planned, not by one or two individuals only, but by the gov ment of the southern confederacy—an atrocity of which we believe the la to be utterly incapable.

That there were two persons bent on murder on the 14th is evident, beca while Booth was shooting Mr. Lincoln, another ruffian, whose name is unkno and who has also escaped, was endeavoring to stab to death Mr. Sew although lying in a state of great suffering, consequent upon a recent ser accident; and not only was the life of Mr. Seward jeopardized, but his son grievously wounded by the assassin's dagger while endeavoring to protec father against the man of blood. Indeed, it was at first reported that yo Seward had died of his wounds, but this has been, since, contradicted.

sincerely hope that both father and son may yet live to serve their country and earn its gratitude.

It is an eminently creditable as well as consolatory fact that, in every portion of the United Kingdom, the news of the bloody scene in Washington theatre produced a thrill of horror and indignation, and that all classes, from the Queen on her throne to the very humblest of her subjects, are desirous of testifying to the people of America their detestation of the crime and their sympathy with those whom the assassin's dagger has deprived at once of a father, a ruler, a statesman, and a friend.

In both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, an address to the Crown will be moved, expressive of sorrow and indignation at the murder of the President, and praying her Majesty to convey that expression of feeling to the American government.

The corporation of London and the great commercial cities and towns of the kingdom have already taken steps for uniting with the lords and commons in giving expression to their feelings on this sad occasion; and there is every reason to believe that few communities of any magnitude or importance will fail to follow the example, for it is one of those special occasions when the hearts of nations throb in unison, and when, in addition, as in our case, the impellent forces of a common origin raise from the lowest depths the well-springs of sympathy, commiseration, and affection.

[From the Glasgow Herald, Monday morning, May 1, 1865.]

The profound and universal impression which the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has made upon the public mind leads us to believe that the people of Glasgow would be glad of that opportunity, which is likely to be afforded them, of giving utterance to the horror and indignation with which this diabolical act has inspired them, and of expressing the profound and painful sympathy which is felt in this dark moment for the people of the United States, on whom this terrible event has fallen as a national calamity. It is a dark and portentous event for the South as well as for the North. It is almost impossible, indeed, to conceive anything that could have occurred more disastrous to southern interests. Southern and pro-southern people will probably shudder at the deed, and execrate the doer as much as we do ourselves, and as we see they have already done to some extent in Liverpool. But, unfortunately, the act connects itself by an inevitable link with the political situation; the simultaneousness of the murderous assaults on Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward indicates a conspiracy; and it is difficult for such deeds done on behalf of a cause to be entirely dissociated from that cause itself. We can only pray God that in the present case it may be done, and that the people of the North, who have, even in the exultant hour of triumph, displayed such a spirit of noble and unexampled magnanimity, may be able to withstand the exasperating influence of this accursed deed, and not allow it to change the voice of kindness and conciliation into a cry for indiscriminate revenge. Much will depend on the way in which the deed is regarded by the people of the South. Were it for a moment conceivable that the southern people would accept it as their own—nay, that they would regard it otherwise than with utter detestation and abhorrence; then, indeed, their cause would deserve execration, and their conflict—beginning with slavery and ending with assassination—would go down to future ages branded with an infamy that all the genius of its champions and all the devotion of its advocates would do nothing to remove. This, however, is inconceivable. We

are perfectly satisfied that the South will repudiate this foul deed with indign
tion, and that southern sympathizers here would be prompt to participate in an
public act which would express the abhorrence with which it is regarded in th
country by people of every class and of every shade of political opinion.

Under these circumstances, we are not disposed to take such gloomy views
many are taking of the probable consequences of this sad event. The condu
of the North during the whole course of this long and desperate strugg
inspired us with a strong and unwavering faith in her good sense, in her se
control, and in the moral grandeur and beneficence of her aims. Mr. Linco
was not the leader so much as the fit representative of the great nation th
elected him. When he did his best, as he ever did, to preserve the most fra
and amicable relations with this country, even under provocation and abuse,
which we believe the authors to be now heartily ashamed; and when, in
very hour of federal triumph, his language was full of mercy and conciliation,
was acting, not upon his own sentiments alone, but upon the magnanimous sen
ments of the whole northern people. That people, inspired by the same generou
and friendly feelings, still remain, though Lincoln, who represented the
so nobly and so well, is gone. His fall is a loss to the world; it is a loss i
flicted under most exasperating circumstances to them; but it will not—we a
satisfied that it will not—change their policy. They have already shown the
selves most ready to forgive in the very moment when they were most able
avenge; and, therefore, we are not without a strong and earnest hope that, ev
should the South regard the assassination of Mr. Lincoln with more callousne
than we anticipate, the people of the North will crown their recent acts
magnanimity and forbearance with a moral victory grander and more triumpha
than the capture of Richmond itself.

In the mean time let us unite in expressing our deep and genuine sympath
with the people of the United States in their bereavement, and the indignatio
and horror with which we look upon the act that has deprived them of the
constitutional head. Since the death of Prince Albert, we know of nothing th
has filled this nation with such deep and universal sorrow. Poor Abraha
Lincoln—"honest Abe"—the simple, the noble, the true-hearted; as blunt a
unaffected, as simple-hearted, kindly and playful in his high position as Pre
dent of the United States as ever he had been when, in earlier days, he dro
his team through the forests of Illinois! The people of this country had
come to love him. Even those who could or would see nothing in him at fi
but the quondam rail-splitter and mule-driver, came in the end to recognize t
native grandeur and simplicity of his character, and the fitness there was in th
blunt unassuming man to head a great people in passing through a nation
crisis, and doing battle for a higher civilization. There was not, we believ
one true British heart in these dominions that did not feel a pang of deep a
unaffected sorrow mingling with the horror that was excited by the intelligen
of Mr. Lincoln's violent death.

If there ever was a moment when we as a people could unite with deepe
sincerity in expressing our sympathy with the people of the United States, it
now. Let us have an address of condolence prepared, in which the deeply a
tated feelings of the community could find expression. Were such an addre
prepared, and a proper opportunity afforded, we believe it would be signed
the whole population of this city. Let something of this sort be done bef
the time for it is gone. Let us join hands with our brethren in America, a
mingle our tears with theirs over the grave of this simple, heroic man, who h
brought the two nations nearer to each other than they were, and who has n
fallen, honored and lamented by them both.

[From the London Morning Post, April 27, 1865.]

The startling intelligence which has reached us from America will excite but ne sentiment in the minds of all, no matter what their political predilections. Northerner and southerner, European and American, slaveholder and abolionist, must equally concur in reprobating the dastardly crime which has just been consummated. The President of the United States of America has, in the moment of what he at least considered to be victory, and at the very instant when he had reason to believe that the gigantic enterprise to which he devoted himself was on the point of being crowned with success, fallen by the hand of an assassin. The event is so astounding that it is with difficulty we can bring ourselves to realize its occurrence, much less to estimate its consequences. It is but a few short days since the great and crowning events of the civil war took place, since Richmond was evacuated and the army of Virginia laid down its arms, and since Mr. Lincoln, boasting once more to be not only *de jure* but *de facto* President of the entire American republic, proclaimed it to the civilized world, and appointed a day of general thanksgiving to inaugurate the commencement of a new and happier era. On Sunday, the 9th of the present month, General Lee capitulated; on the following day Mr. Lincoln congratulated his fellow-citizens on the happy issue of the arduous struggle in which they had been so long engaged, and besought their co-operation in that no less arduous work of reconstruction to which he purposed devoting the second period of his official career, and on the Friday following he was brutally murdered. In the annals of history there are to be found but too many instances in which the chief magistrate of a state has fallen by the assassin's hand, but we doubt if there is one which, by its surrounding circumstances, will retain a deeper hold on the memory of posterity than the murder of the American President. What Mr. Lincoln might have been, and what he might have accomplished, must always remain matters of speculation; but that he should have been arrested midway in his career, and that the wishes of a great nation should be frustrated by the will of a rabid fanatic, points a moral of the futility of all human projects, which, however trite, is not uninstructive. At the very time when most persons would have concurred in approving the policy of the northern States in again electing Mr. Lincoln to the presidential office, and would have gladly seen him endeavor to reconstruct the edifice which has been so cruelly shaken, he is suddenly carried from the scene. "The king is dead. God save the king." As it is in monarchies, so it is in republics. The same mail that tells us of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln informs us of the accession of his successor. * * * * *

The circumstances under which the murder of Mr. Lincoln took place may be gathered from an official report published by Mr. Stanton on the morning after the commission of the crime; and it is not the least remarkable circumstance attendant on the extraordinary event that at the same time that Mr. Lincoln was shot down in a theatre Mr. Seward, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, should be stabbed in the sick bed to which he had for some days been confined by a recent accident. On the evening of Good Friday Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, another lady, and a Major Rathburn, visited the theatre, and about half-past nine o'clock a man suddenly entered the box in which the President was seated, and before any one was made aware of his intention discharged a pistol at the President's head. The shot took fatal effect, the ball penetrating the back of the head, and probably lodging in the brain. After effecting his object the assassin is said to have leaped from the box on to the stage, and then to have escaped. While this scene was being enacted at the theatre another assassin succeeded in obtaining an entrance to Mr. Seward's house under the pretence of pressing business, and inflicted on the Secretary

wounds which it was believed would prove fatal. Mr. Seward's son, wh was in an adjoining room, having hastened to his father's assistance, was struc down by the murderer, and is reported to have since died. In this instance, a in that of the assassination of the President, the ruffian succeeded in effectin his escape. Mr. Lincoln remained insensible until his death, which took plac the following morning at half-past seven o'clock. At eleven o'clock Andre Johnson took the oath of office, and was duly installed as President of th United States.

The first sentiment, after that horror, which will be excited in the minds most persons, will be one of surprise that such crimes as those we have recorde should have been committed. The late President had for an enemy every ma who took up arms or was ready to take up arms for the southern cause. B they were open enemies, and, as the whole history of the civil war has show they were chivalrous enemies. We should not have believed it possible, n can we believe it now, that in the entire mass of the southern population a sin gle man would be found who would have committed the crime which h aroused the indignation of the entire world. We do not mean to say that southerner may not be a murderer just as an Englishman may be, but merel that we fail to discover the motives which would actuate a southerner to th particular crime. Mr. Lincoln could not be held individually accountable f the cruel war which has made so many regions of the confederacy desolate, a none who took the trouble of considering the matter would fail to perceive th that war would, in all probability, have equally run its course if another ind vidual of the same political opinions had been elected President four years ag or if Mr. Lincoln had died at any period subsequent to his accession to offic The assassination of Butler in New Orleans would have been perfectly intel gible; but that of Mr. Lincoln in Washington, at the very moment when th war had to all appearances come to an end, is apparently motiveless. The ci cumstance, however, that an attempt, and probably a successful one, was m to murder Mr. Seward at the same time, shows that the double crime was t result of a carefully organized scheme. We must await the arrival of the ne mail to be made apprised, as we hope we shall be, of the capture of the assa sins, and then perhaps we may learn the circumstances under which they we led to commit so terrible a crime.

[From the London Evening Standard, April 27, 1865.]

The startling news which was yesterday received from America is such to throw into the shade even the tremendous catastrophe of the fall of Ric mond and the surrender of Lee's army. Mr. President Lincoln has been assa sinated, and is dead. Mr. Seward has been stabbed, and is reported in a hop less state. Mr. Andrew Johnson is President of the United States. The bl is sudden, horrible, irretrievable. Never, since the death of Henry IV the hand of Ravaillac—never, perhaps, since the assassination of Cæsar—h a murder been committed more momentous in its bearing upon the times. the very height and plenitude of his triumph—at the moment when all hopes seemed fulfilled, all his labors rewarded, when the capitulation of most powerful enemy had placed within his grasp that prize of empire which he had so long and so earnestly striven, Abraham Lincoln was smit to the earth by a dastardly assassin, who shot him through the head from hind. The commander of armies that the Macedonian or the Roman mig have envied; the leader in the most gigantic struggle of the nineteenth centu the ruler, or likely soon to be the ruler, of the most populous, and, in the op ion of many, the mightiest nation in the modern civilized world; the man w

had risen from low estate to a power as vast as was ever wielded by a mortal, whose recent success has astonished and bewildered the universe, is now reduced to some poor six feet of common clay. All the texts and sermons of the mutability of human affairs, and the instability of life, pale into insignificance before this tremendous commentary. Much as we have condemned the attitude of the American people during this civil war, and though we have, from the first, opposed the policy and censured the acts of the late President of the United States, we must sympathize with the nation which is widowed by this sudden bereavement. Now that he is dead, the good qualities of the unfortunate Lincoln seem to come into the foreground. We remember his honesty and his manliness; we do justice to his consistency; we give him all praise for the spirit of conciliation which he has shown; for his refusal to be borne along by the sanguinary counsels of his friends; we make some allowance for his frequent and untimely levity; we almost excuse his obstinacy in the prosecution of the war. Such, we are persuaded, will be the sentiments of every right-minded Englishman; and they will be shared in by the vast majority of the confederate people. The men who shot Lincoln and Seward were probably lunatics, or men who had been crazed by their misfortunes in this terrible war. There is no reason to suppose that there was any southern conspiracy to take away the life of the only man in the northern government who was disposed to deal leniently with the South. The confederates, as a nation, are too magnanimous to plan or approve of such a cowardly method of revenge. Booth, who killed Lincoln, when he jumped upon the stage and shouted "*Sic semper tyrannis*," made an unworthy use of the proud motto of the State of Virginia. The wretched murderer has been caught, it is said, and will doubtless soon meet with the fate which he so richly deserves. But the most ignoble means may work a stupendous result. The dagger or the bullet, in the hand of the feeblest worm in human shape that crawls the earth, may alter the fate of nations or turn the tide of time. The unfortunate President, shot as he was through the brain, went unwarned and unprepared to his account. No portents accompanied the deed—no omens foretold it. No soothsayer bade him beware of the fatal 14th of April. He is gone; the pilot is gone. His country is left to toss in the sea of a dismal anarchy, a revolution of which no man can presume to foretell the issue. * * * *

[From the London Times, April 27, 1865.]

The American news which we publish this morning will be received, throughout Europe, with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States themselves. Mr. Lincoln has fallen at the hands of an assassin, and Mr. Seward has too probably shared his fate. While the President was sitting quietly with his wife and some friends in a private box at a Washington theatre on Friday week, he was shot by a man who entered the box under a treacherous pretence of public business; and, almost at the same hour, an accomplice of the assassin, with similar treachery, forced himself into Mr. Seward's sick-room and stabbed the Secretary of State four or five times in the face and throat. The President died the next morning. Mr. Seward, when the mail left, lay almost beyond hope of recovery; and his son, who acted as his secretary, in attempting to withstand the murderer of his father, was wounded to his death. Deeds of such atrocity cover their perpetrators with everlasting infamy, and discredit the cause they are presumably meant to serve. We trust it will appear that the crimes of Wilkes Booth and his accomplice were conceived and executed in concert with no one but themselves. The South, broken and defeated, could receive no possible benefit from the removal of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward;

the too probable effect of the crime is an accession of madness and anger, ren dering all schemes of reconstruction impossible. On the other hand, the wav ing of a knife before the affrighted audience at the theatre, and the "*Sic sempe tyrannis*" pronounced by the assassin, indicate the vanity of men willing t immortalize themselves, like Eratostratus, though the world should perish Unjust as we believe it to be, the confederate cause will not escape the dis honor cast upon it by the wanton murders of Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary The admiration won by the long and gallant defence of Richmond will b lessened; the memory of Lee's lofty bearing and Jackson's deep religiou feeling will be obscured by the atrocities committed in the name and on behal of the South. Arson in New York; theft, under the pretence of war, in Ver mont, and assassination in the capital, dim the lustre of a four years' resistanc to superior forces, and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.

The critical condition of affairs in America; the position of the souther States at the feet of their victorious antagonists; the gigantic task of recon struction which must be undertaken by the political leaders of the North; a tend to exalt our estimate of the loss which the States have suffered in the murder o their President. But it would be unjust not to acknowledge that Mr. Lincoln was man who could not, under any circumstances, have been easily replaced. Startin from a humble position to one of the greatest eminence, and adopted by the Republ can party as a makeshift, simply because Mr. Seward and their other prominen leaders were obnoxious to different sections of the party, it was natural that hi career should be watched with jealous suspicion. The office cast upon him wa great, its duties most onerous, and the obscurity of his past career afforded n guarantee of his ability to discharge them. His shortcomings, moreover, wer on the surface. The education of a man whose early years had been spent i earning bread by manual labor had necessarily been defective, and faults o manner and errors of taste repelled the observer at the outset. In spite of thes drawbacks Mr. Lincoln slowly won for himself the respect and confidence of al His perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and, what is perhaps more to h credit, amid the many unstudied speeches which he was called upon from tim to time to deliver, imbued though they were with the rough humor of his earl associates, he was in none of them betrayed into any intemperance of languag towards his opponents or towards neutrals. His utterances were apparentl careless, but his tongue was always under command. The quality of M Lincoln's administration which served, however, more than any other to enli the sympathy of bystanders, was its conservative progress. He felt his wa gradually to his conclusions; and those who will compare the different stag of his career one with another will find that his mind was growing throughou the course of it. The *naïveté* with which he once suggested to the negro that they should take themselves off to Central America because their presen in the States was inconvenient to the white population, soon disappeared. Th gradual change of his language and of his policy was most remarkable. En lishmen learnt to respect a man who showed the best characteristics of the race in his respect for what was good in the past, acting in unison with a reco nition of what was made necessary by the events of passing history. But th growth of Mr. Lincoln's mind was subject to a singular modification. It wou seem that he felt himself of late a mere instrument engaged in working out great cause, which he could partly recognize, but which he was powerless control. In the mixed strength and weakness of his character he presented remarkable contrast to Mr. Seward, who was his coadjutor for more than fo years, and who must, we fear, be reckoned his fellow victim. The Secreta of State, long before his elevation to office, was a prominent citizen of Ne York. More than a quarter of a century ago he was the governor of th State, and for twelve years he represented it in the Senate. In the Empi City and at Washington he had attained a culture which the Illinois lawy

never acquired. But the experience of the politician had, perhaps, weakened the independence of Mr. Seward's character, and he never inspired the same confidence as his chief, because it was not known by what influences his course might not be modified.

What may be the actual destiny of the United States deprived of the guiding hand of Mr. Lincoln and of the experience of Mr. Seward no one would venture to foretell. * * * * The fate of a nation hangs in the balance, and we wait with anxiety to see which way it will turn.

[Extract.]

[From the London Daily News, April 27, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

* * * * * * * *

To trace the events of Mr. Lincoln's administration would be to write the history of the great revolution through which the United States have passed during the last four years, a task which does not come within the scope of this article. It would be foolish to pretend that Mr. Lincoln foresaw what no one could foresee, the extent and character of the work before him when he assumed the presidency. It is sufficient if it can be truly affirmed that he brought to his duties qualities and a character which fitted him to grapple with the tremendous difficulties of his position as they arose. Mr. Lincoln was thoroughly in sympathy with the interests of the American people, and completely imbued with reverence for those ideas of justice, freedom, and humanity which are expressed in American institutions. His first words on taking office were suited to develop that trust of the nation in itself, without which it was impossible to hope to sustain it in a war begun and carried on by an aristocracy based upon the denial of human rights. On his way to Washington in February, 1861, he said, at Indianapolis: "Of the people, when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union and of the liberties of their country, truly it may be said, 'The gates of hell cannot prevail against them;'" and he concluded his address with the words: "I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you, and not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you, rests the question, shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generation?" Again and again, in the short speeches made by him during his journey to Washington, he dwelt on this idea. "It is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution." "I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. For the ability to perform it, I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people." And in an address to a returning Ohio regiment delivered last August, he said: "I wish it might be more generally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle this form of government and every form of human right is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in the contest than is realized by every one; there is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed." These were in Mr. Lincoln's eyes the principles by which alone the republic could live; it was by them that slavery was to be stifled and overthrown.

Mr. Lincoln's political course in reference to the rebellion was based on the doctrine laid down in his first inaugural address: "I hold that the contemplation of universal law and by the Constitution the union of these States is per-

petual." It has often been said that his successive measures against slavery were only adopted for political purposes, and to save the Union. This may be admitted with the explanation that in Mr. Lincoln's view only the necessity of saving the Union gave him a warrant to attack slavery by some of those measures. At the beginning of the struggle he, in common with the mass of the people of the North, was ready to guarantee to the people of the South protection for slavery within its existing limits. His oath as President to support the Constitution was interpreted by him as depriving him of all lawful right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the institution of slavery in the States where it then existed. But the progress of events taught him, as it taught the people, that slavery, like every other partial interest or relation, was subordinate to the general interest; that it was subject to the Constitution; that if, to preserve the Union, slavery must be destroyed, the Constitution, which formed the bond of the Union, could not be pleaded in its defence. His course in this matter was in accordance with the fundamental principles of his political creed. He never pretended to be a crusader like John Brown, or the leader of an agitation, like Mr. Garrison. His duties were those of a statesman and a magistrate, and the very fact that he had never uttered a single revolutionary sentiment qualified him to accompany and guide the remarkable but gradual development of national opinion on this vital subject. He had to unite the people of the loyal States, and to keep them together. Had he not succeeded in this he could have done nothing for liberty, nothing against slavery; and he did succeed.

In this country great alarm has often been expressed for the loss of liberties which it was supposed would ensue in America as a consequence of the exceptional measures to which he more than once resorted in times of emergency. It belongs to American lawyers to decide how far those measures were warranted by the Constitution; and differences of opinion may well exist as to their necessity and policy. The American people, however, showed their appreciation of the trustworthiness of Mr. Lincoln by re-electing him after he had suspended the habeas corpus and suppressed newspapers. No alarm for the fate of their most precious rights and the establishment of the worst despotism over them prevented them from recording their votes for him last November. Their sentiments on the subject were, as they then showed, more in harmony with those of Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Hon. Erastus Corning, written on the 13th of June, 1863.

"Nor am I able," said he, "to appreciate the danger apprehended that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinite peaceful future which, I trust, lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the rest of his healthful life."

It is given to few men to triumph over the most formidable obstacles, as Mr. Lincoln triumphed, by the mere force of honesty and sagacity. His simple integrity of purpose, firmness of will, patience, humanity, and the deep sense of accountability which marked every important act, united to form a character which has steadily and visibly gained upon the minds and hearts, not of his own countrymen alone, but also of the world. Even the enemies of his country and foreign powers acknowledged in him a man whom they could trust. In this country Mr. Lincoln's name is mentioned with regret by many who four years ago half believed that he was the wretched imbecile he was described to be by the Richmond press. And even at Richmond we will undertake to affirm there are those, lately foremost in resisting his authority, who will deeply regret that the political changes which military events have rendered necessary are not to be conducted under his guidance. We will conclude this hasty and impe

ect sketch with the words of one of the most distinguished of Mr. Lincoln's ountrymen in the North American Review:

"The results of the policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln during his administration hus far are its own best justification. The verdict of the future is not to be oreshown. But there can be little doubt that history will record the name of Abraham Lincoln as that of a pure and disinterested patriot. She may find in is course many errors; she may point out in his character many defects; she vill speak of him as a man who had to contend against the disadvantages of mperfect culture, of self-education, and of little intercourse with men of high breeding. But she will speak also of the virtues which the hard experience of arly life had strengthened in him; of his homely sincerity and simplicity; of is manly frankness and self-respect; of his large, humane, and tender sympahies; of his self-control and good temper; of his truthfulness and sturdy honesty. She will represent him as actuated by an abiding sense of duty, as striving to be faithful in his service of God and of man, as possessed with deep noral earnestness, and as endowed with vigorous common sense and faculty for dealing with affairs. She will tell of his confidence in the people, and she will recount with approval their confidence in him And when she has told all this, nay she conclude her record by saying that to Abraham Lincoln more than to any other man is due the success which crowned the efforts of the American people to maintain the Union and the institutions of their country, to widen and confirm the foundations of justice and liberty, on which those institutions rest, and to establish inviolable and eternal peace within the borders of their land."

Such is the man whom Providence, by a mysterious dispensation, decrees to be no longer necessary to his country.

In the hour of his great work done, President Lincoln has fallen. Not, indeed, n the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, nor in the intoxication of applause, for the fruits of victory were not yet gathered in his hand, was the chief of the American people, the foremost man n the great Christian revolution of our age, struck down. But his task was, nevertheless, accomplished, and the battle of his life won. So he passes away from the heat and toil that still have to be endured, full of the honor that belongs to one who has nobly done his part, and carrying in his last thoughts the sense of deep, steadfast thankfulness that he now could see the assured coming of that end for which he had so long striven in faith and hope. Who shall pity or lament such a death, while the tears of a nation fall upon his corpse, and the world softly speaks how true and good he was? Who will not bow the head submissive to the inscrutable decree which mocks our plans and fancies, but even in our sorrow makes us feel that it is wiser, juster, kinder, than our vain wishes might have been?

For in all time to come, not among Americans only, but among all who think of manhood as more than rank, and set worth above display, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. Rising from among the poorest of the people, winning his slow way upwards by sheer hard work, preserving in every successive stage a character unspotted and a name untainted, securing a wider respect as he became better known, never pretending to more than he was, nor being less than he professed himself, he was at length for very singleness of heart and uprightness of conduct, because all felt that they could trust him utterly, and would desire to be guided by his firmness, courage, and sense, placed in the chair of President at the turning point of his nation's history. A life so true, rewarded by a dignity so majestic, was defence enough against the petty shafts of malice which party spirit, violent enough to light a civil war, aimed against him. The lowly callings he had first pursued became his titles to greater respect among those whose respect was worth having; the little external rusticities only showed more brightly, as the rough matrix the golden ore, the true dignity of his nature. Never was any one, set in such high place and surrounded with

so many motives of furious detraction, so little impeached of aught blameworthy The bitterest enemy could find no more to lay to his charge than that his lan guage was sometimes too homely for a supersensitive taste, or that he conveyed in a jesting phrase what they deemed more suited for statelier style. Bu against these specks, what thorough nobility have we not set? A purity o thought, word, and deed never challenged, a disinterestedness never suspected an honesty of purpose never impugned, a gentleness and tenderness that neve made a private enemy or alienated a friend—these are indeed qualities whic may well make a nation mourn. But he had intellect as well as goodness Cautiously conservative, fearing to pass the limits of established systems, seekin the needful amendments rather from growth than alteration, he proved himsel in the crisis the very man best suited for his post. He held back the arden while he gave confidence to the timid, his reluctance to innovate did not preven him from recognizing and accepting the changes in the situation which the pro gress of events brought to pass, and the firmness with which he refused to pro ceed faster than they warranted was equalled by the tenacity with which h refused to retire from the position he had at last thought it right to take up. S four years of trial convinced his countrymen that there was none among then who could better fill his place. And there can be no doubt that in his known respect for established rights, as well as in his known justice, impartiality, an benevolence, South as well as North had begun to look upon him as their sures friend, and as the safe arbiter in whom they could both trust to exact no mor and to claim no less than might suffice to make their reconciliation perpetual.

But he has fallen, and by a southern hand. We cannot as yet tell the motiv that urged the treacherous blow, but the fact that two had conspired to murde the one the President, the other the Secretary of State, shows that at least ther is not insanity to be reckoned as a possible explanation. But we will not, with out overwhelming proof, let the horrible conspiracy, or the phrases of its actors lead us to lay it to the charge of abettors in the South. We will not doubt tha from what lately was the southern government and people there will come at onc earnest disavowals of any knowledge of the meditated crime, and that if th murderer of Mr. Seward has reached the territory their power yet holds, he wil be seized and surrendered as one guilty of a crime against humanity itself. O no other terms at least will their English sympathizers believe in souther "chivalry." For though some among us have by growth of prejudice come to thin slavery not sin, there is no Englishman yet whom secret assassination does no horrify. And the kindly nature, the earnest desire to do right, which even hi opponents confessed in Abraham Lincoln, will, now that he has gone, turn t him all sympathies and make all among us call with one voice for vengeance o his detestable murderer.

But a harder task than vengeance lies yet on the North, which they mus enter on before the first hours of mourning have passed. They have a govern ment to carry on, a war to finish, a commonwealth to reconstruct. It were vai to conceal how the difficulty of each part of their task is enhanced by the los of their chosen and tried head. Nor, unhappily, have they made provision fo an event so wholly unforeseen. The Vice-President, who, in virtue of the Con stitution, has already taken the oaths as President for nearly the term of fou years still remaining to be run, is not the man whom they would have selecte had they thought of such an event as his sitting in the President's chair. A ready, too, there has been removed from his side the Secretary of State, wh has during Mr. Lincoln's tenure of office shared most fully his confidence an his designs. It is a great and terrible crisis. But we have confidence that th people will meet it worthily, and, if they do, that they will surmount all thei troubles. Chief among our reasons for this belief is the reflection that Mr. Lin coln was himself rather a representative than a leader. His personal influenc had not formed his party; he was only selected in its exigencies to do its be

ests. Admirably as he has done them, we must not think that he was the only ne who could have substantially done the same. And though Andrew Johnson as not selected to represent the party, but only as a secondary compromise be- ween sections, this is an occasion which it may be hoped will extinguish sections, nd unite all in a common effort. Round him will still stand the old leaders— tanton, Chase, and Grant. The responsibilities thus thrust upon him will, it may e expected, force him to guide his acts by their counsels, and by the public opin- n of the people which has made him what he is, and which they guide. But in ne firm heart of the people, tried and purified as it has been for four years in the rnace of affliction, lies, under God, our hope for the future. Eminently a law- biding people, they will follow, first of all, and as far as possible, the path their onstitution points out. But if a chance more powerful than their will, if the erversity of this man or of that, renders the effort dangerous, they will know ow to save the Constitution by sacrifice. Meantime, their great common sor- w, their great common danger, will obliterate division, and nerve them to nergy. As when a beloved captain falls in fight, his men press forward with ore impetuous and irresistible force to secure the post to which he led them, e fall of the captain of the people will fill them with the sterner resolve to be ctors in the combat in which he was their leader, and to gain the object for hich his life was given.

[From the London Morning Star, April 27, 1865.]

The appalling tragedy which has just been perpetrated at Washington is solutely without historical precedent. Not in the records of the fiercest Euro- an convulsion, in the darkest hour of partisan hatreds, have we an example an assassin plot at once so foul and so senseless, so horrible and so successful, that to which Abraham Lincoln has already fallen a victim, and from which illiam H. Seward can hardly escape. Only in such instances as the murder William of Orange, of Henri Quatre, or of Capodistria, have we any deed proaching in hideous ferocity to that which has just robbed the United States one of the greatest of their Presidents. But from the fanatic's hateful point view there was at least something to be said for men like Balthazar Gerard d Ravaillac. They at least might have believed that they saw embodied in eir victims the whole living principle and motive power of that religious free- m which they detested. They might have supposed that with the man would the great hopes and the great cause he inspired and guided. So, too, of sini. That unfortunate and guilty being believed, at least, that in Napoleon Third there stood an embodied and concentrated system. But Abraham ncoln was no dictator and no autocrat. He represented simply the resolution d the resources of a great people. The miserable excuse which fanaticism ght attempt to plead for other political assassins has no application to the etch whose felon hand dealt death to the pure and noble magistrate of a free tion. One would gladly, for the poor sake of common humanity, have caught the idea that the crime was but the work of some maniacal partisan. But mere nature of the deeds, without any additional evidence whatever, bids iance to such an idea. While the one murderer was slaying the President of republic, the other was making his even more dastardly attempt upon the of the sick and prostrate Secretary. It does not need even the disclosures ich have now, too late for any good purpose, reached official quarters to prove t two madmen cannot become simultaneously inspired with the same mon- ous project and impelled at the one moment to do their several parts of the bloody business. The chivalry of the South has had much European com- ment of late. It has been discovered to be the fount and origin of all the

most noble and knightly qualities which the world heretofore had principal known through the medium of mediæval romance. Let it not be forgotten th southern brains lately planned the conflagration of a peaceful city. It nev can be forgotten while history is read that the hands of southern partisans ha been reddened by the foulest assassin plot the world has ever known, that th have been treacherously dipped in the blood of one of the best citizens a purest patriots to whom the land of Washington gave birth.

For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over t civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the c federacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest ch acter produced by the American war, on either side of the struggle. He w great not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will desc the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through su a crisis—but by the simple, natural strength and grandeur of his charact Talleyrand once said of a great American statesman that without experience "divined" his way through any crisis. Mr. Lincoln thus divined his way throu the perilous, exhausting, and unprecedented difficulties which might well ha broken the strength and binded the prescience of the best trained professio statesman. He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, selfish, and manly nature—at the very ends which the highest of political geni the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. T world was at last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how gr a man he was. It had long indeed learned that he was as devoid of vanity of fear, but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy hour of triumph would prove that he possessed. Reluctant enemies were j beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemency when dastard hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. W England have something to feel ashamed of when we meditate upon the greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too many Englishmen lent th selves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. Eng writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when t had to tell of Abraham Lincoln. They stooped to criticise a foreign patrio a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his m ners, as if Cromwell was a Chesterfield; they accused him of ugliness, a Mirabeau was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantry of his figure, as if was a posture-master; they were facetious about his dress, as if Cavour w D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmerston never jes We do not remember any instance since the wildest days of British fury aga the "Corsican Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt wit English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison we ca but remember that while Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy, Lincoln our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side the ocean, by the sorest temptations on that, Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly m tained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wro spoke a word, which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation. Had a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph the world have mourned for his loss. That he has fallen by the coward hand of a assassin exasperates and imbitters the grief beyond any power of langua express.

Had Lincoln been a vain man he might almost have ambitioned such a d The weapon of the murderer has made sure for him an immortal place in his Disappointment, failure, political change, popular caprice, the efforts of ri the malice of enemies, can touch him no more. He lived long enough to ac plish his great patriotic work, and then he became its martyr. It would be

o speculate as yet upon the effect which his cruel death will produce upon the olitical fortunes of his country; but the destinies of that country will be cared or. Its hopes are too well sustained to faint and fall even over the grave of so reat a patriot and so wise a leader as Abraham Lincoln. There are still clear nd vigorous intellects left to conduct what remains of Lincoln's work to a tri-mphant conclusion; nor must we allow one day's unhappy misconduct to make s forget the undoubted abilities and patriotic purpose of the man so suddenly nd strangely called to fill Lincoln's place. Dramatic justice has, indeed, been arvellously wreaked thus far upon the criminal pride of the South. A negro egiment was the first to enter Richmond, and now one of the poor whites, the white trash" of a southern State, is called to receive from the South its final ubmission. We trust and feel assured that even in this hour of just indigna-ion and natural excitement the North may still bear itself with that magnani-nous clemency which thus far has illumined its triumph. But it may be that he conquered South has yet to learn that it too must mourn over the bloody rave to which Abraham Lincoln has been consigned by a southern assassin's and.

[Extract.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the moment of victory Abraham Lincoln has been stricken to death. Not n the battle-field, where so many noble patriots have laid down their lives for reedom, not by the unseen shaft of disease before which the greatest and noblest ust sooner or later fall, but brutally murdered by an assassin of the slave ower while he sat beside his wife enjoying a much-needed relaxation from the eavy cares of state. Noble, generous, forgiving, his only thoughts since the apture of Richmond have been of mercy. At a meeting of the Cabinet on the orning of his death he spoke very kindly of Lee and others of the confeder-es, and while his thoughts were thus all of forgiveness, the miscreant stole hind him and shot him through the brain. Unconscious from the moment he ceived the fatal wound, the great and noble-hearted patriot breathed his last the following morning. Nothing else was needed to sanctify the name and emory of Abraham Lincoln to the people of the United States, and to all vers of freedom throughout the world, than this his martyr death. Raised om the ranks of the common people to take upon himself the responsibility of e most gigantic struggle the world has ever witnessed between the forces of eedom and slavery, he guided the destinies of his country with unwavering nd through all the terrors and dangers of the conflict, and placed her so high d safe among the nations of the world that the dastards of despotism dare no nger question the strength and majesty of freedom. With a firm faith in his od, his country, and his principles of freedom for all men, whatever their color d condition, he has stood unmoved amid the shock of armies and the clamors faction; he quailed not when defeat in the field seemed to herald the triumph the foe; he boasted not of victory, nor sought to arrogate to himself the hon-s of the great deeds which have resounded through the world: but, gentle and odest as he was great and good, he took the chaplet from his own brow to ace it on the lowly graves of the soldiers whose blood has been so liberally ured forth to consecrate the soil of America for freedom. He dies and makes sign, but the impress of his noble character and aims will be borne by his untry while time endures. He dies, but his country lives; freedom has triumphed; e broken chains at the feet of the slaves are the mute witnesses of his victory. was on the evening of the 14th of April, the day which saw the federal flag ised once more on Fort Sumter amid the hoarse reverberation of cannon and

the cheers of liberated slaves, that the President received his death-blow. Th
wretched conspirators who sought to destroy their country that slavery migh
triumph over its ruins panted for Lincoln's life since the day he was first elect
to guide the destinies of the republic. When in the act of passing from h
home in Illinois to assume the reins of office, he was apprised by General Sco
that the barbarians of slavery had resolved to assassinate him. The plan w
to raise a riot in Baltimore as he passed through that city on his way to Was
ington, and in the midst of the tumult Mr. Lincoln was to be slain. The me
senger who brought the news of the conspiracy to Mr. Lincoln at Harrisbu
was Frederick Seward, son of the statesman who now lies low beside his chi
stricken down by another desperate miscreant on the same day as the Presider
Mr. Lincoln, with his usual prudence, at once stopped in his triumphal progre
towards the capital, and, disguised as a countryman, passed safely through Bal
more by the night train, and arrived at the White House in Washington. T
speech which he made to his neighbors of Springfield when he set out on h
perilous mission has a mournful interest in view of his sudden and awful deat
At the railway depot on Monday, the 11th of February, 1861, a large concour
of his fellow-citizens had assembled to bid him farewell. "My friends," h
said, "no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this pa
ing. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a qu
ter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buri
I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me, whi
is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any man since the da
of Washington. He never could have succeeded without the aid of Divi
Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed witho
the same Divine aid which sustained him. In the same Almighty Being I pla
my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I m
receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with whi
success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell." The touchi
address was given with deep emotion, and many of the auditors replied to
request for their prayers by exclaiming, "We will pray for you." Thus t
devout, simple-hearted, and courageous man went forth to his high task, r
leaning on his own strength, but humbly trusting in the power of an Almigh
arm. Those gentle utterances are but the key to all the speeches and proc
mations which he has made during his troubled career. No one ever heard h
utter a bitter word against the rebels, but many have confessed that they
rebuked in his presence, his manner was so calm, his thoughts and words w
so magnanimous, his great heart was so full of gentleness and compassion. A
yet it is this man who has been held up to the southern people by the ly
politicians and most mischievous journalists of the south as a kind of hum
demon who delighted in blood, as a man regardless of law and justice, w
when he spoke of God or humanity, spake but in mockery of the sacred na
and the sacred rights of the people. The southern heart has been fired, as
phrase went, by the most furious appeals to the passions of an ignorant peo
against a ruler who never would have touched a single southern right or harr
a real southern man had these truculent politicians not crowned their frenzy
rebellion. Even in the midst of the late most sanguinary outburst of feroc
he has mitigated the woes of war and so tempered justice by mercy that no
single traitor has perished on the scaffold. We would that we could add that
passions of the southern demagogues were sought to be assuaged by the unive
efforts of the press and the politicians of those countries where the American str
gle excited an overwhelming interest. But history will proclaim, to the ete
humiliation of our country, how an influential section of the English press
bade the journalists of the South in their slander and invective against the g
man who has been so cruelly slain; how his every action was twisted and
tured into a wrong, his every noble aspiration spoken of as a desire for bl

is personal appearance caricatured, his lowly origin made the theme for scorn
y men as base-born as he, but without the nobleness of soul which made Lin-
oln a prince among princes; how even that proclamation which conferred lib-
rty upon four millions of down-trodden slaves was reviled as a base effort to
xcite the negroes to servile war The men who penned those revolting slan-
ers were probably alike ignorant and reckless of their effects, but it cannot but
e a painful reflection to Englishmen that the deluded southern rebels were en-
ouraged in their efforts to destroy a free nation for the purpose of building a
ave empire on the ruins by the writings and speeches of men who could boast
f free England as their country. Their virulent abuse, in all probability, never
eached him whom it was designed to wound, and even if the miserable writers
ad been factious Americans instead of degenerate Englishmen, Lincoln would
ave had nothing but a smile for their malignant efforts. Nor had these un-
orthy effusions any effect upon the great body of the people of England.
hey saw at once the sterling integrity and appreciated the high purpose of the
merican ruler; they took the universal testimony of the people of the country
ver which he ruled in preference to the partisan abuse of the pro-slavery or-
ans, so that long before the emancipation proclamation was issued the efforts
nd intentions of Abraham Lincoln were thoroughly understood by the com-
ons of Great Britain. When, however, the moment had arrived for Lincoln
alling a race to freedom, and the news was received in this country that, so far
the fiat of the President of the United States in the execution of his consti-
tional authority during a state of war could strike the fetters from the slave
nd purge the commonwealth from its foul stain, the order had gone forth, and
e slaves had a legal title to their freedom, nothing could thereafter shake the
ith of the people in the liberator. Many touching proofs of the sincerity of
ese convictions were afforded during the struggle. In every public meeting
our countrymen, when the name of President Lincoln was mentioned it was
ceived with a burst of ringing cheers. Perhaps the most notable occasion
as when Henry Ward Beecher addressed the inhabitants of London in Exeter
all. It was at a time when the pro-slavery press was most rampant, when for
ays they had been heaping upon the head of Mr. Ward Beecher, one of the
oneer abolitionists of the north, and upon Mr. Lincoln, as the leader
the abolitionist party, all the vials of their abuse, and when, if ever,
might have been supposed that the cause of right must be overborne
the power of slander and misrepresentation. No sooner, however, was
e name of Lincoln mentioned by Mr. Beecher in the course of his speech than
thusiastic cheers, which seemed as if they would never stop, burst forth from
e vast assemblage. It was the same everywhere throughout the country; and
e American people now amongst us, stunned and overwhelmed as they are
the news, may believe that their feeling of an irreparable loss is shared in
the vast masses of the English people. For, in truth, a man like Abraham
incoln is claimed by humanity as her own. He was in name and in heart an
merican citizen, and his great work had been appointed for him in that new
ntinent where two great battles have already been won for human freedom;
t he soon showed by his actions and the magnanimity of his character that
belonged to that illustrious band whose work is for the human race, and
hose name and fame shall never die out amongst men. In his hands was
aced a most sacred trust. In the United States the right of the majority to
vern, and perfect freedom to all to take part in the business of government,
as the basis of the Constitution. It had never been questioned until the
uthern leaders, defeated at the ballot-box, sought to achieve by the sword
hat they failed to achieve at the polling-booth. The question was the exten-
on or the non-extension of slavery, and the ultimate issue was the triumph or
ilure of free institutions. We need not recall how triumphantly the enemies
freedom pointed their finger in scorn at what they called the failure of the

experiment of free institutions. The very uprising of the southern slave powe
was held to be the end of the republic. They never dreamed that the obscur
man of the people, who had been raised to the highest post of honor which i
was possible for a citizen to fill, would grasp the helm with so vigorous a grasp
and so pilot the ship of state among the fearful breakers as to bring her saf
to port with colors flying and not a spar lost. Alas! that the firm hand shoul
now be nerveless, the bold heart cold and lifeless, and that the cup of joy shoul
be so rudely dashed from the lips of the great people whom he had so faithful
served in the crisis of their destiny!

The assassination seems unquestionably to have been the result of a co
spiracy to which various southern sympathizers were parties. The villai
whose hand struck down President Lincoln is stated to be a person name
Wilkes Booth, a brother of Edwin Booth, the actor, and in his trunk was foun
a letter which showed that the horrid deed was to have been perpetrated on th
4th of March, when Mr. Lincoln's second term of office began. It has, there
fore, been no sudden inspiration of frenzy caused by the fall of Richmond, bu
the deliberate calculation of cold-blooded miscreants. The intention was no
consummated sooner because some expected instructions, or aid, or encourage
ment, had not been received from Richmond. We cannot believe that the de
signs of the conspirators were known to and approved by the heads of th
southern government, but it is not at all impossible that some leading secc
sionists may have aided in the conspiracy and encouraged its execution.
was known that the earlier attempt, when Mr. Lincoln was about to take offic
was known to and approved by many persons of influence and standing, and mo
than one influential fanatic in the course of the war has openly offered reward
for the heads of northern abolitionists. The murder was at length effected
the most cruel and barbarous manner. Seated in the theatre at Washingto
beside his wife and another lady, and attended by only one officer, a strang
suddenly made his appearance at the door of the box, and stated that he ha
despatches from General Grant. That general had been advertised to be pre
ent on the same evening, but he and his wife had gone to Burlington on a vis
The simple state of the republican President permitted the stranger easily
get access to his victim, who, it would seem, never turned his head—his though
probably far away on those fields of battle where so many have died that t
republic might live. The assassin instantly raised his pistol and shot the Pre
ident in the back of the head, the bullet lodging in the brain. We have as y
no details of the scene of consternation in the theatre, the anguish of Mrs. Li
coln, and the despair of the people when they saw one so beloved so base
smitten; but there needs no description. It is easy to imagine it all—all e
cept the unutterable anguish of the woman who has been the support and sola
of the President during many weary months of anxiety and suffering. To
wife Mr. Lincoln was tenderly attached. His first action after receiving t
notice of his election by the Chicago convention of 1860 as the candidate of t
Republican party was to leave his political friends with whom he had be
waiting for the news, and proceed home saying, "There's a little woman do
at our house would like to hear this. I will go and tell her." The barbaria
were not content with this one noble victim. About the same time anoth
and even more callous, southern fiend proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sewa
and, under pretence of carrying medicine to the sick-chamber, managed to
access to the chamber where the Secretary of State lay suffering from his
cent accident. Mr. Frederick Seward, the son of the Secretary, attempted
prevent him, but was cruelly wounded and has since died. A male attend
was stabbed through the lungs, and then the miscreant sprang forward to
bed and stabbed with many wounds the statesman who lay helpless. Wh
the cries of the nurse and of a young daughter who was by her father's b
side brought Major Seward, another son, to his father's apartment, the assas

kewise fell upon him and severely wounded him. Most foul deed that ever en recorded or demon perpetrated! A sick man lying helpless on his couch f pain thus barbarously assailed, a son eager to save a father's life thus foully lain! It illustrates in a yet more awful manner the innate barbarism of that ystem of society based on slavery which can breed criminals of so deep a dye. t is now some years since the writer met Mr. Frederick Seward in New York —an amiable, accomplished, intelligent gentleman, whose conversation showed im to possess a keen intellect and a cultivated mind. The conversation turned pon the sudden death of friends—of those who had sailed from home and been ost at sea, or who had been suddenly cut off by some great calamity. Did he shadow of his own premature and tragic end even then cast a shadow over is spirit? How many of his companions and friends have during these few ears passed away amid the din and fury of the battle-field! and now, when peace eemed ready to come, and with her gentle touch restore all things, he too is natched away to join the company of the martyrs of the anti-slavery war. The fficial report of Mr. Stanton, which will be found elsewhere, expressly states hat these deeds of horror were the result of a conspiracy among the rebels, and he greatness of the enormities must now prove to the world that the attempt o set fire to New York, and to destroy in one horrible holocaust the women nd children, the aged and infirm, of a populous city, was no hallucination of he federal government, but a grim reality of desperadoes—the spawn of the lave power. These are specimens of that chivalry of the South over which ome English men and women have been heretofore shedding maudlin tears. t is a chivalry which can murder a gentle and noble man in presence of his vife; which can stab a father with furious blows on his sick-bed in presence f a little daughter who ministers to his wants, and which can ruthlessly sacifice two sons as they strive to save a father's life.

* * * * * * *

(Here follows an account of the life and public services of Mr. Lincoln, concluding as follows:)

The election of Mr. Lincoln was hailed with delight by the people of the orthern States, little dreaming that their right to elect him would have to be ustained in so fearful a manner; and when the time came for him to proceed to Vashington to execute the functions of President, the whole country watched is progress with intense satisfaction. As he passed eastward he had to make peeches at almost every town of any note, and many of the expressions which hen fell from his lips were sufficiently remarkable. When passing through ndiana he thus spoke of State rights: "By the way, in what consists the pecial sacredness of a State? If a State and a county, in a given case, should e equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as matter of principle, is the State better than the county? On what principle ay a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a proportionately larger subdivision f itself in the most arbitrary manner? What mysterious right to play tyrant s conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?" n New Jersey, he made use of a characteristic expression, which has been requently quoted since: "I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a eaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted o peace than I am; none who will do more to preserve it; but it may be necesary to put the foot down firmly." How firmly, the South, the North, we and all hen now know. When raising a flag in Philadelphia, he asked whether the Union could be saved upon the Declaration of Independence, and in answering is own question uttered words which sound prophetical after the occurrence hich has so troubled the country: "If this country cannot be saved without iving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on

this spot than surrender it;" and his last words on the occasion were, "I hav said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure o Almighty God, die by." He has stood by these principles during his life, an he had completed the most triumphant defence of these principles when calle on to die; but, dying, he bequeathes a new life to the nation; and, being dead he yet speaketh.

Mr. Lincoln's policy was to woo the south to submission to the constitutionall expressed will of the people by every argument which would be supposed t have weight with American citizens. His inaugural address was a pleadi with them to give up their mad design to break up the nation, and it was thu he conjured them to think well upon the fatal step they were about to take "I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be ene mies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affe tion. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patri grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will ye swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as they surely will be, b the better angels of our nature." His appeal was vain. The men to whom i was addressed, for a long series of years, had been educating themselves int the monstrous delusion that slavery was a divine institution; that it was th natural basis for society; that a slave empire could be established so powerfu that abolitionism would forever be abashed, and southern interests reign supreme The politicians clamored for war, the editors wrote up war, the clergy preache up a war for slavery, until the poor deluded common people rushed blindly int the conflict. The North had no choice; Mr. Lincoln, as the President, had n choice but to enforce the laws, and to use whatever powers the Constitution gav him for the suppression of the rebellion. This is not the place to recount th varied fortunes of the field. In the west the national arms were almost uniformly successful; in the east the forces of the Union failed to capture Richmond unt weary years of effort had been wasted, and several successive generals tried an removed. But the elasticity of free institutions permitted of these changes o commanders, and the patriotism of the people supported the President in wha ever appointments he deemed best for the furtherance of the cause, until by h happy selection of Grant, who had proved victorious in the west, and Grant no less admirable appointments of Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and others, th power of the South has been completely crushed. President Lincoln, at firs incurred much odium among many sincere friends of the slave in this country and was taunted by the supporters of the slave confederacy because he did no from the outset inaugurate an anti-slavery war. But his true position began t be appreciated. Some of the border slave States remained loyal, and he coul not at once attack slavery without encroaching upon the right of these loy people to regulate their own affairs. The northern democrats, moreover, polle more than one million of votes, while the purely abolitionist element among h own supporters was comparatively small. Had he at once raised an anti-slaver banner, in all likelihood he would have retarded in place of advancing the caus He repressed all attempts prematurely to proclaim emancipation, until perfect satisfied in his own mind that he had the constitutional power during a state war to do so, and that the proclamation would tend to lessen the power of th rebels and more speedily bring peace to his torn and bleeding country. Th policy has been the saving of the Union. The slaves crowded the federal lin in order to gain their freedom, and eagerly availed themselves of the privileg to enlist under the federal banners to aid in the freedom of their friends an brethren of the negro race. The emancipation proclamation of Abraham Linco was a grand and sublime act; and when, in announcing his policy to Congres he declared that they who were at the head of affairs in those times could n escape history, he truly shadowed forth that all who had in any way contribut to that crowning act of justice would occupy in history a most conspicuous an

nviable place. The cause of the Union has prospered from the day the pro-
lamation was issued, until at length the greatest army of the rebels has surren-
ered to the great soldier whom President Lincoln's sagacity selected as the fit
an to lead the armies of the republic.

The personal appearance of Mr. Lincoln has often been described. He was
ix feet four in height, and of that thin, wiry build, which is somewhat charac-
eristic of Americans. But all observers unite in describing his countenance as
ingularly pleasing, and the eye mild and gentle. One English observer, not
articularly prepossessed in his favor, describes his countenance as peculiarly
oft, with an almost feminine expression of melancholy. While all observers
nite in thus describing the late President, those who knew him more intimately
re equally of one opinion as to his disposition being as kind, courteous, and
entle as his mild expression denoted. He was never heard to say a bitter word
gainst the rebels, but invariably in his public proclamations and by his acts,
e sought to win them back to that fealty without undue shedding of blood.
ut with all this gentleness, he was inexorably firm. Men of all parties have
one to him to attempt to move him from some of his positions; but while
stening courteously to their statements, he never failed to indicate that what
e had himself resolved, after careful consideration, he should abide by until he
aw that it was unsuited to the circumstances of his country. He had an over-
owing and ready humor. This trait in his character has given many shafts to
he venomous slanderers of the great man who has been so suddenly removed from
is proud position; but it is scarcely necessary to say that all the *bon-mots*
tributed to the President are not genuine. One slander which has been often
epeated by his enemies it may be as well to contradict here, once for all. It
as been asserted and reasserted, and is now apparently deemed to be beyond the
each of cavil, that Mr. Lincoln, when riding over the field of Gettysburg,
alled for a comic song to drive away serious thoughts. The statement is a
ratuitous and baseless calumny, invented by those who would as readily
estroy a reputation as the southern assassins would wreak their vengeance
pon a helpless victim. These have, indeed, accomplished the death of a noble-
earted patriot; but while they have killed the body, they cannot touch his
eathless fame; they cannot mar his glorious work; they cannot rob him of his
mmortal reward.

[From the London Evening Star, May 2, 1865.]

The Parliament of Great Britain, in a spirit worthy of its ancient fame, has
nanimously expressed its deep and earnest feeling of sympathy with the gov-
nment and people of the United States in the hour of their dire affliction. The
ldresses to the Crown which were voted by both houses last night were no
erely formal acts. They represented the solemn and deliberate sentiments of
oth branches of the legislature—they embodied that sense of grief which has
eighed upon the heart of the nation ever since the perpetration of the atrocious
ime has been known in this country. The appearance of the two chambers
dicated the serious nature of the business which was announced for discussion.
he attendance of members was unusually large, and the languor of an uneventful
ssion was once more broken by a mournful episode. The crowd which assem-
ed in Westminster Hall, and filled the corridors and lobbies, showed the deep
terest which the subject excited among the classes who are never attracted to
is quarter unless the popular mind is stirred by some deep emotion. While
ch was the temper of the spectators, we may justly affirm that those who
ere directly assisted on the occasion were moved by no vague curiosity to be
esent at the deliberations of Parliament, and that the chief actors performed
eir appointed task with befitting dignity and earnestness. It would be too

much to say that the evil spirit of a faction which cruelly maligned the martyred patriot when he was living was quenched; but in the presence of the awful calamity which has befallen our American kinsmen, it at all events exhibited the grace of silence and held its peace. Even that faction, while it could not recan its recorded opinions or atone for the past, with the memories of which it must be forever dishonored, without doubt concurred heartily in those execrations o the assassin's cruel deed which were uttered by the chiefs of the two grea parties in the state. Both houses were absolutely unanimous in their expres sions of horror at the crime; and no voice, no sound was heard which did no imply profound sympathy with the character of the illustrious man who, by th common consent of every civilized nation, has been elevated to a position i history which a long line of the world's greatest heroes have coveted, but in vain.

It would be difficult to say who among the speakers last night gave proof o the most discriminating appreciation of the peculiar excellencies of Mr. Lincoln' large-hearted nature. But although they differed in form; they agreed in essence All combined to do justice to his manliness, his sincerity, and his generou feeling. Lord Russell, who appropriately reminded the assembly which he ad dressed that the late President was twice legally elected the Chief Magistrate o the American nation, declared that he was exactly suited by his natural dis position for the conjuncture which taxed his energies during his four years o power. With honesty and frankness he combined conciliation, the qualit which would temper the pride of victory. The noble speaker was singularl felicitous in his eulogy of Mr. Lincoln's moderation on the slavery question, th gradual but sure measures he adopted to effect the abolition of what he sa from the beginning was the one crime of his country, and the only source of h civil troubles; and he was equally just in pointing to the influence of that sam moderation in smoothing over the difficulties which had arisen from time to tim between the two governments. If Lord Derby spoke in more guarded terms o the political aspects of the American war, he was not less energetic in his repr bation of the dastardly murder which has disgraced the annals of that contes and not less happy in the tribute he paid to the virtues of Mr. Lincoln character, that singular wisdom and prudence combined with conciliation, whic he said had distinguished his conduct of public affairs. In the lower hou Sir George Grey, in the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of Lo Palmerston, proposed the motion in an admirable speech. The only expressio of dissent was provoked by his perfectly true statement that the majority of th country have sympathized with the North during its arduous struggle. Th few gentlemen below the gangway on the tory side of the house who sought cast distrust upon the assertion, provoked a counter-cheer which served to mak their own insignificance the more conspicuous. Sir George Grey dwelt forcib upon the wise forbearance and generosity of President Lincoln—qualities whic as the speaker truly said, would, if he had lived, have added greater lustre the fame he had already acquired. But to Mr. Disraeli once again attached t honor of elevating a mournful theme by the inspiration, not only of a genui feeling, but of a classic eloquence. His words blended the graces of the orat with an acute perception of the noble traits of Mr. Lincoln's nature and the tr dignity with which death had invested him. It was a genuine power of d crimination and no mere trick of rhetoric which enabled him to point out th the homely and innocent character of the victim and the accessories of his lat moments "take the subject out of the pomp of history and the ceremonial diplomacy, and make it touch the heart of nations and appeal to the sentimen of mankind." Never did the conservative leader appear to greater advanta never did his acknowledged genius seem to be more closely allied with all th is great and good in human sympathy, than when he affirmed that Presid Lincoln in a time of sore trial had performed his duty with "simplicity a

rength," and when he reminded the English people of his kinship with them, id expressed his faith that the United States would emerge from the ordeal of scipline and suffering elevated and chastened by what they had endured. he reassuring words, founded upon the experience of mankind, to which he ave utterance, may well make us believe that the assassin's arm in striking own Mr. Lincoln had no power to injure the cause of which he was the elected presentative; but his profound declaration of sympathy with the American eople will do something more than allay groundless alarms. It will essentially ssist to consolidate those friendly relations between England and America hich Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and every other speaker desired to see tablished upon a firm and lasting basis.

The two houses have agreed to address the Queen, praying that she would mmunicate their sentiments as well as her own to the government of the nited States. In advance of the action of Parliament instructions had been nt out to the British minister at Washington to make known the feelings of e imperial government. There was only one other manifestation of grief and dignation at the great tragedy which could have been desired, and that has en given. The Queen has with her own hand written a letter of sympathy Mrs. Lincoln. The act is as graceful as it is touching. The royal widow eking to afford consolation to her sister in affliction is an incident of which story will be proud. Every Englishman will feel that this last instance of nderness on the part of the Sovereign—this truly gentle and womanly deed—nds him by a closer tie of loyalty and affection to the illustrious lady who sits on the throne of these realms. It is an act which will serve as much as anyhing to bury all discord in a common grave. Queen Victoria is as much vered in America as she is in her own land; and we believe that if Mr. Adams id delivered his admirable speech to-day instead of yesterday, he would feel mself able to assert that no circumstance could have occurred which would e more certain to afford consolation to his countrymen or to reunite the two ations.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, April 27, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One universal feeling of horror and grief will thrill through the breasts of nglishmen this morning, if we do not mistake our countrymen, as they read our columns the sad news which has come to us across the Atlantic. Abram Lincoln has fallen by the assassin's hand; fallen as Julius Cæsar fell on ose fatal "Ides of March," but by the hand of a baser Brutus; fallen as, to ur human eyes and fallible judgment, he little deserved to fall—shot through e head with a pistol fired by a wretched conspirator, as he sat in a private box Ford's theatre, Washington, on the evening of the 14th instant. The ound, it was at once seen, was mortal, and the President expired soon after rise on the following morning; his colleague, Mr. Seward, having, about the me time and hour, sustained a similar attack from the dagger of the same or fellow-assassin.

Such is the sum and substance of the melancholy news which is told in another lumn, with additional victims and details of butchery; and we have elsewhere tempted to give an estimate of the probable effect of this sad event on the war id on the politics of America. It is our duty, however, to offer here an outne of the career and public character of the eminent man who has thus been ddenly cut off when scarcely past his prime, and at the outset of a second eriod of rule, having fallen, as even the stanchest southerner must admit,

like Epaminondas of old, and like Wolfe in modern times, in the very hour o victory.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Here follows an account of the life and services of Mr. Lincoln, concludin with the following :)

The rest of the President's life, if we were to write it, would really be litt less than the history of the fearful and fatal war which has laid waste Americ for the last four years. The chief event in it, perhaps, is the re-election Abraham Lincoln to the presidential chair last summer. At that time, as wi be remembered, the leaders of the abolition party seemed bent on withdrawin from him their support. He was, however, so firmly rooted in the affections the mass of the electors, who identified him with the Union cause, that it wa deemed unwise to bring forward a rival republican candidate. Had that part become divided, as seemed probable at one time, General McClellan would cer tainly have been returned. Thanks to the forbearance and foresight of th abolitionists, Mr. Lincoln was elected by a triumphant majority, with full powe to control the destinies of those States at least which had elected him for a ne term of four years.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." Within a few short months the assa sin's pistol has set aside the wishes of the northern people, thrown transatlan tic politics into the most sad confusion, and caused all New York to array itse in robes of black.

The face of "Honest Abe" has been made familiar to most English reade by the aid of photography; but the following sketch of his person, from th pen of one who knew him well, is so perfect, that we may be excused for repea ing it here. "Old Abe is a gaunt giant, more than six feet high, strong an long-limbed. He walks slowly, and like many thoughtful men—Napoleon an Wordsworth for example—he keeps his head inclined forward and downward His hair is black and wiry; his eyes are dark-gray; his smile is frank, sincer and winning. Like most American gentlemen, he is loose and careless in dres turns down his flapping white collars, and wears habitually what we should ca evening dress. His head is massive, his brow full and wide, his nose large an fleshy, his mouth coarse and full; his eyes are sunken, his face is bronzed an thin, and drawn down into strong corded lines, which disclose the machine that moves his broad and formidable jaw."

Honest, straightforward, practical, energetic, and indifferent to censure long as he was conscious of his own integrity, Abraham Lincoln seems to hav been one of those men whose latent talents are called forth by great emerge cies, and hence his sudden death is a national loss. Under a rough and eve forbidding exterior he concealed a great and good heart, and it deserves to recorded to his credit that, throughout this long and painful struggle, he nev once signed the death-warrant of a political enemy, though often urged to do s It is perhaps too early as yet to pronounce sentence definitively on his chara ter; for that we must appeal from the bar of cotemporary criticism to the ve dict of posterity; and there is little doubt that future generations will accord very high position to him who, as President of the United States, has just fall by the same cruel and horrible fate which half a century ago robbed us of o own Premier, Spencer Perceval.

No fouler crime stands chronicled in all history than the murder of Abraha Lincoln. The sorry pleas of state necessity or political interest that have be advanced time out of mind to palliate assassination cannot even be heard wi toleration in such a case as this, for the act is one that outrages humanity a shocks the common conscience of the world. It is accursed and supreme infamous; it is most cowardly, most cruel. Every war has its horrors, and t great fight between the North and the South has been no exception to the ru but there never was anything more atrocious than this—never anything m

ase than the slaughter of a man who, during the years of great excitement, ad scarcely made a single personal enemy. In the agony and crisis that pre-eded Robespierre's reign of terror, Danton said, "The Revolution, like Saturn, beginning to devour its own children!" Abraham Lincoln was the child—in o invidious sense, we may even say the puppet—of the passions of his time, nd now he has become their victim. A fine spirit of popular enthusiasm made im Chief Magistrate of the greatest republic ever known; the ferocity and the adness of a few desperadoes have abruptly ended a career which already oomed so largely. A wonderful life was Lincoln's—a life quite as startling id surprising as his death; but, at any rate, the worst part of his work seemed ver. The resistance of the South had been crushed. A sturdy, sensible west-rn man, with long limbs and a longer head, Mr. Lincoln had worked his way the world without any dishonorable subterfuges or mean devices. Clear, irect, simple, and straightforward, he had already, during his brief term of ffice, outlived many suspicions, jealousies, misconstructions, and dislikes. He ore his honors well, and was settling down into a quiet simple dignity of man-er, and a kindly moderation of thought and temper. Terrible had been the ial through which he had victoriously passed. He was emphatically one of ie people, but his homespun virtues seemed to justify the people's choice. At ny rate, he had diligently, faithfully, and not unskilfully, labored according to uch light as was given him; and now, as he seemed to touch the goal, his ourse is abruptly checked. To-day, all party feeling, all political jealousies, ust be hushed and suspended; to-day, no man is a sympathizer with North or outh; we are all mourners over the fate of an honest citizen.

The war was practically over. When the news came that Lee had surren-ered, when people like Butler were crying for vengeance, President Lincoln tepped forward and made a speech that was eminently conciliatory. His last ublic oration was also his best; it was just, manly, sage, and charitable. We ave now the authority of Mr. Stanton for saying that in council his tone was recisely the same; and there is something which should touch all honest hearts that one sentence, "He spoke very kindly of Lee." This was in the morning; the evening of Friday, April 14, he was at a theatre in Washington. He ad been to Richmond; had authoritatively marched into Jefferson Davis's ouse; had received the salutes of negro regiments in the capital of the con-deracy; but, so far from allowing this singular turn in the whirligig of fate to xcite him, he grew more moderate; he had obviously made up his mind to act pacificator. He sat in a private box at Ford's theatre, with his wife, another dy, and Major Rathburn. It was easy enough to approach him; *that*, indeed, id never been very difficult. The Jacques Clement or Ravaillac of the occasion id not to thrust his way through any guards, for Lincoln had always lived in ie open air, fearlessly and frankly. At half-past nine o'clock the door of the ox was opened, and before the President could turn round to meet the intruder ith his broad genial smile, a pistol was clapped to the back of his head. The ot went through his brain. The assassin, drawing a huge knife and bran-shing it, leaped out from the box to the stage, yelled "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" id fled from the theatre. Abraham Lincoln was never again conscious. His st words had been said before he repaired to the theatre, and they were words friendliness and conciliation. We do not know that he even spoke once after ie bullet pierced his brain; but he lingered on through the night, dying hard, became a man of his tough, indomitable temper. Whilst he was thus agoniz-g, another murderer had obtained admission to the sick-room of Secretary eward, and had stabbed the sufferer in his bed; then, confronted by his son, id stabbed *him* too, and made his escape. It was to have been a night of wild, llish butchery; for Stanton's life also had been threatened, and it is supposed at Ulysses Grant, who was likewise to have attended at Ford's theatre, was own in the list of the doomed. On the morning of Saturday, the 15th, President

Lincoln died; Andrew Johnson succeeded him at the White House; and th assassin was arrested. He proved to be one Wilkes Booth, brother of Edwi Booth, an actor of some repute. The news is so sudden and so startling tha its full import can hardly be realized at once. That shot in a private box—th wild stir and alarm of the audience—the horror of the actors, as the assassi jumped upon the stage and mocked their mimic drama by his own awful crime— these things picture themselves as a dim, confused, terrible vision, whose outlin can scarcely be traced even by the steadiest eye and the calmest hand. Th deed seems all the more frightful because it was so easily committed; becau no soldiery with drawn swords and glittering helmets guarded the approach t Lincoln's box; because any citizen could approach him, just as any citizen th day before could have walked, scarcely questioned, into his official residenc This splendid reliance upon the people has hitherto been safe; but every lan has its felons, and the miscreant Booth has perchance murdered that mutu confidence between ruler and ruled which was the essence of republicanism.

Abraham Lincoln's life was not particularly happy. He was a sagacious toilsome, dogged, patient man; he rose by his energy and his shrewdness fro a very humble position to the presidential chair; but the presidential cha itself was not a luxurious resting-place, and even the strong Kentuckian fram of the man was sorely tried. Mr. Tennyson speaks of the fierce light whic beats upon a throne; fiercer yet, even more broad, open, dazzling, and glarin was that which played so terribly around the President. It has lit up man noble points in his character, to which, as the years roll on and as party passion fade away, full justice will assuredly be done; but even viewed in this utt publicity, this sheer nakedness of life, his character stands singularly clear all that was mean or base. It was easy to caricature his ungainly form, and was often necessary to dwell upon his mental limitations and defects; his jes were sometimes in bad taste, his language exaggerated and heedless; yet upo everything that he said or did there was the stamp of strong individual ma hood. In truth, those who knew him best were convinced that his life w really sad; that his jokes were but the efforts of a jaded, melancholy nature relieve its sense of weariness; that, knowing he had no time to cry, he laugh as often as he could. Be this said to his honor—whatever cruel things ha been done by his subordinates, Abraham Lincoln himself never sent a man the scaffold. The journalists of his own country have not spared him; ye after all, the sum of their accusations was also the basis of his glory. Abraha Lincoln, who had been a "rail-splitter" and then a "village lawyer," contriv by shrewd mother-wit and robust integrity of character to win the esteem the stout men of the west—a nobler type of Americanism than the motley trib of New York; whilst at last he became the foremost man in the greatest repub of the world at the hour of its supremest need. His acts are on record—th fill a large volume; and whoever may study them as a part of history, not material for party polemics, they will prove, upon the whole, singularly sagacio and astute. It has often been our lot to blame them—often been our lot question the wisdom of the policy which he pursued; nor do we retract wh we have said, even now that we have to review it so solemnly and sadly. B from vulgar corruption, from factious hatred, from meanness, jealousy, uncha tableness, this ruler was nobly free. The strange grim face, that was yet ill minated so often by a gleam of honest humor or a glance of genuine kindline has been quietly covered by the sere cloth; the almost gigantic frame, lifele and limp, has been coffined and palled. He had given the republic all he had his time, his peace, his reputation, his children. One son, his eldest, he had se to the front with General Grant; another he lost while the war was raging; a yet the office-seekers would not give him an hour's rest, but almost tortured h into madness by their importunities. Throughout the dreariest time of nation reverses and calamity, he never despaired. Almost solemn now are those we

emembered familiar phrases, "I have put my foot down," and "We must keep egging away." They were but rough translations of a sentiment which, expressed in more knightly phrase, we should regard as heroical. And at last ame what seemed to be the fruition of his labors, the reward of his patience nd his courage. He, the man of Kentucky and Illinois, entered Richmond as conqueror; but he launched no decree of proscription; for the fight appeared ver, and it was not in the man's large heart to bear malice against a beaten oe. "H · spoke very kindly of Lee," said Stanton; and on the night of that nemorable council, where he pleaded for peace and for mercy, a villain killed im. Not for Lincoln himself can the end be considered as unhappy. To the xtent of his power he has done his duty, with singleness of heart, with honesty f purpose; and if ever man needed rest, he needed it. That rest he has btained, and, with it, the reward that follows honest service. There is a wonerful old song of Shirley the dramatist—a song of which Charles II is said to ave been strangely enamored—which tells us that "the glories of our birth nd state are shadows, not substantial things," and which preaches the sublime quality, the sacred fraternity, of the tomb. In the last verse of that famed yric we read: "Upon death's purple altar now, see where the victor-victim leeds!" The victor-victim of democracy was Abraham Lincoln, twice President of the United States.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, April 28, 1865.]

Last night in both houses of the legislature the representatives of the English overnment announced that on Monday next our senate would give expression o the feeling of indignation which had been occasioned in this country by the nurder of President Lincoln. The course taken is undoubtedly the best. Even n the most important night of the parliamentary year there would have been o lack of generous eloquence upon such a theme; but it was more especially esirable that the sympathy of the whole people should be formally expressed y the Queen and her responsible advisers. Had the matter been left to the eelings of individual members, no delay need have occurred; but then the words f condolence would have represented merely the personal opinions of the speakers. n this case it was essential that not only the leaders of party and the chieftains f debate should rise to denounce the infamous atrocity, but that the voice of he British empire itself should be heard in solemn reprobation of a most hideous rime. Nor are there many grander things in history than such an expression f a whole nation's mind. Doubtless from every court upon the continent messages of sympathy and regret will be forthcoming; but it behooved the one people f the Old World that is absolutely free to rise to the height of so great and errible an occasion, and to speak in tones which would be remembered centuries ence. So, not disregarding ancient rule and order, but adapting them with a ise liberality to the actual necessities of the day, lords and commons will desire her Majesty to speak for them as well as for herself. Whatever may be the aults of our Parliament, it is in all cases involving national reputation or national entiment substantial one with the people. We never look to it in vain when here is an outrage to be resented or a generous action to be performed; we can rust it safely with our honor—confide to it without misgiving the keeping of our onscience. France, Russia, Austria, young Italy, and the states of Europe may ie with each other in their expressions of regret; but, unless the civil war has rangely altered the nature of Americans, the first inquiry across the Atlantic ust be, "What will they think of this at home?" Nor will they be left long n suspense. Were the little, throbbing, eloquent, electric wire now working at he bottom of the ocean, there would have been flashed hours ago a message

from Windsor Castle to Washington—a message from Queen Victoria to Andrew Johnson, which would have been practically a message from one great people to another. The petty jealousies, the small bickerings, that may have been engendered in a time of war, must end in presence of so stern and horrible a fact. Be it ours, as a nation, to show that whatever we may have thought of the contest while it lasted, we sympathize with the affliction of a kindred race—that we loathe we men of the old mother-land, the dastardly crime which has been committed—that we honestly wish our cousins good speed through a sad time of trial. Party as we have said, has nothing to do with this simple question. If anywhere abroad there is a notion that upon the American war we are split into two hostile factions of aristocrats and democrats, we may as well nail that base coin to the counter at once, before it passes, any further, and clear the good name, the honest repute of England in the eyes of the whole land. From the leader of the conservatives—the fourteenth Earl of Derby, the Stanley whose ancestors influence our history before Christopher Columbus set sail for the "unknown world"—there will come as eloquent and as honest an expression of manly sympathy as from any radical member of the House of Commons. Our peers, our squires the representatives of past glories, and the tribunes of modern wants, can have but one thought just now; and that thought will find its highest and most constitutional expression in the letter of the Queen herself.

The people of England, however, who were not bound over to silence, and who had no considerations of parliamentary etiquette to guide or to restrain them have already expressed in a hundred ways their abomination of the crime, and their sympathy for its victim. No man who walked in the streets of London at noon on Wednesday will readily forget the scene as the news spread throughout the great city. There was one vast, universal sense of horror and dismay for the act, in truth, seemed an outrage upon humanity itself—an outbreak of devilish passion which menaced all society. That sense of abhorrence was not confined to London. We could only assume yesterday what we can assert to-day—that from one end of the land to the other there has been a cry of rage at this most foul assassination. The men of Liverpool have, on the whole, been southern in their sympathies, but when the news reached them they grieved as earnestly as the most fervid abolitionist of Massachusetts. A creature, indeed there was—and we wish we could pillory the offender by his name—who cried "Hurrah," but a southerner seized him, and helped to kick him from the room. National, indeed, was the sorrow and the anger. Southampton heard the news and instantly a meeting for condolence was resolved upon; far away in the north Newcastle heard it, and the dwellers by the Tyne gave vent to their wrath with unmistakable Northumbrian emphasis; Dublin learnt the horrid tidings, and the warm-hearted Irish people at once grew eloquent in their indignation; at Manchester, at Birmingham, everywhere throughout the land—from the great centres of industry to the quiet little country towns—there was but the same expression of opinion. The London press, always unanimous on such a point, had already spoken out, and its words of sympathy may have done more to restore an absolutely friendly feeling between the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race than a host of diplomatic despatches. The corporation of London—interesting whenever it becomes a spokesman for the whole metropolis—postponed all business until it had placed upon official record its "detestation of the atrocious crime." The demonstrations of feeling were not, of course, confined to Englishmen. The Americans in London assembled, under the chairmanship of a gentleman who was among the late President's political opponents, and although the meeting was adjourned, there can be no doubt that citizens of both sections of the States will join in expressing on Monday night their condemnations and their regrets. Meanwhile, the Germans in London had also gathered together, and helped to swell the general shout of human indignation—a shout which is now echoed from the other side of the channel by the journalists of France.

Little enough that is new has yet reached us from America; to-day we have
nly a summary that is but five hours later than the telegrams we published yes
rday morning, but in this intelligence there are some items of importance.
hief of these is the statement that hopes were still entertained of Mr. Seward's
ecovery, and that, at any rate, he was still living. We cannot profess to feel
ery sanguine on this point; the Secretary of State is growing old, and his re-
nt accident was almost enough to kill a stronger man, without the foul sup-
lementary violence of the assassin. As he threw himself from his carriage be-
re, so he seems, when the murderer's knife had gashed his face, to have thrown
mself from his bed, and thus to have escaped the last deadly thrust; but it is
fficult for a man of his age to survive such an accumulation of physical calam-
es. His son, who was reported to be dead, survives; but his condition is most
itical, and the many Englishmen who knew Frederick Seward well must wait
ith a painful anxiety for the next telegrams. The last item in the news is the
ddest; the assassins are still at large, and in such a time of general confusion
ey may possibly contrive to make their escape. If they go south and reach
y part of the country which is still under confederate authority, their sum-
ary arrest and subsequent surrender to their pursuers may be reckoned as
rtain. Wherever they go, the curse of Cain is perhaps more markedly upon
ese men than on any other political murderers in the world's history.

[From the Spectator, April 29, 1865.]

THE MURDER OF MR. LINCOLN.

It is hard sometimes to abstain from accusing Providence of irony. In the
preme hour of his career, when the enfranchisement of a race and the future
a continent seemed to hang upon his safety, when, after four years of battle,
e peace for which he had longed throughout appeared almost in sight, and
er four years of depreciation the whole world at last recognized his value,
ien men had ceased to speak of the importance of his life because the thought
his death seemed to impugn the kindness of Heaven, America has lost Mr.
ncoln. It has lost him, too, in the only way in which his death could by pos-
ility have neutralized any of the effects of his life. There never was a moment
the history of his country when firmness and shrewdness and gentleness were
unspeakably important, and the one man in America whose resolve on the
cial question was unchangeable, whose shrewdness statesmen indefinitely
ener than himself could never baffle, whose gentleness years of incessant insult
l failed to weary out, who, possessed of these qualities, was possessed also of
supreme power, and who had convinced even his enemies that the power
uld be exerted under the influence of these qualities, has been taken away from
work. The future of the black race still oscillates between serfage and
edom, and the one man sure to have preferred freedom, and, preferring, to have
ured it, has been removed; the feeling of the white race fluctuates between
giveness and vindictiveness, and the one man whose influence would have in-
ed mercy has been murdered amidst the race who are striving to forgive by
class towards whom he forbade vindictiveness. As if to show that the South
nworthy of pardon, a southerner assassinates the ruler who on that very day
s contending with his cabinet for the policy of pardon to the South, and who
st be succeeded by a man who, avowedly worshipping the people, can scarcely,
n to conciliate that people, restrain his own desire for a policy of vengeance.
natever of vindictiveness is latent in the northern heart has been supplied at
e with an excuse which even the South will not deny, and with the very
nt whom vindictiveness in full swing might have prompted the nation.

elect. It is the very irony of fate, a calamity for which the single consolatio lies in the old expression of a trust to which political faith is mere suspicio "Shall not the Judge of all the world do right?" With the ship barely ov the bar the pilot falls dead upon the deck—and it must be well, but the sailo may be pardoned if for the moment they feel as if the harbor would never b attained. It is hard to estimate even the immediate effects of a disaster so gre and so unexpected; the consequences are so vast, the data so numerous, that t mind is bewildered by the effort preliminary to calculation. The main datu of all is, however, secured; the law-abiding North rejects the idea of revolutio and intends to accept Mr. Andrew Johnson as its Chief Magistrate, and that fa once granted, two or three results will, we think, seem to reflecting men almo inevitable: 1. The North has suffered an immense loss of power. 2. The pro pect of peace has been weakened, if not materially, still perceptibly; but (the triumph of the great cause itself is as secure as ever.

1. The north has lost in Mr. Lincoln an advantage of organization great ways, but greatest in a democracy—a ruler whose power was based upon t laws, but who was in action nearly absolute. Mr. Lincoln entertained from t first a high idea of his own responsibility as the elected representative of t nation, and four years of incessant strife passed almost without a blunder h secured him a popular confidence which made his will almost irresistible. N originally a statesman, and always hampered by defective knowledge, as, example, in finance, he had risen gradually above circumstances till his enem denounced him as an autocrat, till his ministers became clerks, his generals struments, his envoys agents to carry out his commands. So thoroughly h the belief in his honesty and capacity penetrated the national mind that h he, five hours after the fall of Richmond, dismissed General Grant from t service without a reason, the people would, while still sore and wonderi have believed that the reason must be adequate. When once resolved his course no politician ventured to dictate to him, no general to disobey h no State to lock the wheels of the machine. "In the end," he said on "the decision must rest with me," and the people had learned to know t it was best it should so rest. An authority so wide gave coherence to national action, brought to it all the advantages of Cæsarism without tendency to dependence which is apt to be its heaviest drawback. The nat still thought and decided for itself, but so perfect was the harmony betwee and its head that his command had the irresistible force of an utterance of national will, against which any individual, whether he represented, like B mont, a great territorial section, or like Mr. Seymour, a compact organization like General McClellan, an entire party in the army and the nation, shatte himself in vain. Mr. Lincoln had come to be, like Cavour, a man whose spo word carried with it the crushing authority of a popular vote, who, while in appe ance only representative, was in reality as absolute as if the people itself been embodied in him. Such a man is the necessity of every revolution, an losing him the Union has lost the strongest link in its momentary organizat

* * * * * * * * *

2. The chances of peace are diminished, to what degree it is impossible to s but still diminished. The mad ruffian who has just murdered the representa man of his country as he would have murdered an opponent in a southern tav broil, has killed the one man on whom the South could have relied for jus and moderation. Mr. Lincoln's mere existence as President was a perma offer of peace upon unchangeable terms, a guarantee to every State in the federacy that if it would do certain acts it would at once be replaced in a cer position, acts and position being alike endurable. Where is the guarantee n Mr. Andrew Johnson is probably far more merciful than his talk, may fo his predecessor's policy, may indeed have only expressed a wish for seve because as Vice-President he had no other means of being individual at all. there is and can be no proof of all this, and till it is proved, till, for instanc

s certain that the new President is no advocate for confiscation, every State hich can hesitate, will, even if its mind had been previously made up. Mr. ohnson has lived the life of a border abolitionist, a man whose one great idea as forced him daily to take his life in his hand, who has learned to regard the laveholders as deadly personal foes, to view them as a class deserving neither ercy nor justice. That, as far as the system is concerned, is well; but it the worst mood in which a reformer can approach the individuals whom his eform affects. The South by its own act has exchanged a conqueror whom it ould trust for a conqueror it has reason to dread, and it must therefore hesitate, it can, to place itself finally in that conqueror's hand. Add to this cause of elay the shock to the negroes, who, like all half-civilized men, understand a rinciple chiefly through a name; the new excitement to southern imagination the prospect of northern confusion; the new hope which will spring in southern tatesmen that Mr. Johnson may affront France or menace England, and we all see ample cause to fear the protraction of the war. Fortunately the catas-ophe occurred when success had been in substance achieved, and it is not the ct but only the time of victory which is in question, but still there may be elay.

3. And yet the cause must win, not only because Providence governs as well s reigns—though events like the one we deplore force even politicians to recall he single certainty of politics—not only because a cause never hangs upon a ngle life, but because of the special circumstances of this individual case. his war, from first to last, has been a people's war, commenced, conducted, nd sustained by the instinct of a whole nation, slowly shaping itself into action nd finding for itself expression. The singular position of Mr. Lincoln, a posi-on unparalleled, we believe, in modern history, or paralleled by that of Cavour one, was that, while intensely individual, he was in the most perfect and com-ete degree a reflector of the national will. His convictions, originally those an average American of the western States, advanced in perfect independence the same rate as those of the country, from recognizing the need of an expe-tion to enduring the sacrifices of continued campaigns, from a distrust of the xtension of slavery to an iron resolve that it should cease, until at last his pub-e utterances attained something of that volume of sound and depth and variety meaning which belong to the expression of genuinely national opinions. hen Cavour resigned after Villafranca, men knew without telling that Italy d made up its mind that Villafranca should be a phrase; when Mr. Lincoln clared that, should the negroes ever be re-enslaved, "another, not I," would the agent, the world perceived that abolition had become a fixed constituent the national creed. The people have lost their mouthpiece, but not the de-rmination which he so clearly expressed. His death, whatever else it may , will certainly not diminish their hatred of slavery, or of that habit of vio-nce, that contempt of all obstacles, human and divine, when they stand in the ay of self-will, which slavery engenders. "The black man resists, lash him; e white man defies us, kill him;" that is the syllogism of slavery, which ilkes Booth has worked out in the face of all mankind. He killed Mr. Lin-ln as he would have killed a man who preached abolition, or crossed his spec-ations, or defeated him at cards, as men used to be killed every day in New leans, if they gave offence to men trained from boyhood to regard their own ll as almost sacred. The North will not love the slaveholders the more for rceiving so clearly whither their system tends, for realizing that in the murder Mr. Lincoln, as in the assault on Mr. Sumner, lawless force is the natural pression of the spirit of the institution. Slavery was doomed before, it will hated now; and the motive power of the revolution is the necessity of end-g slavery. Nor is the organization framed for that end shattered by Mr. Lin-n's death. The framework has been terribly tested by that great shock; t it has stood. * * * * * * * *

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS FATE

It is but seldom that men kick against the pricks of a foreign political calam ity as they do against those of a sudden private grief; seldom that they feel a if to realize it were almost too painful, and feed their mind on those futile "ifs and "might-have-beens" which give an intellectual relief by restoring the ol natural point of view at the expense of the keener pang which reminds the that all these probabilities of yesterday are the impossibilities of to-day. Y there were many Englishmen, not a few passionless Englishmen, who, thoug knowing nothing personally of the late President of the United States, felt thu rebellious against the news received on Wednesday of Mr. Lincoln's murde This was no doubt in some degree due to the political *anxiety* excited by th murder of a ruler pledged to a policy of gentleness towards the South and peac towards the rest of world; and his murder in a manner likely to unloose th worst passions of civil war. But it was due in a far greater degree to the mor and imaginative shock of the event itself, to the striking incompatibility betwe Mr. Lincoln's mild and patient temper and slow constitutional methods, and th deed of treachery and blood which has closed his career. No one felt this p culiar bitterness when John Brown, a man in some respects of more fascinatin and picturesque, though not of more noble character, was hanged in Virgin for his attempt on Harper's Ferry. Then we could but say that "the blood the martyrs is the seed of the church," and acquiesce in the noble old man's ow expressed faith that he was "worth inconceivably more to hang than for an other earthly purpose." He had made up his mind to the chivalric duty of layi down his life for the slave, to precipitate the conflict between slavery and fre dom; and though many condemned this appparent impatience of the slow ripening purposes of Providence, all felt that it would not be laid down in vai He had chosen his own fate, and there was something of satisfying moral su limity in the tragedy of his heroism. It was impossible to blame a slave Sta for executing a violent destroyer of its institutions and invader of its peac though our deepest sympathies were with the sufferer and against his judges.

But there is nothing of this consolation in the violent and apparently unmea ing tragedy of this second and far more shocking martyrdom. Although M Lincoln's official life began with a foiled attempt at assassination, and has clos thus awfully when he had just succeeded in nearing the end of the country troubles—though his short four years' service in the cause of freedom has be framed, as it were, in blood—there is nothing which seems less consonant Mr. Lincoln's character than the violent death which wicked men planned im. Unlike John Brown, it was his first and dearest wish to avoid appeali to the sword. There was absolutely nothing of the impatience of revolutiona feeling about him, nothing of the spirit which cries to God for vengeance on t oppressor. If there was any one remarkable characteristic about Mr. Linco it was his almost undue disposition to wait upon Providence, and not to act the one duty that was clearly visible to his mind and thoroughly grasped by conscience required him to act. Instead of precipitating the conflict like Jo Brown, and appealing hastily to the arbitrament of the sword, Mr. Lincol whole heart was set on the desire to *avert* judgment, to see if God had not so better way in store for the salvation of the country than the fiery trial of b tle. When in the autumn of 1858, the year before John Brown's raid, Lincoln canvassed the State of Illinois as senator against Mr. Douglas, (the vocate of the spread of slavery into the Territories,) his speeches literally teem with declarations of his ardent desire to delay and, if possible, prevent the c flict which he anticipated. "I have again and again said," reiterated Mr. L coln, "that I would not enter into any of the States to disturb the institut of slavery." All he demanded—and he demanded it expressly to *avert*

therwise inevitable conflict—was a "national policy with regard to the institu-on of slavery that acknowledges and deals with that institution as being *rong*." This was two years before the possibility of the presidency was even dream to him. But all he said in this struggle with Mr. Douglas was singu-rly characteristic of the future President—all was patience, moderation, con-picuous lucidity as to matters of principle, distinct determination not to hurry he course of events as to matters of policy. He was as much the opposite of ohn Brown as one noble and good man could be of another noble and good an. The one was anxious to cut knots with the sword, the other to loose them radually, though it should take generations, even centuries, to effect it. The e chafed under the slowness of God's purpose; the other shrank from the rash-ss of precipitating His judgments through not adequately understanding them. he one was of the fiery, revolutionary temperament which assumes its divine mmission and rushes into the battle; the other of the vigilant, naturalistic mperament which watches the issue, and cannot believe that it has any com-ission to fight till the tide of war interferes with the discharge of some plain d long accustomed duty. Hence while the martyrdom of John Brown seems e natural close to a noble but half-presumptuous career, the murder of Mr. incoln looks like an anomaly in history—an act of bloody personal revenge mmitted on the most impersonal, the most patient, the most tardy, though the ost firm of rulers—a violent death inflicted on a cautious exponent of national nvictions who never in his life expressed an uncharitable view of his enemies, ho never stirred into activity one hostile feeling which could single *him* out as s individual object, who moderated, even while he gave effect to, the will of e nation which he governed. Such an end to such a man is less tragic than rrible, for it does not tend to "purify by pity and by fear," but rather to distress the jar of incoherent feelings.

Yet from another point of view there is something grand and pathetic about e sacrifice. It is, we may fairly say, representative of the great conflict. We o not mean for a moment to suppose that this cruel and cowardly act has re-ived any sanction from the confederate government. Even Mr. Davis is pro-bly not evil enough for that, and General Lee would abhor it with his whole ul. But, no doubt, as Mr. Lincoln may be fairly considered especially repre-ntative of the northern movement, this violent and treacherous Baltimore wdy may fairly be called especially representative of the southern movement—the party which proposed and attempted to carry out the treacherous murder a nation for the sake of revenging the gentle curb which had been imposed their lust for extended power and extended slavery. The leaders in the uth, nay, we believe, the mass of the southern people, have been better, far tter, than the principle which impelled them into this strife. But what that inciple was there has been no manner of doubt from the moment when the uth Carolinian bully, Brooks, half murdered Mr. Sumner in the Senate house for tacking slavery, and became himself almost an object of apotheosis in his native ate, for his brutal and cowardly act, up to the moment when the evil passions southern society culminated in this foul murder of Mr. Lincoln. No doubt r. Davis sanctioned these passions only in moments when he himself suc-mbed to them, as when he called upon the Georgians the other day to "whip e Yankee spaniels," and teach them their true masters; but it is none the less ue that he used these passions for his own purposes, and that without them he uld never have hounded on the South to battle. Wilkes Booth may have, we ust has, no accomplice but the cowardly wretch who at the same time at-mpted and probably effected the murder of Mr. Seward and his son; but yet one who looks at history can deny that his act is symbolic of the passions of e slave society, from which it proceeds, and is, indeed, but one new and more al explosion of the same destructive forces which engendered the rebellion. r. Lincoln, no doubt, has shown a spirit as much higher than the average spirit

of the North as this dastardly act is below the average spirit of the South. Bu his murder by this self-styled tyrannicide is not on that account less representa tive of the struggle; for it is the highest spirit in the North—the true birth freedom, which has at last secured its conquest; and it is the worst spirit in th South—the true birth of slavery, which has at last secured its defeat. Mr. Lin coln said at Philadelphia, when his life was first threatened, just before he a sumed the presidency, in 1861: "If this country cannot be saved without giv ing up the principle of the Declaration of Independence, I was about to say would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it;" and the sacrifi was accepted. For refusing to give up that principle—the vital principle northern liberty—he was some years later assassinated, though not till after l had firmly secured, as we may hope, the triumph of that principle.

And if he did not secure it by his life, we may hope that he secured it i his death. To all appearances, indeed, the prospect seems gloomy enoug Succeeded by a man of very different character, and called to lead a peop whose first instinct can scarcely be otherwise than bitterly resentful, nothin short of the example which Mr. Lincoln has set to the nation, no less than to h successor, could arrest revenge. But with Mr. Lincoln's administration befo them—with the evidence they have of the sincere patriotism, the reverence f law, and the religious faith with which he took every great step in his sho but eventful official life, it is scarcely possible that they should fall into th temptation of treating the South with southern passion. Only Washingt among the Presidents of the United States could compare with Mr. Lincoln f temper and scrupulous self command under extraordinary trials. Indeed, wh Mr. Lincoln assumed office, he did not disguise from himself that he had a pa no less arduous than Washington to play, and that it could be played wi equal credit only by the help of the same power. "My friends," he said, wh leaving his home in Illinois, in 1861, "no one not in my position can appreci the sadness I feel at this parting. To the people I owe all that I am. Here have lived more than a quarter of a century, here my children were born, a here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolv upon any man since the days of Washington. He never could have succeed without the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I f that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him. In t same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, m friends, will all pray that I my receive that Divine assistance without which cannot succeed; but with which, success is certain.' The same tone of tr and self-distrust ran through all Mr. Lincoln's official acts, from the first me sage in which, before the war broke out, he declared his intention to do the ve *least* that was consistent with his duty, by "holding" United States proper wherever he had the power, to that last affecting message in March last, wh he confessed the complicity of the North in the guilt of the South, and wh praying for peace, and for the opportunity "to bind up the nation's wounds confessed that "if it be God's will that the scourge of war continue until t wealth piled up by bondsmen during two hundred and fifty years of unrequit toil shall be sunk, and that every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as it was said two thousand years a still it must be true, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous al gether." With such an example of pure and self-forgetful patriotism runni in their memories, it will be barely possible for the North to give themsel up to vindictive feeling. The memory of their simple-hearted and noble-mind ruler would be a greater hindrance to such a course than his living authori And we may well hope that the strong and gentle nature whose last offic words were words of sympathy for his foes, will inspire the future policy the North as completely as if Mr. Lincoln could still rule them. The great

venge the North could take on the society which nourished the spirit of Mr. incoln's assassin would be to make it reverence his memory. The time will o doubt come when the rustic Illinois lawyer who showed so great an equani- ity alike in adversity and success will be ranked with Washington by North nd South alike, and when perhaps his murder may be spoken of as the turn- g-point which taught his enemies to know what spirit they were of.

[From the John Bull, London, April 29. 1865]

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Among all the surprises by which this wonderful war in America has been gnalized, none is so amazing in its dramatic outburst—none so fraught with le elements of pity and horror as the fall of Abraham Lincoln, in the proudest oment of his triumph, by an assassin's dastard blow. The story discloses just ich an argument as would have impressed itself most forcibly on the imagina- on of a Greek dramatist; indeed it may almost be said to be but a repetition that tragic theme which the greatest of Greek dramatists has wrought out ith such consummate genius. Agamemnon returning to his home at the sum- it of his pride—"the lord of ships and conqueror of Troy"—only to perish at s own threshold by the stab of a murderess, does but stand out of the old epic gend as a type of the late President as he sat in the theatre on that eventful ening of the 14th of April. For four terrible years Mr. Lincoln had borne e weight of the most fearful responsibility which was ever cast upon man. He ad felt himself called upon by an imperious sense of duty to plunge his coun- y into a civil war, and he had seen that war deepen and widen beyond all cal- ulations that could have been formed—he had seen the opposition arrayed gainst him erect itself into a power which bade fair to beat back even the varming soldiery which his vast resources had enabled him to call forth—and ad still held on with a tenacity which all must own to be heroic, and which ould have been sublime if it had been shown in a better cause. And now it emed as if the reward had come. The North had at all events made up its ind that the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee amounted to a rtual overthrow of the "rebellion;" and when Mr. Lincoln took his seat in e theatre it was perhaps under haughtier circumstances of success than ever a ler of men secured for a public appearance. He has wrestled with the Titans, he may think, and has overthrown them. There is a yet more difficult task efore him—the task of reconstruction. But there is a glory about this task at may well compensate for the difficulty. If he can accomplish it, surely his me will be one of the most memorable in history. As he stands between so and a past and so glorious a future, the foot of the crawling assassin is behind m, and he drops a dying man on the floor.

Who shall say that we live in a tame and prosaic age in the face of the mar- els which recent events in America have yielded us? It has been a surprise many to see the utter *bouleversement* of those theories which were built on e assumed regard of Americans for popular rights—to find the solemn formula at all legitimate power is based on the will of the people, treated with as much ntumely by the northern majority as ever it could have been by some incar- ation of oriental despotism decked with all the pomp of barbaric pearl and gold. hose shrewd observers, who were fully prepared to see the greed and insolence f human nature crop out under the brave words which inaugurated American publicanism, were still confounded by the unexpected tenacity with which e American people, both North and South, clung through blood and ruin to e purpose which they had respectively formed, carried forward to the most rrific reality that which was at first regarded as merely a game of brag, and

gave conclusive evidence that even in America there are popular passions asti
that can at once override the influence of the "almighty dollar." The mos
sanguine calculations as to the resources of America must have been dwarfed b
the stupendous efforts made on both sides, and the gigantic scale on which th
war has been carried on. And it is more startling than all—to an Englishma
no less startling than humiliating—to find that, while among ourselves the out
break of a war passion is assuming a more and more debased type, all the fero
cities engendered by civil discord were not sufficient to prevent the American
from carrying into their great contest much of that chivalry and generosity
which was characteristic of medieval warfare. The worst atrocities of Butle
leave him a paladin and courteous knight in comparison with many an Englis
"officer and gentleman" who claimed honor and reward at the hands of hi
country for services rendered during the Indian mutiny. The most rowd
journals of New York would never have stooped to degrade themselves to th
brutalized level of our Anglo-Indian press at the same period. And if ther
were at the time of which we speak peculiar circumstances of aggravation tha
might palliate the popular yell for blood, we must not forget that during th
Russian war—a struggle remarkably free from any elements of popular excite
ment—many of our journals at home turned the same cowardly thirst for huma
slaughter to excellent pecuniary account as far as they themselves were con
cerned, and left us to bear the discredit and the pain of so unpleasant a remem
brance. And now, last of all, comes this assassination of the President, rivallin
in its appalling interest the blow which Brutus struck at the foot of Pompey'
statue, the murder of Henri IV, and the avenging arm of Charlotte Corday up
lifted over Marat's bath.

What will be the result of this foul crime, and in what manner is it likely t
modify the future history of America? It is difficult to speculate on the an
swer to this question. Mr. Lincoln had not certainly during the period of hi
power shown himself a statesman of high capacity. It may be doubted whethe
if he had had the opportunity he would have proved himself equal to the hercu
lean and delicate task of reconstructing the American Union—even assumin
that its constituent States are willing to be united.

[From the London Punch, May 6, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Foully assassinated April 14, 1865.

YOU lay a wreath on murdered LINCOLN'S bier;
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please:

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step as though the way were plain:
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding-sheet
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurril-jester, is there room for *you*?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,
How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he;
Thirsty for gold nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command;

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work his will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle on the side
That he felt clear was liberty's and right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights.

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark, that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear.
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;
Rough culture, but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it; four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood.

[From the Liverpool Daily Post, April 27, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the hour of northern victory the northern President has been martyred. is faithfulness to his sworn duty has cost him his life. A few hours after he d uttered in council sentiments of kindness and conciliation towards the pros- ate South, the remorseless aim of an assassin robbed the almost reunited

republic of its wise and honest guide. The world will echo with loud an bitter detestation the hellish act by which Abraham Lincoln was sacrificed while those who have watched with sympathy the conduct of the departe President will rejoice that he lived just long enough to be consoled by apprecia tion and success.

It were futile to endeavor to express the feelings which the horrible occu rence at Washington has excited, for as yet they are too poignant for utterance The vast issues which impend almost daze the understanding and numb th sensibilities. It is only possible at such a moment to retrace the story of th life so sadly ended, and to balance with forced calmness the elements of the cha acter which now lies like a fallen tree, unchangeable, with no trait to b developed and no lineament to be added. If there ever was a man who i trying times avoided offence it was Mr. Lincoln. If there ever was a leader i a civil contest who shunned acrimony and eschewed passion, it was he. In time of much cant and affectation he was simple, unaffected, true, transparen In a season of many mistakes he was never known to be wrong. Where almos all were dubious, he was clear; where many were recreant, he was faithfu Yet there was nothing ill-timed or blunt in his sincerity and straightforwardnes By a happy tact, not often so felicitously blended with pure singleness of sou Abraham Lincoln knew when to speak, and never spoke too early or too lat True from the first to his solemn purpose, the restoration of the Unio many who remembered that he had been chosen as a man opposed to slaver deemed him almost a traitor because he did not constantly thrust forwar as imprudently as they hoped he would, the principle of emancipation. Bu those who approached him never failed to discover what was nearest his hea and what most truly animated his policy. The result has justified his conduc for it was Abraham Lincoln who put an end to American slavery, against whic men who seemed greater—for Heaven's ways are not as ours—had long contende in vain.

It is especially to be remembered that one of the sublimest state papers modern times was that simple message in which, at the turning point of the wa Lincoln expressed, in language worthy of the grandest theocratic eras, his fai in the justice of Heaven, and his devout willingness to accept in common wi the leaders of the rebellion the character of instruments in the hand of Prov dence. The English press deserves little honor for its behavior towar America; but the Americans will not forget that, even before success had ting Mr. Lincoln's career with what has sadly proved a setting glory, the simp grandeur of his recent speeches, delivered, be it observed, at the earliest prop moment, had extorted even from organs which deeply sympathized with t confederacy the acknowledgment that he was a good, a strong, a generous, stately man. Fine gold such as this could not be dimmed by the breath calumny, nor will it be shattered by the shot of the assassin. The mortal pa of Abraham Lincoln will be consigned to an honorable and long-remembere tomb; but the memory of his statesmanship, translucent in the highest degr wise above the average, and openly faithful more than almost any this age h witnessed to fact and right, will live in the hearts and minds of the whole Ang Saxon race as one of the noblest examples of that race's highest qualities. A to all this that Abraham Lincoln was the kindliest and pleasantest of men, th he had raised himself from nothing, and that to the last no grain of conceit ostentation was found in him, and there stands before the world a man wh like we shall not soon look upon again.

Happily it is not needful as yet—let us hope it will not be—to sketch t character of Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State. Mr. Seward may yet recov and though nothing can mitigate the horrors of the attack to which he was su jected, every one would be well pleased to evade the duty of dwelling upon event so horrible.

As to the future, the speculations of yesterday were very anxious. The re-
ited character of the Vice-President, Mr. Lincoln's legal and actual successor,
led many who were friendly towards the United States with vague uneasiness,
d more than one scheme was suggested by which the dangers of Mr. Johnson's
cession might be averted. Some told us that General Grant would at once
come provisional dictator, and keep Washington calm and the ark of the
nion secure, until some new and safe arrangement could be made for the carry-
g on of the government. Others suggested that Andrew Johnson would be
duced to resign, so that both offices might be left vacant, an understanding
ing entered into with him that he should be re-elected to his old office of Vice-
esident. These were the most moderate of the ideas which prevailed, many
t hesitating to anticipate anarchy of the wildest kind, and a complete collapse
American institutions. But, before the afternoon had worn over, the telegraph
re to us a rebuke of these imaginings. The Americans have done the best
ing possible to reassure the world, and to attest the immobility of their
vernment. Immediately after Mr. Lincoln's decease, the Vice-President
as sworn in before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Andrew
hnson is now *de jure* and *de facto* President of the United States. It is said
at he exhibited the most appropriate emotion, and indeed the circumstances
uld hardly have failed to solemnize any mind; but the satisfaction to be
rived from his demeanor is not so solid as that which is afforded by the regular
d simple manner in which the installation of Mr. Lincoln's successor has been
oceeded with. No Amurath ever succeeded Amurath, or Harry Harry, with
re certainty or less disturbance. The Americans know, if we do not, that
stitutions such as theirs depend upon no one man for their stability. Even
hen assassination rudely severs the line of the presidential succession it is
stantaneously and noiselessly repaired. Englishmen have learned much of
te about America and the Americans. They have now an opportunity of
derstanding that to an American the idea of a break in the chain of his gov-
nment's history is as little likely to occur as is the notion of a hiatus in the
nglish succession among ourselves.

We shall indulge in no guesses as to the effect of Mr. Lincoln's assassination
the settlement of American affairs. Some prophesy the application of
ngeful rigor to the defeated South. We would rather foretell such a ready
d unanimous burst of manly indignation throughout the southern States as
ll effectually disarm the North and unite the whole republic in abhorrence of
e atrocious crime which has sullied the conclusion of a gallant war, and in
arnings for a renewal of the Union which was the object of the dead President's
tiful devotion. Who can believe that men who have astounded the world by
e noblest virtues of warfare, and the boldest determination of policy, could be
iven even by the chagrin of failure to the degrading, cowardly, and criminal
pedients of the bravo and the cutthroat? Rather let us suppose that these
rrible catastrophes were the result of individual fanaticism, or even, as the
me of Booth suggests—though one laments to find a name long linked with
nius associated with crime—from theatrical and bombastic excitement. Any
pothesis rather than affix to a brave and noble people, who but lately were
emed a nation, the black blood-guiltiness of these terrible deeds! There will
obably be no violence and no general vengeance; but in repentant mournful-
ss the ashes of good, brave, sterling Abraham Lincoln will be strewn upon the
ave of civil discord.

[From The Leeds Mercury, Thursday, April 27, 1865.]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The heart fails and the hand trembles as we record the fearful news which
aches us like a knell from the other side of the Atlantic. The North has gained

its triumph, but the great man to whose wise counsels and brave spirit that triumph is so largely attributable lies a corpse in the capital of the States which he had once more united. On the 14th of April, on the very day after the federal flag had been triumphantly hoisted on the fort at which the first shot was fired, President Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin. His chief Secretary of State, not yet recovered from the effects of the injury he had sustained by his recent accident, was a second victim, and was lying apparently at the point of death when the mail which brings this fatal news quitted America. God only knows to what this terrible crime may lead. For ourselves, we tremble to think of the possible consequences. In that one head and heart seemed to be shut up the better genius of the reconstructed States. There are times when the fate of even the strongest nations seems to hang upon a thread, when a little event, the murder of a single man, may determine its doom for weal or woe, almost for life or death. While the vessel is in the open sea, it can matter little whether the helm is turned a trifle too much to the right hand or to the left. But when driving through narrow and intricate channels, with dangerous banks and sharp ledges of rock on either side, the smallest mishap in the guidance of the rudder may send the vessel to destruction. God grant it may not be so with that noble vessel, which, after surviving a tempest of unparalleled fury and duration, seemed at last, in calmer seas, but through winding and difficult channels, reaching the longed-for haven! We have still faith in that large-hearted, broad-minded view which the mass of the northern people have continued to hold even in the midst of the great agony which has convulsed the nation for the last four years. A certain amount of froth and folly there has been, as in all great disturbances, but underneath this spray of angry words and hasty counsels, the deep, strong, majestic roll of the thoughts and feelings of a mighty nation, basing its strength on justice, and animated by motives at once pure and elevated, has been visible to every discerning eye. But the greatest and wisest nation needs at the head of its executive one who can give form to its feelings and practical expression to its wishes. Lincoln has been the very man to embody the national policy at such a moment. As a lawyer, acquainted with technical forms and deeply imbued with the spirit of the written Constitution, he was admirably qualified to carry out the great half-conservative, half-revolutionary work of reconstructing the nation on the old basis, made new by the excision of slavery without shocking those prejudices or violating those principles to which the American mind always clings with such peculiar tenacity. As a man of great good sense and cool judgment he was able to read the signs of the age with more clearness than most of his contemporaries, and thus acquired the rare faculty of not only doing the right thing, but of doing the right thing at the right time. His great resolution, shown by his unflinching firmness of purpose during four of the most eventful years in the world's history, would have enabled him steadily to pursue his wise and benevolent purpose amid all the conflict of opinions and the confusion of counsels by which he was surrounded. Lastly, his large-hearted philanthropy, the truly patriotic and Christian spirit in which he has ever viewed this great national crisis, would have shut out any fear of that bloody retribution which in almost any other country, and in any other age, would have visited the leaders, and perhaps even the people, of the revolted States. Was ever such a man cut off at such a season? Truly it may be said in this case that "man proposes, but God disposes." The prop and hope of the nation suddenly broken. The destroyer of his country's peace marked out by the popular voice for forgiveness; its restorer struck down by the shaft of a vengeance which counted everything noble and good its mortal foe, a vengeance which we earnestly pray may not bring down a fearful retribution on the heads of those in whose supposed interest the blow was struck.

President Lincoln's career has been one of the most remarkable ever recorded. Born in Kentucky; educated, so far as he was educated at all, in Indiana;

outh settled in the recently formed State of Illinois—he spent his whole life
r away from the refining influences of large cities and polished society. Un-
outh in figure, plain in features, endowed with neither the natural advantage
f a good address nor the derived advantage of a careful education—an orator
nly in the greatness of his thoughts, not in the purity of his language, the
oetry of his ideas, or the graces of his manner—modest in demeanor, utterly
verse to all ostentation or idle display—he seemed the very last man in the
nited States likely to captivate the multitude, or to win the lofty position to
hich he was twice elected, and from which he has now at length been deposed
y the hand of the great leveller. The speeches which won him so high a repu-
ation as to suggest his name for the Presidency of the Union are not speeches
hich in this country would be called fine or eloquent; still less are they speeches
f the kind usually supposed to constitute the staple of American oratory. The
rowds which flocked from all parts of Illinois to hear his great encounters with
he celebrated Douglas, the crowds which filled the Cooper Institute when he
ddressed the republicans of New York after the canvass of his own State,
ere not drawn by any hope of listening to withering invective, exquisite hu-
or, delicate pathos, grand bursts of oratorical splendor, or loud-sounding praises
f the country and flattery of the national prejudices. Never were speeches
ore devoid of clap-trap. He treats his opponent with a calm respect and
ourtesy from which neither the sarcasms with which he was attacked nor the
rowing warmth of the contest ever induced him to swerve. He dealt with
avery as one who strongly disapproved it, but was prepared to leave it wherever
constitutionally existed, and was never for a moment led to confound the sys-
m with the men, or to denounce the slaveholders in the language of indignation
nd invective. For the rest, his speeches are remarkable only for the clear,
road definition of constitutional principles, the unerring logic with which he
pplies these principles to existing facts, and the startling fairness and candor
ith which he always states the arguments of his opponents. Many men can
peak eloquently who cannot act wisely. But no man ever spoke with the
ound sense, clearness of view, and definiteness of purpose which mark his
peeches, without having the wisdom which will make him great in action. His
peeches are a photograph of his character. Full of transparent honesty and
ndor; without the smallest infusion of political rancor or personal vanity;
ngular in their forgetfulness of self, singular in their devotion to the cause of
uth; never skimming the surface, but always grappling fairly with the whole
uestion at issue; never shirking difficulties or shrinking from admissions, but
eeting the one, and making the other, as calmly as if they were a part of his
wn case; overflowing with great thoughts, and strong in manly sense, which
e very boldness of expression seemed, like the severe simplicity of the Egyptian
rchitecture, to set off in more massive proportions. Such were his speeches;
ch was his mind; such, too, was his policy.

Apart from the future, there is something singularly affecting in his murder
this particular crisis. His great work of crushing the rebellion, a work
pecially uncongenial to such a spirit, at last accomplished; the bright dawn
peace already breaking, and his heart beginning to expand to the happier
ties which seemed now about to engage his attention; the dark frown van-
hing from his brow, and the smile of gentle loving welcome beginning to
ay upon his features; all that was necessarily stern and repulsive in the
haracter of his administration clearing away, and sunshine and brightness
rsting out over the scene; at such a moment to be quenched in terrible, total,
dden eclipse! It is indeed a hard fate. And by whom was this ever-de-
stable crime, which will rank its authors with the worst assassins in history—
ith the murderers of William of Orange and of Henry IV of France—by whom
as this act of hideous wickedness committed? By the South we cannot
nd will not say. With all its crimes, the nation which produced Lee and

Jackson cannot be chargeable with such a deed. But by a party, a faction, knot of dark, cowardly assassins in the south, whose names and numbers it i impossible yet to know. Yes, it was the moment when his mind was revolvin schemes of reconstruction and reconciliation, when his heart was yearning t forgive all that it had suffered, when peace was in all his thoughts and mercy i all his words, that this treacherous blow was aimed at his life. His great wor was cut short, its sadder features alone brought to light, its brighter hidde and now blotted out forever. But posterity will give him his due. It will te that though his work was bloody his heart was kind; it will tell with what jo he was preparing to cast aside the sword, and welcome back those who ha forced him to use it; it will tell how he loved peace, how he sought it, an how, when it seemed on the point of coming, when his arms were stretched ou to welcome it, he fell dead, struck down by a murderous hand, at the post o duty and of honor. It will tell, too—and distant generations will repeat th story with growing enthusiasm—how, before his day's toil was done, the colo sal fabric of negro slavery had been shivered to its base. For this he lived His work accomplished in the appointed way, he met his tragic end. Whil the echo of joyful salvoes was yet ringing in his ears, joyful to him more be cause they heralded peace than because they celebrated victory, he passe away—leaving the world half stupefied with the horror of the crime and th magnitude of the loss.

History, which embalms few reputations so spotless and so sacred as his, wi do justice to his memory. The present generation, and especially his ow countrymen, can best mark their sense of his worth by following in his footstep In the few dignified words which he so lately uttered when asked to consecrate th cemetery of the heroes who fell at Gettysburg, President Lincoln said, "It not we that consecrate them, but they that consecrate us." May his own memor consecrate the great nation it was his lot to rule. His successor is unfo tunately very unfavorably known, and is certainly not the person we shou like to see in the place of the great statesman whose office he how holds. B Andrew Johnson, with all his faults, is not a man without abilities or witho virtues. His words on accepting the new office were words indicating a du sense of the solemn nature of the duties he is called upon to perform. With cabinet trained to official duties under his noble predecessor, with a people res lute in maintaining the wise and moderate policy to which they have so ma nanimously adhered, there is no reason to despair of the prospects of the feder States. They have had a fearful loss, but the greatness of Lincoln was that h embodied the public feeling, not at all that he created it. In a free state th feeling will find its natural expression, and Lincoln's work may survive, a Lincoln's spirit may still rule, though his voice is quenched in the silence of deat and a bleeding nation mourns over his tomb. It may well mourn—but it ma also rejoice. In that tomb lies the corpse of slavery.

[Extract.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The great man whose assassination has left so remarkable a blank in the hi tory of the world was not one of those who enjoyed the favors of fortune. H was bred in poverty, and whatever greatness he attained was attained by h own abilities and his own exertions.

(Here follows an account of the life, services, and assassination of Mr. Li coln, concluding with the following:)

So died this great and good man, after one-half of his work was complete but while another half, which no one can execute as he would have done, r

ains to be finished. The mildest and most peace-loving of men, it was reserved r him during the comparatively short period in which he has played a promi- ent part in the history of the world to be but the minister of a terrible and deso- ting war. The firmness of his character, the comprehensiveness of his acts, ie wisdom of his policy, have been fully displayed. The largeness of his heart, ie noble forgivingness of his nature, and the temperate wisdom which can at once ncilitate and command, have been nipped in the bud. Alas for the hopes of ie country that has lost such a man!

[From the Renfrewshire Independent, Paisley, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—THE CONFEDERATE CUT-THROATS.

The "chivalry" of the American slave States has found a frightful vindication the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Mr. ecretary Seward. This crime—the most atrocious political outrage of modern mes—is but a fitting close to the revolt of the southern slaveholders—the oroes of the lash, the bowie-knife, and the revolver. When General Lee had rrendered, and had washed his hands of the filthy business of defending the ght to lash black men and outrage black women, it is not an unexpected result iat the confederates should have chosen to put in force a matured plan of as- ssination, and have attempted to win back by the dagger what they had lost y the sword. In the south, where assassination has been an habitual practice, ie murder of "Honest Abe Lincoln" will be received with applause, and will re- ew confidence in a lost cause. When the brute Brooks of South Carolina at- mpted to assassinate Senator Sumner at Washington, instead of being execrated r his ruffianism, he became a hero in his own State, and was especially honored y the "ladies" of the south, who have a real admiration for ruffianism, especially hen practiced on such helpless people as negro men and women. On this side ie Atlantic the execrable dead already finds abundance of apologists in the com- ercial scoundrelism that has been engaged in blockade-running and building ivateers. The public organs devoted to the interest of our commercial specu- tors, and the whole class of Jews and hucksters who desire the perpetuation slavery, take care to express no exultation, but they at the same time show ie want of that indignation which every honest heart must feel. There is, eaven be praised, a class undemoralized by the ledger and the yard-stick, and them the infamous tragedy is a sincere regret. Those Englishmen who in ality abhor slavery have had reason to regard President Lincoln as in some easure the scourge of the curse, raised up to crush it, not by the merciless aughter of all who dared to defend it, but by a combination of military and po- ical measures that have finally trampled out the accursed system. Recognizing the federal President an instrument of Providence appointed to fill one of the ost merciful missions ever committed to man, liberal and intelligent men have atched with an anxious dread every step of the avenger. How wisely, how manely, and how effectually he has fulfilled his beneficent duty, his bitterest nemies have at last been obliged to declare. No paper has more ferociously tuperated Honest Abe than the London Times, and but a few days since, and hen no warning of the President's death had reached that journal, it passed eulogium upon him such as no man of our day and generation dare lay aim to. The London Times has declared that during the trying ordeal of s presidency—an ordeal unsurpassed for danger and difficulty, as his death as proved it to be—Abraham Lincoln had done nothing he had any means feel ashamed of. The warmest admirer of President Lincoln, and the ttest partisan of his administration, could have said nothing further in lauda- on, and we shall not attempt to add a higher compliment. That the abomi-

nable and odious language used towards the President by a large section of o
own press was false and calumnious could find no fuller refutation than t
Times has written; but it is to be feared the brutal words of low-bred scribble
may have produced effects the recantation of the Times will not suffice to effa
That the republican party of the States should have had the sagacity to pi
out of a private station a man so rarely gifted for the work he has had to do
a wonderful tribute to the sagacity of the American people. And the electi
of Mr. Lincoln has no less clearly proved the intense dislike of a large secti
of our mercantile and aristocratic classes to the progress of such liberal insti
tions as flourish in America. Because Abraham Lincoln had begun life as
rail-splitter, had educated himself, and, we may add, did not consider it prop
to own human cattle, the Tory papers, written to please the upper-class flunki
and the unprincipled journals that serve the interest of the upstart commerci
gentility of Glasgow and other commercial communities, described the Pre
dent as a vulgar, low-bred fellow, a brute, buffoon, tyrant, and baboon. Su
language can only fall back upon those who so undeservedly have made use
it; but the liberal class, and especially the working men belonging to it, shou
never forget the ebullition of rage which has been directed against a plain m
of the people like Honest Abe, because he had it in his power to dictate ter
to "a real gentleman" like Jeff. Davis, who had aristocratic notions about kee
ing negroes under the lash. The language which has been used by a porti
of the public press of this country to support the cause of slavery in the co
federacy, and vituperate those who have attempted to suppress it, has been
scandal the most abominable that has befallen us for many a year, and we mu
confess that it is passing strange no voice has been raised against it, even in o
own town, among a population so sensitive to political questions of impo
But, indeed, the ignorance and prejudice shown upon the American question
the same class of working men who have in past times been in some measu
regarded as political oracles leads to the suspicion that political zeal is dyi
out, and that a generation of idlers and fools are supplanting the same ra
whose intelligent views and energetic action won in times past for the midd
classes such large concessions from the upper. While we thus lament over t
untimely death of good honest Abraham Lincoln, and, worse still, grieve ov
the vile spirit of tyranny and oppression so rampant among ourselves, we
not think the federal cause will now suffer much from the loss of its able
leader. The struggle between freedom and slavery was closed by the captu
of Richmond and Lee. The confederates still in the field might safely be l
to one of the armies now in pursuit of them. The remnant of troops still l
by Joe Johnston are being pursued by Sherman's army, Grant's troops, a
Hancock's division. If they should escape from the Carolinas, Thomas, w
is in Alabama, will fall upon their rear; and if Davis and an escort of runawa
reach the Mississippi and escape into Texas, it is more than can be expect
Some of our Tory papers believe that the confederates will escape to the Roc
mountains—a sad plight, it must be confessed, for the heroes who were to bu
Washington and New York; but if they do, it will be but a scattered remna
who will find a fraternal refuge among the savage Indians and outcast thiev
of the far west. While the armed hordes of the confederacy will thus
speedily accounted for, the new federal President, Andy Johnson, will fi
means to pacify the South in a way which may prove to the assassins of Linc
that in him they have lost their best friend. Educated among "southern gent
men," and habituated to the paradise of a slave State, Johnson, it is believ
will turn out to be a man after the southern heart. Belonging to the slave St
of Tennessee, the new President, it is rumored, has imbibed the savagery
characteristic of southern chivalry, and has already been advocating the g
lows pretty freely. Abraham Lincoln was not the man to desire his death
be avenged in any way, but it is feared Andy Johnson will take upon hims

at he may consider to be a public duty with some zeal for the work. Now
t Robert Lee has left behind him the patrons of the assassin Booth, not much
rret will be expressed among the humane and intelligent of this country if
ff. Davis and his whole gang expiate on the gallows the crime they have been
ilty of in instigating a rebellion without better reason for it than the preser-
tion of southern rights in human cattle. If it be still denied that slavery
s the mainspring of the revolt, we have but to point to the demands of the
uthern leaders to save the confederacy by making soldiers of the negroes, and
the fact that up to the last hour the slaveholders would not part with their
ek chattels. There is not, however, a shred of argument to support the
uthern revolt, and it is but fitting that those who inspired it for the most foul
rpose should now suffer for the guilt of all the desolation that has been
used. In Andy Johnson vengeance may have a terrible minister, but let us
member that the crimes committed against the negro race for half a century
ve likewise to be cast into the scale. As for the pacification of the South,
t will be an easy matter. Some two hundred thousand black troops quar-
ed upon their old masters, and officered by a few Butlers and Blenkers, will
ve the difficulty readily enough. It may perchance happen that under such
égime the white men may occasionally get their throats cut, and the white
men may find their old servants rather unpleasant masters; but if murder and
rage occur, it will only be a continuance of southern customs, with the dif-
ence that black instead of white men will be in the ascendant. We write
h an indignation of the fiendish crime committed that we expect will appeal
uot a few of our readers; and to these we especially recommend the pro-
ety of some immediate public expression of sympathy with the families of
esident Lincoln and Secretary Seward. The contemptible silence Paisley
s observed during the whole course of the American conflict goes far to blot
the recollection of the public and liberal spirit our town once had a reputa-
n for; but the present emergency offers an opportunity for asserting our sym-
hy with the triumph of emancipation on the American continent, and the
niration we had for the honest old man whose life has been so ruthlessly
rificed in the struggle.

In furthering this purpose we will readily aid in any way, give publicity to
ers, or make public such suggestions as may be communicated to us, and we
y hope the proposal may meet with an immediate and fitting response.

[Extract from the West Surrey Times, Saturday, April 29, 1865.]

Abraham Lincoln, the kind and good President of the United States, has been
assinated, and amongst all the news of startling import which reaches us this
ek—the death of the amiable Czarowitz of Russia, the uncertain state of the
lth of the king of the Belgians, the assassination of the assistant secretary of
Russian legation at Paris, the capitulation of his army by General Lee, and
confession of the murder of her little brother, five years ago, by Constance
ut—that is the one subject which engrosses public attention and occupies
minds of all thinking men. A full account, so far as it has yet reached us,
the assassinatin of the President will be found in another column. Let us
efly recapitulate a few of the events which have been hurrying forward with
h terrific rapidity in the United States within the last few weeks, and drop
ear to the memory of a man who, in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty,
as much for his country as any of his predecessors in the high office
ich he held—Washington or Adams, Jefferson or Madison, Monroe or
iacy Adams, Jackson or Van Buren, Harrison or Tyler, Polk or Taylor,
lmore, Pierce, or Buchanan; and these names constitute the whole of the

men who have presided over the United States of North America since the government was fairly established on its present basis in 1789.

* * * * * * * * *

Lincoln was, withal, so good a man; his country looked to him so earnes in her hour of need; his patriotism was so great; his honesty so sterling; h clemency so marked; his piety so pure; his firmness so inexhaustible, th none but miscreants such as these could have entertained for a moment t atrocious idea of a crime like this. In the magnificent language of Macbe when soliloquizing upon the proposed murder of the gentle Duncan—

> "He hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
> So clear in his great office, that his virtues
> Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
> The deep damnation of his taking-off;
> And pity, like a naked, new-born babe,
> Striding the blast, on Heaven's cherubim horsed,
> Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
> Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
> That tears shall drown the wind."

[From the Ulster Observer, Belfast, Thursday, April 27, 1865.]

The startling and melancholy intelligence which reached our shores on y terday is of a nature to overawe with terror and bow down with sorrow ev humane and generous heart. President Lincoln has been coldly and de erately assassinated. At the same time and the same hour his sick and suff ing Secretary of State was stabbed in the bed to which illness confined hi and a double crime, unequalled in infamy and unsurpassed in atrocity, h been perpetrated at a time when consequences of fearful moment and imp ance are likely to throw into temporary oblivion the enormity of the gui deeds that have produced them.

When war was fiercely raging, and the angry passions of desperate m carried away by the whirlwind of unrestrained fury, made every hour pr nant with incalculable danger, even the terrible catastrophe which has n unexpectedly befallen the government of the United States would not th have taken the world greatly by surprise. When impiety raises its head cri rears aloft its blackened brow, and the iron does not clasp more suddenly cling more tenaciously to the magnet than do the patrons of a bad cause to evil agencies by which all wickedness strives after its forlorn ends. But t such a catastrophe as has at once afflicted and disgraced the republic of Ame should have happened at a moment when all hearts were glad and full of j ous anticipations—at a moment when all danger was seemingly past and enmity apparently on the decline—is a calamity as unexpected in its occurre as it is likely to be terrible in its results. The fiery flash which shoots ac the summer sky, heralding the thunder and the storm, is but a faint illustra of the sudden and terrible event which shrouds in gloom the joy and hope jubilant nation, and turns their hour of triumph into one of mourning and d lation. A few days ago and Europe heard with delight the intelligence t the bloody strife which for four years had been wasting the strength and e gies of a noble people was drawing to a close. The civilized world regar with admiration the magnanimity which rose, spontaneously and with haughtiness of virtue, in the breasts of the northern people, and turned occasion of victory into an opportunity for the display, not merely of me but of brotherly sympathy and love. The feeling which welled up from heart of the nation found a fitting recipient and fitting exponent in the br and tongue of him who lies wrapped in a bloody shroud to-day; and the

friend of liberty and humanity who will not sorrow over the fate, so sudden
l so undeserved, of one who was a champion of both, and who is the latest
l noblest martyr in their cause.

Abraham Lincoln has fallen at his post. The assassin's hand may take
ay life, it cannot wound that which is more precious and enduring than life—
reputation which is based on tried goodness and proven greatness. In this
pect the admirers of the President of the United States have nothing to
ret. His life has been long enough for its purpose—his end is conducive to
fame. With more reason and more truth than their author could claim he
ght, on the 4th of March, (the day at first marked out by his murderers for
doom.) have used the memorable words uttered by Cæsar in the senate, and
lared that he had lived long enough for his own glory and his country's
fare. He was raised up in a season of danger to be a guide to the state in
difficulties and perils. With steady hand and unfaltering purpose he fulfilled
allotted task. Through good report and evil report; in the midst of the
ing storm of battle, when all the land was convulsed and no ark of refuge
eared on the troubled waters; and at the no less dangerous crisis when the
of victory set in, and vengeance, with glaring eye and bared arm, sought
ead the van of conquest, he was true to his duty, and true to that high
sion from which his sense of duty derived its inspiration. Fearless in
ger, unshaken in adversity, hopeful when the bravest all but despaired;
n amidst the wild, contagious excitement of success; as imperturbable in the
eral ecstacies produced by triumph as he was resolute in the general des-
dency produced by misfortune, he displayed, from first to last, the rare
lities of a good man and a wise ruler. His simplicity of character was
taken for ignorance; his firmness of purpose was characterized as obsti-
y; his perseverance was regarded as infatuation. Caricatured, reviled, and
mniated; sometimes hardly pressed by fortune, and sometimes hardly
ssed by designing hostility, he rose, by the sheer force of his integrity and
ity, above all opposition and enmity, and, in the day of final triumph, had
full share in the halo of glory which crowned the conquering arms of the
ublic. It was not, it is true, permitted him to see the end he would have
t delighted to behold. His golden dreams of restored peace and union;
quality without reserve and justice without curtailment; of the full plen-
e of righteous freedom poured out upon the land, have been extinguished
is blood; but, having watched through the night, and seen the lustre of the
n, it may be said that he witnessed the consummation for which his soul
ed. And who will say, looking to his zeal and labors, that, had he fore-
his doom, and that his life would be required for his country's triumph,
vould not have willingly bowed to destiny, and, accepting his fate, have
rfully, and with a *nunc dimittis* on his lips, paid the penalty, which is no
a sacrifice because the red hand of the cowardly assassin has exacted it?
is such thoughts as these that afford to the sympathizing mind its highest
olation under such trying circumstances. Lincoln has not fallen before the
e to which he devoted his life has been rendered secure. The victorious
which crushed out the rebellion and drove slavery from the continent
ot be affected by the loss of one man, although he be the most important
in the state. It is the privilege of republics to be free from the perils
h beset countries in which power is centred in an individual or a dynasty.
loss of the President of the United States is great, but the Constitution
repair it. A thousand daggers, successfully wielded by a thousand assas-
could not cut off the race of rulers. So long as the people exist, their
s will supply the men necessary to conduct the administration; and in the
nt crisis, terrible and pressing as it is—so fraught with danger and calamity
ose who have steadily watched the history of the past cannot doubt that
ture will prove the stability of the institutions that have survived so

many rude and awful shocks. Long after the present panic shall have passe away, and the peace and liberty which have been so dearly purchased sha have been consolidated on a basis too permanent for disturbance, men will loo back on the last fearful act of the terrible tragedy that has drawn to a clos and see in it not a peril to the state, but the most valuable pledge of its safet Great blessings are purchased by great sacrifices, and human suffering is t road to real glory. When President Lincoln penned the sentence which libe ated forever millions of his fellow-creatures from bondage, and gave a deat blow to slavery throughout the world, he did an act which entitled him to ev lasting fame. That act is now sealed with his blood; and the consummatio so devoutly wished and prayed for, has received its crowning sacrifice.

But what will be said of the perpetrators and instigators of this horril deed? If the life of the President appears, as it is, a precious offering on t altar of liberty, the crime by which it was destroyed stands as a hideous bl on the hideous cause in whose behalf it was accomplished. Slavery, born murder, has ended its days in murder. The hands that gloried in wielding t lash have found congenial delight in the pistol and the dagger. The chival which was brave in the scourging of defenceless men and unprotected wome has given one more proof of its valor and spirit; and the assassin who levell his pistol at the back of an unsuspecting man, filled with kindness and pi for him and his, and the assassin who, with lying tongue and stealthy st plied his dagger on a defenceless invalid, are worthy companions of the her who swept the seas in quest of unarmed vessels, pillaged a defenceless villa and shot, in cold blood, its inhabitants, and made a daring attempt to bury the smoke and flames of their burning homes the population, young and o of a crowded and unoffending city. It may be that the assassination of Pre dent Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, are solely attri table to the criminals directly engaged in them; but in the account which l reached us of the infamous and cowardly deeds, there is evidence of a c spiracy, in which the character of the South is seriously implicated. The m derer of the President had fixed on the 4th of March for the perpetration his crime. His accomplice refused to act with him until he received furt instructions from Richmond. This points to a deliberate plot, formed in confederate capital, for the perpetration of the foulest crime that human wi edness could commit; and, when it is borne in mind that the St. Albans raid and the incendiaries who sought to fire New York boasted of having obtai their commission of guilt not merely in the confederate capital, but from n high in authority in it, there is justification for the suspicion that the latest of southern vengeance has had more than the savage ferocity of individual operation to prompt it. If this be so, and if, on investigation, it be found t the South, beaten in the field, has had recourse to the bandit's weapon and assassin's snare, an infamy greater than even slavery has brought upon will rest upon her name forever. It is melancholy to think that even one could be found among a people claiming the character of a brave and gallant to perpetrate, in the name of liberty and independence, a crime which strike the root of all justice and humanity. But tyranny is a bad teacher of moral and traffic in human liberty leads, by a short road, to disregard of human life. did not need this last awful crime to reveal to the world the ferocious spirit which but too many of the defenders of slavery are actuated. There have b heretofore, fitful gleams of the fierce truculence which the system could fail to foster, and an indignant world will shudder at the excesses in whic has eventuated. But it is time to draw a veil over the terrible tragedy, from the haggard South—wasted, worn, and infuriated—crying out like Medea of the poet's creation, in mingled dread and resentment,

"Est-ce assez, ma vengeance, est-ce assez de deux mortes?"

We invite the attention of our readers to the spectacle presented by the orth, where fortitude and magnanimity, constancy and hope, are still in the cendant. Nor can we for a moment doubt that, in spite of temptation, and defiance of example, the people who have proved so noble in suffering will t yield to provocation, and that even the dead body of their murdered chief ll not rouse within them the baser passions which he would have been the st to control. It is a great trial for the people and armies of the north; but, e greater trial, the greater will be the glory of the victory, which all friends civilization must pray may be theirs.

GREECE.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Athens, May 9, 1865.

The infamous assassination attempted lately against the person of Mr. Li
coln, the President of the United States of America, as also against th
enlightened Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. William H. Seward, has filled wit
horror and indignation the whole Greek nation and the government of his Roy
Highness, so much more as at the moment when this dreadful crime was bein
perpetrated the end of the sanguinary war was being ushered in which for
many years had shaken a free and intelligent country to which Greece ha
never ceased feeling the greatest sympathy.

The death of a man of such high fame as the now immortal Lincoln is a
irreparable and common loss felt not only by the United States, but by mankin
in general, because as a truly great politician, Mr. Lincoln proved by resul
that he knew how to protect the real interests of the nation by turning th
laurels of his victorious troops towards the common good of his country an
mankind, and by endeavoring to cement a union by clemency.

You are solicited, Mr. Botassi, to express, officially, to the government of th
United States the deep sympathy of the Greek nation and the condolence whic
it would convey to them for the disaster which has occurred, and you will ad
in your despatch that we will in Greece pray that the United States will pa
unshaken through this ordeal, being confident in the capacity of the man wi
has succeeded in the government of his country.

The Minister,
D. BRAYLAS

Mr. D. N. BOTASSI,
Consul of his Royal Higness in New York.

HANSEATIC REPUBLICS.

Mr. Rösing to Mr. Hunter.

HANSEATIC LEGATION,
Washington, April 16, 1865.

SIR: It was with deep commotion and profound sorrow that I learned the sad vents of which your note of yesterday bears intelligence.

The death of President Lincoln will be lamented throughout this country not ly, but throughout the world.

My heartfelt sympathies are with the much-tried Secretary of State and the ssistant Secretary. A benign Providence may spare their precious lives and t them witness their nation's resurrection from the mortal blow it has suffered.

I trust President Johnson will inherit the people's respect and confidence of hich his predecessor was possessed to such a remarkable degree.

With feelings of high personal regard, sir, I have the honor to be your most bedient servant,

JOHANNES RÖSING.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

BREMEN.

[Translation.]

The Senate of the city of Bremen to President Johnson.

The appalling news of the atrocious deed which brought to so sudden an end e life and labors of President Lincoln has caused horror and indignation wher- er it has gone, but perhaps nowhere in a higher degree than in our city, whose tizens have ever since the first foundation of the American Union maintained ith its people uninterrupted friendly relations of commerce and personal in- rcourse, and which at the present time has more numerous connections, com- ratively, with the great transatlantic republic than any other state of the uropean continent.

Indeed the loss which the government and people of the United States have stained by the hand of a fanatical assassin is felt the same as a public calamity our midst, and it is this universal sentiment of deep sorrow and indignation hich prompts us, the representatives of the Bremen republic, to express to your xcellency, as the successor of President Lincoln, the feelings of hearty sym- thy with which we in common with all our citizens regard this severe visita- n upon your country.

May Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable providence, has permitted the mmission of this awful crime, avert a similar calamity from the United ates in all future time, and may He by His richest blessings heal the wounds om which the Union is suffering, and crown by an early peace the patriotic oors in which Abraham Lincoln has died as a martyr.

We avail ourselves of this mournful occasion to commend ourselves, and the public which we have the honor of representing, to the friendly consideration

of your excellency, and to express to you our sentiments of distinguished esteem and regard.

The senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

The President of the Senate,
I. D. MEYER.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

Address of sympathy and condolence of the Bremen House of Burgesses to the United States, on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln.

BREMEN, *May* 3, 1865.

In consideration of the assassination of President Lincoln, the committee of the House of Burgesses of the free state of Bremen wishes to express its warmest and most cordial sympathy with the United States for the loss of a man who devoted his life to the cause of freedom and equality among all men.

At a moment when the deceased President and the people of the United States were hoping to see the end of a terrible war that had been waged for years, with desperate efforts to perpetuate the work of the immortal Washington and his successors, and to restore a lasting peace to the country by conciliation and lenity, the weapon of a ruthless murderer destroyed the man who did not waver in days of the greatest trouble, but humbly bent before the Lord of Hosts, and always mindful of his high duty, marched before his fellow-countrymen in the path of rectitude, giving them and the world a grand example, to show how a real honest citizen could finally accomplish a difficult and dangerous task by constancy and determination.

While we earnestly lament the death of such a distinguished man, who had already merited the highest consideration for his civic virtues, understood and appreciated by the citizens of Bremen before all other political corporations, we regret the attack made on his true and consistent friend and helper Mr. Seward the Secretary of State, and cherish the hope that it may please Divine Providence to preserve that distinguished statesman yet many years to do good to his native land and bless his fellow-countrymen.

The close and friendly relations which have long existed between the United States and the free state of Bremen, the deep interest we take in the success of your affairs, and the just indignation which the bloody deed of assassination has caused among our people of every rank, induce us to hope that the expression of our sympathy and condolence with the people of the United States will be kindly received as a feeble testimonial of our good wishes, to be added to the many honors that have already been paid by many nations to the memory of your lamented President.

May his successor, by the help of Providence, be enabled to carry out the great plan of peace, the result of distinguished victories, and show the world that a republican government has been saved through all its trials and troubles, and that the helm of the ship of state is placed in strong and skilful hands.

In conclusion, we beg you to act as the interpreter of these our cordial sentiments to your fellow-citizens, and request you to communicate this address to the proper authorities, while we remain your devoted friends of the free state of Bremen.

In the name of and by order of the Bremen House of Burgesses:

Dr. FRIEDRICK ADOLPH MEYER, *President.*

Mr. HENRY BÖRNSTEIN,
United States Consul, present.

HAMBURG.

The Senate of the city of Hamburg to President Johnson.

HAMBURG, *May* 8, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: The news of the criminal deed which so unexpectedly rminated the life and usefulness of President Lincoln has, as every where else, oked in all circles of our republic just indignation and sincere grief. The ıy friendly and important relations which connect our two republics forcibly ge us to express to your excellency our warmest sympathy for the great loss ıich the United States have sustained in the death of their esteemed President the hand of an assassin.

The assembly of citizens of Hamburg, in their session of the 3d instant, re-lved unanimously to join us in the expression of our feeling of profound ɔurning. May it please Providence to avert further calamities from the United ates, and allow them soon to enjoy again the blessings of peace of which they ve been so long deprived, and may your excellency be convinced that we shall ways take the warmest interests in the destiny of the United States.

With the assurance of our distinguished regard, we subscribe ourselves, the enate of the free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

N. F. HALLER, Dr.,
The President of the Senate.
W. CROPP, Dr., *Secretary.*

HAMBURG, *May* 2, 1865.

At a meeting of American citizens held this day in Hamburg, it was

Resolved, That whereas our Almighty Father has permitted to be removed ɔn us our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, we afflicted citizens, at this ne distant from our country, desire to place on record the overwhelming grief ıich this sad event inspires. God in his mercy permitted him to live long ough to impress upon us a deep and everlasting affection for his virtues, and our hearts he can never die. His memory will remain to us, and he will share th the "father of our country" the honored place of being first in the hearts of s countrymen.

Resolved, That our chairman, Hon. James R. McDonald, vice-consul of e United States in this city, send a copy of this resolution, with our heartfelt ndolence, to Mrs. Lincoln and the Secretary of State.

JAMES R. McDONALD.
ALEX. SOTTAN.
TH. MEISNER, *New York.*
EMANUEL LYON.
RUD. BORMAN.
JOHN H. KLIPPURT, *of Ohio.*
FREDERICK WIPPERMANN.
JOHN R. WARBURG.
P. J. BENJAMIN.
EDWARD NIEBUHER.
And 30 other names.

LUBEC.

Mr. Schumacher to Mr. Seward.

BALTIMORE, *June* 3, 1865.

SIR: The Senate and people of the republic of Lubec, not content with the al assurance of their sincere sympathy for the loss the American nation has ffered in the untimely end of their beloved President—which the undersigned

had the honor of giving in their name—desire also to add a testimony in writing of these sentiments. They are embodied in the accompanying letter, which you are respectfully requested to hand to his Excellency the President; and if, as I hope, he will favor the Senate with a reply, it will afford me pleasure to transmit the same to that body.

I remain, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

A. SCHUMACHER,
Acting Chargé d'Affairs of the Hanseatic Republic.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

LUBEC, *May* 10, 1865.

EXCELLENCY: The news of the assassination which terminated the life of the universally honored and very worthy President, Abraham Lincoln, has filled our city with equal horror at the crime, and pain and sorrow for the loss of the distinguished man who fell a victim.

It is this sentiment of sincere participation in the mourning for Abraham Lincoln pervading our Senate, citizens, and the entire community, to which we now desire to give heart-felt expression.

We comprehend the magnitude of the loss which the government and people of the United States have sustained; we most sincerely wish prosperity to the Union, and commend our republic to the good will of your excellency, feeling ourselves honored in tendering you the assurance of our particular regard and unaltered esteem.

The senate of the free and Hanseatic city of Lubec.

H. BREHMER, Dr.,
Presiding Burgermaster.

C. H. OVERBECK, Dr., *Secretary.*

DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

CONSULATE OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT,
Philadelphia, June 7, 1865.

SIR: I have been directed by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, through his prime minister the Baron von Dalwigk, to express to your excellency the sincere sympathy of his Royal Highness, and of all his faithful subjects, at the assassination of the justly beloved and esteemed Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of North America, and the wish and hope that under your excellency's administration the constitutional authorities may soon be re-established, and that peace and plenty may reign again over the whole of the land.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a letter of condolence (with a translation attached) addressed to me by the prime minister of Darmstadt, the Baron von Dalwigk, and I avail myself of this opportunity to renew my expression of abhorrence at the unhallowed crime which deprived this country of its first magistrate, and at a moment when friend and foe began to pay their just tribute of admiration to the deceased martyr for the almost accomplished suppression of a rebellion that finds no parallel in the past, and which, it is to be hoped in God, will never be equalled in the future. Allow me to express the hope that under your excellency's administration this land may

gain teem with plenty, that its commerce may flourish more than ever and unolested in all the waters of the world, under the bright stars and stripes under which such glorious deeds have been achieved.

I have the honor to remain your excellency's most humble servant,

C. F. HAGEDORN,
Consul General of Hesse Darmstadt.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

DARMSTADT, *May* 12, 1865.

SIR: It has pleased Providence to cut short, by the hand of an assassin, the fe of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of North America, t the moment when the great and just cause to which his life had been devoted was on the point of obtaining a complete triumph through the victories f the armies of the Union.

The news of this tragic event was received here, as in all the civilized States f the Old and the New World, with the most painful surprise, and the grand ucal government feels itself impelled to give utterance to this feeling to the overnment of the United States.

By order of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, my most gracious lord, I herefore request you, sir, to express to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, the resent President of the United States, in a becoming manner, the sincere symathy which is felt here at the much to be lamented decease of President Lincoln. At the same time I request you, sir, to express the wish and the hope hat the Union, which has become the second fatherland of so many Germans, nd especially of so many who belonged to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, under he guide of the present President, will soon rejoice in the re-establishment of he constitutional authorities over the whole of its territory, and with it the enoyment of a new period of peace and prosperity.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the renewed ssurance of my perfect esteem.

BARON VON DALWIGK.

C. F. HAGEDORN, Esq.,
Consul General of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

HAYTI.

[Translation.]

HAYTIEN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,
New York, April 17, 1865.

SIR: Your note of the 15th instant brings me sad confirmation of the horrid crime that ended the days of President Lincoln, and news of the atrocious attempt to assassinate Mr. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Mr. Frederick Seward, assistant secretary.

These unfortunate events, which have thrown the whole United States into consternation and mourning, will everywhere excite the same wail of sorrow and condemnation.

I trace these lines with a wounded heart, and I can judge by my own feelings how his Excellency the President of Hayti and his people will be affected by the calamity of the 14th of April.

You will oblige me greatly by having the enclosed documents transmitted to their destination, and at the same time I beg you to express to the family of the late President, and of the Secretary of State, my profound sympathy for them in their deep affliction.

You inform me that Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, has formally assumed the functions of President, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and that you are authorized by him to fulfil the duties of Secretary of State till further orders.

In expressing my wishes that Providence may watch over the American Union and its new chief, and restore Mr. William H. Seward and Mr. Frederick Seward to perfect health, I beg you to accept the assurance of the respectful consideration with which I have the honor to be ever your most obedient and humble servant,

D. BRUNO,
Secretary and Acting Chargé of the Haytien Legation near the Government of the United States.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

NEW YORK, *April* 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of
he 18th instant, enclosing a programme of the obsequies of the late President,
nd inviting my attendance at the religious services at the Executive mansion.
Indisposition having prevented my presence at Washington on this sad occa-
on, I take this opportunity to assure you that it was with the deepest regret
hat I learned the great bereavement which, under such heart-rending circum-
ances, had befallen the late President's family and the nation. In this regret
am sure his Majesty the King and his government will participate.
Seldom are the living called to mourn the death of a ruler whose noble deeds
ad gained for him such universal respect and esteem.
I pray you will be pleased to express to the family of the late President the
ntiments which I feel on this mournful occasion.
I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

S. W. F. ODELL.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, *April* 29, 1865.

SIR: I beg to express to you the great satisfaction I have in the continued
vorable reports of the convalescence of the Secretary of State, as well as of
he improving health of his son, the Assistant Secretary. It gives me great
leasure to be able to announce the same to the Hawaiian government by the
ail closing this day.
I pray you will kindly make known to the Secretary of State the deep inter-
st I feel in the recovery of himself and son. May the all merciful God long
ontinue their lives in the service of their country.
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. W. F. ODELL.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

The residents of the district of Lahaina, Hawaiian islands, met in the church
Maui on the 13th of May, 1865, at 2 p. m., on account of the death of Abra-
am Lincoln, the President of the republic of America.
The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Baldwin, after which,
n nomination of D. Baldwin, M. Ihilie was chosen chairman, and D. Kahawlilio,
ecretary. On motion of D. Baldwin, Mr. J. W. H. Kawnahie read his resolu-
ons expressive of the sympathy of Lahaina, on account of the assassination of
braham Lincoln. The resolutions as approved are as follows, viz:
Kin killeth kin; countryman murdereth countryman; surely this rebellion
nd calamity verify Sacred Writ—"a man's foes shall be they of his own

household." It well becometh us of Lahaina-Maui, Sandwich islands, to lament and weep together with the republic of America for the murder, the assassination, of the great, the good, the liberator Abraham Lincoln, the victim of hell-born treason—himself martyred, yet live his mighty deeds, victory, peace, and the emancipation of those despised, like all of us of the colored races. Therefore—

Resolved, That we of Lahaina mourn together with the republic of America, and deeply deplore the death of their Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we unite our voice of lamentation with that of the widows their cruel war has made, in sympathy with the now widowed mother of all, Mrs. Lincoln.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be chosen to present our sympathy in this national bereavement to the American consul of this district.

Resolved, That, while weeping with those who weep, we bow in submission to the Divine decree of Him "who doeth all things well;" for thus are we taught, and thus shall we be blessed.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded for publication in the newspapers Ke au O-Koa and in the Commercial Advertiser.

Resolved, That a copy be placed in the hands of the American consul for transmission to the afflicted widow.

Resolved, That the committee of eleven present to the American consul the assurances of our highest esteem and regard for the President of the United States.

On motion of D. Kelupuo the resolutions were read a second time by Charles Kalu, and on motion of J. D. Kahookano were fully approved.

On motion of J. W. H. Kawnahie the following committee of eleven were chosen, viz: Hon. J. W. H. Kawnahie, his excellency D. Nahaolelua, M. Ihiki, M. Kenui, C. W. Kenui, J. D. Kahookano, Charles Kalu, Leni Keliipio, D. Alvolo, D. Kahawlilio, and Kaniaw.

On motion of J. W. H. Kawnahie it was decided to incorporate the minutes of the meeting with the resolutions to be forwarded.

On motion of Charles Kalu the meeting adjourned.

D. KAHAWLILIO,
Secretary.

ITALY.

Mr. Marmora to Mr. Marsh.

[Translation.]

TURIN, *May* 6, 1865.

MR. MINISTER: I have received the note which you have done me the honor address me under date of May 5, transmitting to me a copy of a circular of Department of State at Washington, which conveys the official announcent of the assassination committed on the person of the President of the United tes, and of the accession of Mr. Andrew Johnson to the presidency.

On the 28th of April last I hastened to transmit to the minister of Italy at shington the address which the Italian Parliament has voted to the Congress he Union, in order to express to that body its sentiments of lively sympathy l the indignation which the execrable crime of which Mr. Lincoln has been victim has excited in Italy.

The King, my august sovereign, and his government, fully concur in this nifestation, and I renew to you, Mr. Minister, the warmest expression of the timents they have felt in common with the whole Italian nation on this sad asion.

In forming sincere wishes for the prosperity of the States of the Union, and ir worthy President, Mr. Andrew Johnson, I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, assurance of my high consideration.

ALPHONSE LA MARMORA.

[Translation.]

TURIN, *April* 28, 1865.

SIR: The news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has caused through- Italy the deepest and most painful sensation.

The Italian Parliament, by spontaneous act, has resolved to express to the erican nation, in this their sad bereavement, all those sentiments of genuine iration which our nation entertained for the eminent man who, through es so fraught with danger, so wisely and steadily directed the policy of ancipation of the noble republic of North America; and at the same time to esent with what consternation and horror that honorable body apprized the ible event. The house of representatives, in the morning session of yester-, on motion by Hon. Mr. Crispi, seconded by several other members, with entire approval of the ministry, unanimously concluded "That the flag upon front of the Carignani palace be clad in mourning during three consecutive s, and that a message of condolence be sent to the Congress of the United tes."

Herewith I enclose you said message, received from the president of the se, with my special desire that you will transmit it to its address, and offer he name of the King's government to the President of the United States ewed expressions of the sympathy and grief which our nation feels, and ere vows for the welfare of the republic.

Accept, sir, &c., &c.,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
ALPHONSE LA MARMORA.

Commander BERTINATTI,
Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, at Washington.

[Translation.]

TURIN, *April* 27, 1865.

HONORABLE SIR: The announcement of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln has caused a profound and painful sensation in the Italian house of representatives. From every political party into which this house is divided a common cry was spontaneously raised of condemnation of the deed, and of high commisseration and sympathy for the illustrious victim and the great nation of which he was the worthy chief.

The house, by unanimous vote, has resolved, "That, in sign of grief, the national flag be clad in mourning during three consecutive days;" and requested me to express, in a special message to you, the great sorrow which Italy herself and all the friends of freedom and civilization universally share.

A similar feeling has been awakened by the news of the attempt to take the life of Secretary Seward.

Having thus fulfilled the melancholy duty assigned me, I beg you now, honorable sir, to accept the assurance of my sympathy and high personal consideration.

The President of the House,
G. B. CASSINIS.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

ITALIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
Ancona, May 4, 1865.

When a unanimous cry of sorrow arose from every corner of the earth, lamenting the tragic end of your distinguished President, Abraham Lincoln, and of execration against the authors of the atrocious crime, the Italian emigration resident in the "Marshe," struck by such a misfortune, shared the common sorrow and covered with black crape the flag of the Tiberian wolf and Adriatic lion.

Lincoln, promulgator of liberty, defender of the rights of man, a faithful follower of the doctrine taught by the gospel, desired to banish slavery from free America, and to put and end to this stigma upon a civilized people. Seeing that any compromise with the oppressor was impossible, he was able, through the energy of his will and eloquent words, to initiate a holy war, which, owing to the valor of his soldiers and the free sacrifices of the northern people, was finished by federal victories and the planting of the holy flag of humanity upon the fortified strongholds of the slaveholders.

Infamous and cowardly men! guided by fanaticism and selfishness, through the arm of an assassin struck the man of the people and benefactor of humanity, with other illustrious victims, at the very moment when the Americans were rejoicing over their triumph, believing the end of the fratricidal contest to be at hand.

Lincoln was the true friend of humanity.

Lincoln was a citizen of the whole world.

Lincoln is a martyr to a holy principle.

The Italian emigration, faithful to their principles of liberty, brotherhood and sympathy with oppressed nations, have always followed, with great anxiety, the alternations of this war between civilization and barbarism, and rejoiced at the triumph of their brothers, while they wept over their defeat. Now, filled with the most intense sorrow at this tragic and unexpected dec

y scarcely know how to express their feelings; they can only pray God for pacification of the United States, and for the abolition forever of the mar- of beings made in the image of God, that sublime object which was the of the illustrious martyr of whom we now lament the sudden and bloody th.

The commission charged to present this address beg you to receive and nsmit it to the United States government as an expression of their friend- p and sympathy.

M. URGOLINUCCI,
O. CERRNI,
G. BERNARDINI,
S. DORIA,
Committee.

The CONSUL GENERAL
of the United States, Florence.

[Translation.]

e Italians of Abruzzo to the people of the United States of America:

From the summits of our mountains, the bulwarks of liberty, from the banks our rivers and the shores of our seas, a people who wish to be united, free, independent have long bent their eyes upon events in the great republic ence they expect a new light to radiate upon the world, with a new era of nocratic civilization.

Your history is the same as ours. From Camillus and Cincinnatus to Frank- and Washington, from Lincoln and Seward to Garibaldi and Mazzini, the lition of the great struggle between good and evil, liberty and slavery, civil- ion and barbarism, national autonomy and the rule of foreign despots, has r been the same.

The roar of your battles was borne across the ocean and awaked an echo in Appenines. Your victories were the triumph of humanity. But very soon electric spark, drawn from the clouds by Franklin, told us that a parricidal d had taken the life of Abraham Lincoln, when the destinies of his country partly of the world were trusted to his care, and, at the same time, an- nced the savage attack upon Mr. Seward and his family.

voice of detestation and of horror arose throughout the world; the sym- of liberty were draped in mourning everywhere; anguish filled our rts; but we rejoice that the cause of humanity cannot perish. The blood ew martyrs fertilizes the earth, and makes it the mother of freedmen.

braham Lincoln gave his life to save the integrity of the Union and the ndeur of his country, to rescue the colored man from slavery, to give to all liberty and equality.

When peace shall be restored the white and black races will join hands ve his grave, and the spirit of liberty, rising from his sepulchre, will reno- e the surface of the earth, and make the return of any tyranny impossible.

VALENTINO NOTINI,	FABRO CANNELLALE,
A. ODOLONE,	LEOSINI ANGELO,
PIETRO MARRELLI,	FIORE CARIF,
DONATO DE CARIS,	GAETANO DI PRETORO,
PASQUALE MARRELLI,	GIUSEPPE MANNETTI,
ANGELO PELLIGRINI,	ANGELO DI GINLIO,
MATTIO VALENTINI,	ANTONIO CENTI,
FILIPPO TARTAGLIA,	ANGELO TARTAGLIA,
CAMILLO LEOSINI,	ANGIOLO CIXANI.

[Translation.]

To the people of the United States of America, from the citizens of Acireale Sicily:

ACIREALE, *May* 10, 1865.

Your President, Abraham Lincoln, has fallen the victim of an assassin's arm may his blood weigh in the balance for the regeneration of your States. We a committee, desire to transmit to your proud and brave people a word tha may avail to express the intense grief experienced here on the announcement o the death of so great a man. We assure you that throughout the nation, as i it were one individual, the human heart could not restrain its grief, and stag gered beneath the weight of so great a calamity.

Abraham Lincoln was not yours only—he was also ours, because he was brother whose great mind and fearless conscience guided a people to union, an courageously uprooted slavery.

Brothers, the trial is not ended; the country calls for fresh martyrs—the las contest—and on the news of your victory we will rejoice with you, as we now grieve with you.

The committee:

PAOLO GRAEJA DIGA,
GIUSEPPE GRAZIE,
AVE MARIANE COSTANZO,
F. ROSSI MUSMEIZ,
DR. FRANCESCO LEOTTO,
DR. GIUSEPPE VIGO LEONARDI,
TYNAVIO BARBAGALTO,
GIUSEPPE COSTARELLI,
SALVATORE CASTARINA.

[Translation.]

Italian Society of United Workmen of Alessandria.

ALESSANDRIA, *May* 5, 1865.

HON. SIR: The society of united workmen of Alessandria, impressed wit horror at the mighty crime that deprived Abraham Lincoln of life, that grea defender of the oppressed and champion of liberty, has resolved to drape it banner in mourning for thirty days, and cherishes the most ardent hopes fo the good of humanity and the liberty of the world, that the grand and hol work begun by this illustrious victim of treason may triumph in the end; an that the brave people of America, in the future development of their glorio republican institutions, may continue to serve as a model to free nations, and b a comfort and hope to those that mourn under the yoke of oppression.

PASTORE CAMILLO, *President.* [L. S.]

Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

BARGA, *May* 12, 1865.

HON. SIR: The Workingmen's Society of Barga, (near Lucca,) at a meetin on the 7th instant, commissioned me, the undersigned, to express to you, th worthy representative of the United States in Italy, its profound sorrow fo the death of your most virtuous President, Abraham Lincoln, who fell by th hand of a treacherous assassin.

The horrid crime caused a shudder in the bosoms of all good men, and sorrow that will never be blotted from the hearts of those who love liberty an

institutions like the immortal deceased; but it will not delay, for a moment, triumph of the federal cause, the abolition of slavery and the emancipation he people.

ccept, illustrious sir, for the generous nation you represent, the best wishes he Workingmen's Society of Barga for its permanent prosperity and happi-

ANTONIO MORDINI,
President and member of the Italian Parliament.

on. PERKINS MARSH,
United States Minister to Italy, Florence.

[Translation.]

MECHANICS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF BRESCIA,
May 10, 1865.

he announcement of the death of President Abraham Lincoln, slain by the l of an assassin, has impressed our society with sincere and honest sorrow. sad news that justly caused consternation and grief in the hearts of all rs of justice and liberty must deeply move the feelings of all industrial ciations, as they have lost a person dear to humanity, a being who was the g incarnation of the principles of equality and fraternity, the embodiment ue patriotism, of honest intentions, of firmness, and integrity.

ut if the death of Lincoln was a sad and serious event, like that of Christ, ay be the cause of the complete triumph of the humane and holy principle ue liberty, contended for by the great citizen, and which, in the generous erican nation, does not depend upon one man, is bound to the life of no le individual, but will resurrect with more beauty and effulgence, and reflect enial rays over Europe with beneficent effects.

ith these sentiments, springing spontaneously from the hearts of the mem- of our association, we beg you, sir, to be their interpreter to Mr. Andrew nson, the worthy successor of Mr. Lincoln; and while we express our best es for the restoration of the American Union, and for the prosperity, hap- ss, and glory of its people, we ask you to accept the expressions of our est consideration and esteem.

. s.]

VIRGILIO CHITO,
President.
ANDREA SALSECHI,
GIACOMO DRAGHI,
GIUSEPPE FOCCHINI,
D. BIANCHI,
Members.
FAUSTINO PALAZZI,
Secretary.
A. FRIGERIO.

e United States MINISTER.

[Translation.]

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETY OF BOLOGNA,
(GENERAL GARIBALDI, HONORARY PRESIDENT,)
Bologna, May 11, 1865.

TIZEN PRESIDENT: Universal grief and mourning was spread abroad at ad announcement of the violent death of that most virtuous republican, ham Lincoln, and the greatest indignation and horror was felt by all good e against the brutal parricide.

He was barbarously assassinated on the eve of the completion of his grea task, the abolition of slavery.

May the malediction of God descend upon those who conceived and consum mated the most abominable deed!

But the profound sorrow that affected all was greatly alleviated when it wa known that the great American nation had called you to be the worthy suc cessor of the illustrious deceased Chief Magistrate; because it is hoped tha you will follow in his footsteps and complete the great task that he begun; an not only that, but give aid to a neighboring nation whose people are now sui jugated by a foreign sovereign.

In expressing these sentiments of our society, inspired by republican an humanitarian principles, we cherish the firm hope that the day is not far di tant when the glorious country discovered by our Italian Columbus will aga flourish as formerly among the great nations of the earth.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurances of our highest respect and esteem.

ANNIBALE CALZONI,
[L. S.] *Vice-President.*
DOMENICO SANGIORGIO,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

BOLOGNA, *May* 12, 1865.

The Ladies' Society of Bologna, of which Teresita Garibaldi is honorar directress, by its committee, beg you, Mr. Minister, to send the enclosed addres of condolence for the assassination of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, to M Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States of America.

The society hall shall be hung with mourning, in token of condolence for th memory of the illustrious martyr of liberty, whose holy image shall ever b graven in the hearts of all the members of this society.

Accept, citizen ambassador, the sentiments of our particular esteem, and b kind enough to acknowledge the receipt of this note.

MARIA TECINI, *Directress.*
NINA BONFIGLIOLI,
CLAUDIA CAMUZZINI,
CARLOTTA TREBBI,
Committee of the Members.

Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, *Turin.*

[Translation.]

Address of condolence from the Ladies' Society of Bologna to the Preside

Abraham Lincoln was barbarously assassinated at the moment when t abolition of slavery, the only aim of all his hopes, had just been accomplishe May the grace of God reach the wretch, for man cannot pardon him!

But the cause of nations is not weakened by private misfortunes, and thou our hearts are deeply stricken, we are consoled by the thought that the Ame can nation has chosen you, Mr. President, as the worthy successor of the illu trious deceased, knowing that you would follow in his footsteps, put an end the civil war, and fly to the help of a neighboring nation that a foreign pow wishes to oppress.

The maidens, spouses, and mothers of that nation are sending up their pray for the salvation of their country; and we, maidens, spouses, and mothers

ering Italy, are waiting hopefully for the time when America, restored to her ner strength and glory, and to her rightful station among the great nations he earth, will come to our aid and relieve us from foreign oppression.
ccept, citizen President, the assurance of our most distinguished consider-n.

'or the Ladies' Society of Bologna:

MARIA TECINI, *Directress.*
NINA BONFIGLIOLI,
CLAUDIA CAMUZZINI,
CARLOTTA TREBBI,
Committee of the Members.

[Translation.]

[Extract.]

No. 106 CONGRESS STREET,
Brooklyn, L. I., July 20, 1865.

have the honor of informing you that the citizens of Canzo, Province of o, Lombardy, Italy, wishing to express their veneration and sympathy for great martyr to the cause of emancipation and the Union, our lamented ident, Abraham Lincoln, unanimously passed a resolution to call after his e the new square by the side of the national road in their town. They ed their resolution should reach your Excellency's hands, and intrusted e the care of fulfilling their desire.

* * * * * * * * *

lease receive my highest feelings of regard, &c.

ACHILLE MAGNI.

is Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

RESOLUTION.

rticipating in the sorrow of the rest of the world for the violent death of President of the United States, the common council of Canzo, in token of pathy for the champion of human freedom, and sorrow for his death,
esolve, That the new square fronting on National street shall be called oln square.
ne municipal council is charged with the proper inscription.

[Translation.]

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF THE WORKINGMEN OF CARRU,
April 30, 1865.

he United States Minister in Italy:

ren we, honest workingmen of an Italian village, were struck with horror indignation at the unexpected and sad news from the United States of rica, just at the time when all Europe was rejoicing over the splendid ries of the federal army. Even we felt it our duty to express to you, rious citizen and worthy representative of the United States in Italy, our ound condolence for the atrocious murder of your President, Abraham Lin- the martyr to a cause that interests all humanity.

As soon as the unlucky news reached us we draped our banner in mourning as a token of the deep affliction of our hearts. One thought comforts us: th cause for which Lincoln lived and died is now triumphant; the name of th man whose death we lament, crowned with immortal glory, shall shine in histor with that of Washington. If one was the father of the great republic, the oth was its saviour.

Unanimously adopted by the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Society of Carru, at general meeting on the 30th of April, 1866.

GIORGIO ANTONIO FILIPPI, *President*,
GIORGIO BATTISTA GIANINETTO, *Vice-President*,
PIETRO MADONNO, *Secretary*.

[Translation.]

MUTUAL-AID SOCIETY OF CHIETI, *May* 9, 1865.

To the People of the United States:

BROTHERS: The news of the death of Abraham Lincoln, caused by the ha of a homicide, at a moment when America was about to gather the fruit of fo years of immense sacrifice and continued struggle for liberty against the pri leges of race, has found a mournful echo wherever the sound of your splend victories has penetrated, and your glorious triumphs have carried the enthusias of magnanimous undertakings.

Fellow-workmen: Bound to you in the bonds of brotherhood, we earnest hope for our own social emancipation. Your efforts in a most holy cause have a ways had our sympathies, and we now share the indignation you feel at t attack on Mr. Seward.

We are sur the assassin's dagger cannot stop the work of liberty now near finished; and we hope the blood of the victim will cleanse the country of ba barism.

For the society:

GAETANO CARUSI, *President*.
GENNARO DE CARLO, *Vice-President*.
[SEAL.]
DANIELE POLIDORO,
FERDINANDO SANTONI DE SIO,
FRANCESCO SICARDI,
Committee.

[Translation.]

Common Council of Chieti to the people of the republic of the United Sta of America.

CHIETI, *May* 11, 1865.

At a time when the whole civilized world was hailing the triumph of t abolition of slavery in your free country, the sad news of the violent death Abraham Lincoln, the fearless pilot of liberty, changed the universal joy mourning, and all humanity has raised a single united cry of malediction up the authors of the horrid deed.

Let our expressions of condolence be joined to the many manifestations sorrow that come to you from every part of the world; and accept the frater greeting of the common council of Chieti, with its wishes for your future pr perity.

Your sacrifice was immense in the four years of gigantic war for the gr principles of brotherly love between black and white, and for the murder

an Brown, on the 14th of April; but you may be proud of it now, for a y cause was never more bravely sustained with greater abnegation in the hs pointed out by Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln, and you may be sure vill not fail to reach the glorious bourne.

For the common council:

VINCENZO VERO, *President.*
CAMILLO JULIANI,
GIUSEPPE DE SIPIO,
GABRIELE DE SANCTIS,
Committee.

FRANCESCO SANCUORE, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The Workingmen's Union of Catania, Sicily, to the American people.

CATANIA, *May* 11, 1865.

BROTHERS OF AMERICA: The capture of Richmond was the triumph of ilization over barbarism, and we rejoice at the restoration of peace in a great ion that is our friend.

But the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination has sent a thrill of horror and ignation through the civilized world, and its echo has penetrated deeply into r hearts.

Americans: The Workingmen's Union, of Catania, joins this day in the sen- ents of sorrow felt for you by all free people. Accept our congratulations, r best wishes, and our fervent hopes that the national will may complete the rk of peace begun by a great citizen, to restore to America her former splen- r and great prosperity.

MARCELLINO PIZZARELLI, *President,*
FRANCESCORE RANCORE, *Vice-President,*
SEBASTIANO VILLANI, *Second Vice-President,*
Committee.

A true copy:

MARIO TROFEO, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

he democratic society called the Sons of Labor, in Catania, to the heroic nation the United States, in condolence with their grief.

CATANIA, *May* 4, 1865.

BROTHERS: You fought the war of liberty and independence against slavery d tyranny. With the anxiety of those who hope and fear, we waited for the ws from your battle-fields. The victories your gallant soldiers gained were ctories for us, and their dangers seemed to be ours; but the good genius of manity, as unerring as destiny, will lead you triumphantly on in the path of ogress. You were victorious at Richmond, and human rights triumphed with u in your victory there. It was a great advance in the path of right and stice; joy was suppressed in the struggle, for it was terrible, and will be long membered. But, sad result! Abraham Lincoln, the champion of your rights, e great, victorious citizen, remained the victim of a vile assassin. Cursed be e spirit of evil! Brothers, we feel the blow that struck you: accept the eeting of love and consolation the Sons of Labor send you as a solemn trib- e of profoundest sorrow. But, brothers of America, now that your country

is free, swear, upon the tomb of your deliverer, to rescue your brethren from the bonds of slavery. His memory will be the terrible leader in your battles—the compact of alliance that binds you close together. His love shall be the example to guide you against those who seek to disunite you. The name of the wicked shall perish from off the face of the earth.

Be united, and extend the hand of pardon to your wayward brothers, and thus you will demonstrate to tyrants that the spirit of revenge is blotted from your hearts.

[L. S.]

TOMMASO OLMATO, *President.*
GIAMBARTOLO ROMEO, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The patriotic Catanese and youths of the university to the people of the United States of America.

CATANIA, *May* 5, 1865.

BROTHERS: The fame of your victories rapidly spread through the world and humanity applauded your virtues in the strife for emancipation; but her exultation was brief, and was cut short by the terrible news of the assassination of Lincoln.

Nations have aspirations in common; princes and peoples entertain them in common and abide their destiny. Your victories are the victories of the whole people; such also are your disasters, and in like manner your griefs are in common. The most powerful arm lent by the Almighty in aid of the rights of humanity has been cut off, and all thoughts now dwell on that mournful theme. But the wailings poured forth over the grave of the heroic dead are not in vain; such grief strengthens and graces and renews the virtuous purpose. May you who have enjoyed the vast benefit of the counsels and example of the hero renew to him your vows consecrated by the blood of millions of martyrs, that the work of emancipation to which he guided you may not remain incomplete. Wherever man moves on earth, let him be regarded as a brother and tread on free soil; remember that liberty is powerful; give aid to the oppressed in distant lands; listen to the divine idea of Lincoln—free America for Americans!—and humanity, blessing his memory, will also bless the virtues of her brave and generous sons.

The committee in charge,

PAOLO GASTORINO.
COSMO DI ANICY.
PAOLO BETRINA.
CARLO VICCIOLI.
PAOLO GRANDE.
GIOACHINO POTERVO.
COSTILLO BISCARIS.

[Translation.]

Society of Operatives of Chiavenna.

CHIAVENNA, *May* 7, 1865.

RESOLUTIONS.

Filled with profound grief for the death of Abraham Lincoln, a benefactor of humanity, convinced that the sudden death of such a man is an irreparable loss for the democracy of every country, and a true catastrophe for all the oppressed

l in bonds, but persuaded that the brave sons of free America will not lose
rage at a moment when they most need it to secure the fruits of victories
ned, the Society of Operatives of Chiavenna in this general meeting resolve—
. To put mourning upon their flag for thirty days.
2. To inscribe the name of Lincoln beside those of Garibaldi and Mazzini in
list of honorary members.
3. To write to the United States consul at Genoa our word of cheer for the
ve operatives of the American Union, to whom the illustrious dead belonged
his birth, by the sympathies of his heart, and by the virtues of his life.

C. PEDRETTI, *President.*

[Translation.]

chanics' Society of Dogliani to the people of the United States of America.

Humanity is seized with terror; a horrid crime has thrown the minds of every-
y into the most afflicting consternation. Abraham Lincoln, the industrious
king-man, the deserving citizen, who, like Cincinnatus, consented to direct
destinies of his country in calamitous times, is no more. The vile assassin's
d has deprived America of its guide, its leader, its father, its second Wash-
on; and now two worlds are lamenting the loss of a man whom only yes-
lay they were applauding.

Oh, generous man! the weapon of the homicide that took your life has also
nded the future and the hopes of a people that were anxiously awaiting the
clusion of your work of glory and redemption.

Oh, brothers of the New World, accept as a pledge of mutual affection these
but sincere expressions of condolence, sent you by the humble but independ-
Society of Mechanics of Dogliani, children of that Italy which has always
ggled against ignorance. Our banner is draped in mourning as a symbol of
sorrow and affliction.

et us trust to the unchanging laws of progress. In vain will villains oppose
sword and calumny to arrest the people in their course to happiness and in-
endence. The goal will be gained, and the day will soon dawn when the
iers of tyranny, prejudice, and ignorance shall be removed, and men shall
each other truly brothers.

Iay liberty and independence endure forever! Long life to the republic of
th America!

n the name of the society:

. s.] GIOVANNI CERRINO, *President.*

[Translation.]

MUNICIPALITY OF FERMO.

olution of the Municipal Council of Fermo, at the session of May 10, 1865.

PROPOSITION.

he mayor presiding, the Marquis Chevalier Joseph Ignatio Trevisani read
ne council a resolution of the municipality of Palermo, by which public
age is rendered to the glorious name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the
ed States of America, barbarously murdered by the propagandists of sla-
. After approving the action of said municipality, he proposed to the coun-
ne following order of the day:

This council, struck with horror at the violent death of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States of America, considering that the abolition o slavery, in the triumph of which he was sacrificed, is a matter which interest humanity at large, and wishing, by a public demonstration, to do honor to tha great name—

Resolve, 1. To give the name of Abraham Lincoln to the new street opene on the south side of this city.

2. To communicate to the United States consul general at Florence the pres ent deliberation.

All present, standing, applauded the motion of the mayor, which was adopte by acclamation.

G. TREVISANI, *Mayor.*
C. SILVESTRI, *Senior Alderman.*
L. TRANQUILLE, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The Workingmen's Mutual Aid Society of Foggia to the people of th American Union.

FOGGIA, *May* 8, 1865.

BROTHERS OF AMERICA: We comprehend the sorrow that afflicts you in th triumphant hour of your humane cause. When Abraham Lincoln, your glor ous helmsman of liberty, was struck down by the cruel hand of a vile assass your generous souls were filled with mourning. The sad news reaches us i Italy like the messenger of a day fatal to the destinies of a people, and ever true Italian heart was saddened by its coming. Even in the humble familie of the working men of Foggia the deepest grief was felt, and a shrill cry aro for the extermination of the vampires of humanity.

Brothers: be consoled by the thought that Abraham Lincoln, in the greate trials, showed himself something more than the President of a transatlant republic, and that the assassin's pistol was only the instrument of the deale in human flesh. Lincoln's tomb with you, and Garibaldi's misfortunes with u will be known in history as the irrevocable decrees of reason against barbaris and tyranny; but you will let future ages know the good intentions of the tw illustrious victims. Be brave, then, brothers of America, in your desolatio and defend the sepulchre where the secret of the emancipation of all the slav in the world lies buried.

FERDINAND CIPRO, *President.*
MICHELE FIGLIOLINO, *Secretary.*

Mr. Marsh to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

No. 118.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Turin, April 29, 1865.

SIR: Two days since a telegraphic message, forwarded to this city for tra mission to Constantinople, brought us the first announcement of the fearful cri to which the Chief Magistrate of the Union has fallen a victim. The want direct intelligence and the brevity of the telegram led many to suspect th it was a false rumor, invented for purposes of speculation, but it was co firmed by later messages, and the post of this morning brings us many of t

tails of the assassination, as well as a notice of your appointment as Acting cretary of State.

Upon the reception of the first message members of the Italian senate and amber of deputies, which were then there in session, called at my house for formation as to the truth of the report. This, in consequence of the acci- ntal failure of telegrams to and from Mr. Adams, I was unable to give; but owing, as I do, the character of the enemies with whom the late President d to contend, and remembering the threats of which he was often the object, have long thought such an event probable, and did not hesitate to say that so considered it.

You will receive from nearer sources abundant evidence of the reprobation d horror which this enormous offence against humanity has excited through- t Europe; and I am happy to say that the most eminent friends of Italian erty are not behind the foremost in condemnation of the crime, and in regret the sudden removal of a public officer who, at the moment of his death, joyed the reverence of the civilized world in a higher degree than any other n of our times.

The minister of foreign affairs has requested me to assure my government of e special regret and sympathy of the King of Italy, and of the present ad- nistration of the kingdom, and most of the foreign ministers at this court ve expressed to me similar sentiments. The senate and the chamber of depu- s have passed appropriate resolutions on the occasion, but as these will be icially communicated to the government, through the Italian minister at ashington, I forbear to transmit them. * * * * *

Great interest is naturally felt and expressed respecting the probable policy Mr. Lincoln's successor, and the effect of the President's death on the politi- interests of the United States. It has been a great satisfaction to me to be le to testify, from personal acquaintance with the present incumbent of the esidential office, to the purity and elevation of his character, and to his sound- ss, ability, and integrity as a statesman, and at the same time to profess a nfidence in the stability of our institutions which excludes all fear, either of langerous shock to them or of a temporary derangement of their normal func- ns from even so calamitous an event as this.

It would be ungracious at this moment to inquire jealously into the sincerity the official expressions of European regret, or into the probable effects of Mr. ncoln's death on the policy of foreign powers toward us. Happily the pro- ess of our arms has secured us from all visible danger of European intervention; d if there are governments which, in earlier stages of the rebellion, might ve availed themselves of such a conjuncture as this for evil ends, it is now o late to make it an occasion of successful wrong-doing by any European state the people of the United States.

We are yet without definite information as to the condition of the Secretary State, and of his son and assistant, but the telegraphic intelligence seems vorable to the life and complete restoration of both of them.

The great wisdom and ability with which Mr. Seward has conducted the for- gn relations of the United States are universally acknowledged, and are, in- ed, so deeply felt that his decease at this moment would be regarded by Eu- pe as a loss to his country hardly less than that of the President himself, and most earnestly trust both that his life may be saved, and that he may be ared the heavy affliction of the loss of a distinguished son.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. MARSH.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

Democratic Republican Association of Florence.

SIR: As soon as it became known that the southern rebels had been defeated by the federal armies, the Societa Democratica Republicana of Florence commissioned the undersigned to present to you a congratulatory address, and to assist in a public demonstration of satisfaction, which the liberals of Florence had decided to give to you, as the representative of the republic of the United States, when unexpectedly the intelligence of the murder of Mr. Lincoln changed their hymn into elegy, their joy into sorrow.

The society which sends us to you as interpreters of its sorrow is composed of men who, loving and hoping, followed the various fortunes of the mighty war that your people have sustained, not for their own liberty, but for that of others; not for an idea, or an interest circumscribed by the boundaries of a nation, but for the great principles of morality and justice.

If upon the death of Mr. Lincoln your people for a moment trembled before the dangers that seemed to threaten your republic, they soon reassured themselves, knowing that he but reflected the character, will, and soul of his countrymen.

Mr. Lincoln has been assassinated, but the nation is immortal. It will acquire new strength and vigor from this great misfortune, and will know how to crown the work which was brought almost to an end by its chief, because the ancient race and virtues of the Puritan Pilgrims, who first landed in New England, have been transmitted, unchanged, from generation to generation to their present descendants.

A people in whom energy is nature, liberty an instinct, equality a belief, law a religion, of which republican institutions are the necessary expression, may suffer great affliction from the tragical and unexpected death of a man like Lincoln, yet it must be but a passing and surmountable misfortune.

Sir, the democracy of Europe owe to your people an eternal debt of gratitude for preserving, intact and pure, their great republic, from the model of which the nations of the old world may yet be formed anew.

Receive, sir, the assurances of our profound respect,

A. DE GUBERNATI,
G. DOLFI,
A. MARIO,
B. ODICINI,

Delegates of the Democratic Republican Association.

The CONSUL GENERAL *of the United States, Florence.*

[Translation.]

To the free people of the United States of America.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF FLORENCE,
May 8, 1865.

BROTHERS OF THE AMERICAN UNION: A few days have passed since your people prepared themselves to celebrate, in the decisive victory of Richmond, the proximate, infallible triumph of liberty and of the Union over servitude and disunion, when sad intelligence troubled the sincere joy of all the friends of liberty, and stopped on our lips the festive expressions of triumph and our glad wishes for the future.

Lincoln, the honest, the magnanimous citizen, the most worthy Chief Magistrate of your glorious federation, a victim of an execrable treason, is no more.

The furies of despotism and of servitude, deceived in their infamous hopes,

apable of sustaining any longer their combat against liberty, before falling
o the abyss which threatened them, strengthened the arm of a murderer, and
they opened the fratricidal war with the gibbet of the martyr of the cause
abolition, John Brown, so they ended it, worthy of themselves, in the most
ocious and stupid of all crimes, the murder of a great citizen.

Now liberty, in stigmatizing the cause of her enemies, will have only to show
the world this gibbet and this murderer, and the people looking upon them
not do otherwise than recollect that despots have had a share in this; that in
ne courts of Europe, Mason, Slidell, and the ferocious pirates of the Alabama,
nd protection, encouragement, and applause, and finally the wicked instiga-
of the civil war, Jefferson Davis, obtained consolation, praises and hopes,
n in the paternal benediction of the Pope.

Brothers of the American Union, courage! The great cause for which you
ve supported four years of Titanic combat is the cause of humanity; its
umph can never more be doubted, and has been delayed only for a moment
the worst of actions committed by an abject murderer.

Tyranny, it is true, could sometimes be destroyed by the murder of the tyrant,
ause it has life only in him; but liberty, which lives in the people, has, like
people, an immortal origin and destiny.

Democratic Association of Florence, May, 8, 1865.

For the committee:

P. D. ANNIBALE.
A. CORTI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

FLORENCE, *May* 4, 1865.

SIR: The masonic lodge Il Progresso Sociale, of the ancient accepted Scot-
n rite established in Florence, at their meeting of the 3d instant, after ren-
ing funeral honor to the great martyr of liberty, Abraham Lincoln, and
opting mourning for three weeks, have resolved to make known their pro-
nd sorrow to the noble nation which you represent in Italy, at the same
e expressing the confident hope that, notwithstanding the loss of their presi-
t, the nation and its institutions will continue as enduring as the great prin-
les for which they are contending.

B. ODICINI, *Master.*
F. PULSZKY, *Senior Warden.*
C. BETTINI, *Junior Warden.*
A. MARTINATI, *Orator.*
M. LE SAIRO, *Secretary.*

Hon. Col. T. B. LAWRENCE,
United States Consul General for Italy.

[Translation.]

Fraternity of artisans of Italy to the people of the United States.

FLORENCE, *April* 27, 1865.

CITIZENS: When the telegram brought the intelligence that the cause of
lization and justice had obtained a glorious victory, (fit reward for your in-
nitable constancy and heroic valor,) this brotherhood of artisans was about
estify in a public and solemn manner the fraternal love which unites to you,
e citizens, every heart which beats for and desires the complete triumph of
rights of humanity. But, alas! the hand of an infamous assassin (the

agent, doubtless, of a mysterious and iniquitous plot prepared against the national liberty) has taken away the precious life of your Chief Magistrate and placed in great danger another one not inferior to it. This barbarous and execrable deed has filled with deep sorrow the souls of our fraternity, and having in consequence cast aside the thoughts of any joyful demonstration, the committee, as interpreter of the sentiments of their association, has resolved to drape with mourning the flag of the society for fifteen days, to express to you their indignation for the terrible murder committed, and to address to you a word of fraternal sympathy.

Free citizens! may the name of Abraham Lincoln be to you a watchword whereby you may better accomplish the sublime mission which you have begun, and through the sacrament of his blood may all tyrannies be destroyed.

Long life to the American republic! Long life to the federal Union!

GIUSEPPE DOLFI, *President.*
FRANCESCO PECINI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Constitutional Rights Association to the President of the United States.

FLORENCE, *May* 9, 1865.

SIR: At the very moment when all the friends of liberty and civilization on this side the ocean were rejoicing over the approaching close of a contest sustained by you for the great humanitarian principle of the abolition of slavery, sad news arrived to alloy our joy, and we learned with horror of the assassination of the man elected by the American nation as its chief.

Thus the martyrdom of him who promulgated the solemn decree of emancipation (true sign of equality among men) consecrated the second great epoch of your history, not less glorious than that of your independence itself.

America, discovered by our sailors, illustrated by our historians, celebrated by our poets, is for Italy more than a friend—she is a sister, towards whom she looks anxiously during the revolution through which she is passing in her reconstruction.

We Italians, associated to maintain and keep alive the sacred fire of liberty, send a word of affection and condolence, trusting that the federal flag which was kept aloft by the iron strength of President Lincoln, and which is now drooping over the tomb, too soon, alas! opened for Honest Old Abe, may not again be attacked by internal enemies or rebellious citizens.

PROF. EMILIO CIPRIANI, *President.*

American meeting in Florence on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

FLORENCE, ITALY, *May* 2, 1865.

Pursuant to a call of the consul general, the citizens of the United States resident or temporarily staying at Florence met at the consulate on Tuesday, May 2, to take such measures consequent on the death of President Lincoln as might seem appropriate. The meeting, numbering nearly one hundred American gentlemen, was called to order by Hiram Powers, esq., and, on his motion, Col. Lawrence, the consul general, was appointed chairman, and Dr. B. B. Appleton, of Boston, chosen secretary.

Col. Lawrence, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: We have met here to-day, united as mourners and companions in a common sorrow, to take counsel together in a national calamity,

an unspeakable and overwhelming grief, which bows our heads and fills our
rts. One of the best of Presidents, one of the purest of statesmen, one of
truest of men is no more, and the lamentation which arises from every part
our land finds a responsive echo in our own bosoms. The appalling tragedy
ch has removed our Chief Magistrate is absolutely without parallel or prece-
t in history. Cæsar found a Brutus because he had trampled upon the lib-
es of his country; Henri Quatre fell by the hand of an insane fanatic; but
as remained for the nineteenth century, for a period when civilization and
ristianity are supposed to exert greater influence than ever before, to produce
old-blooded and cowardly assassin to strike down a President acknowledged,
n by his enemies, to be possessor of the highest virtues, and to have been
uated throughout his public career solely by a single-hearted and unselfish
riotism.

t is not my belief that this fearful deed is either indorsed or approved by
people of the south; I believe at home and abroad that they are sincere in
oring the infamous crime. But the broad fact nevertheless exists, that with
institution of slavery the pistol and bowie-knife have gone hand in hand,
that under its dominion personal revenge has avowedly been permitted to
e precedence of established law. As a result of slavery, therefore, we owe
awful deed, and let us thank the Almighty that, as an institution, it has
shed forever.

Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to pronounce a eulogy upon President
coln—he needs none; there is his record—the world knows it by heart. His
nory will gain new lustre as time rolls on, and history will accord him a
e in the temple of fame second only to that occupied by our immortal
shington.

t the conclusion of Colonel Lawrence's remarks the following resolutions
e draughted by a committee appointed for the purpose and adopted unani-
sly:

he American residents and visitors in Florence, desiring to give expression
eir profound horror and grief on account of the atrocious crime by which
beloved country has been deprived of its honored and revered Chief Ma-
rate, hereby resolve—

hat while we see in the assassination of President Lincoln an act of bar-
ty unparalleled in the annals of crime, yet we are constrained to regard and
ounce it as naturally and logically related to the grand conspiracy which
aimed at the overthrow of our republican institutions.

hat while we recognize the hand of Providence in this great calamity which
plunged the nation into mourning, we yet feel that the Divine power and
ness will so overrule it as to give stability and prosperity to our people,
to render lastingly triumphant the cause of freedom.

hat while we appreciate the great and patriotic work accomplished by our
President, which will secure for him an undying place in history, we be-
that his violent death will but lend additional lustre to the noble and
ly virtues of this worthy successor of Washington.

hat, in common with all loyal Americans at home and abroad, we hereby
ess our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family of the President in
hour of desolating affliction.

hat in token of our respect and sorrow we will wear a badge of mourning
hirty days.

was voted that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excel-
y the President of the United States.

he chairman stated that deputations from various public associations ex-
g in Florence had waited upon him to express their sympathy in the dire
nity which had befallen the United States, and that addresses to the same
had been received by him from other cities of Italy.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman for his opening remarks, and for his acceptable manner of presiding, the meeting was dissolved.

T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, *Chairman.*
B. B. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The Mechanic's Society and the Society of Progress of Forli to the American people.

FORLI, *May* 1, 1865.

BROTHERS OF AMERICA: Our soul is grieved because our first utterance to you must consist of words of sorrow and consolation; and our grief is more poignant as the personage whose death we mourn was the idol of a respectful worship, and deserved the homage of the civilized world. The real design of his assassination is a secret still hidden in the mysteries of a deep policy, and we have not the divining power to find it out; but we must trust that the finger of Providence was concerned in it, and permitted it to be done that some great good might arise out of it.

The illustrious deceased has left you his glorious principles as an inheritance, and if you obey them you will not fail to consummate the great aim of freedom and will extend its influence to Europe, the only country on the globe that is called civilized, while the descendants of your great discoverer are enslaved in spite of your efforts to establish liberty and independence in every corner of the earth.

Lincoln and Booth! these are two names forming different periods of history; the first promises a future; the second belongs to the horrid past; is a concentration of all villany past and present—the wickedness of a Nero and a Caligula combined, or of other monsters cast up from hell to seek the most illustrious victims.

Lincoln's is a great name, that will ever be remembered as the name of, the champion of all democratic virtues. He has unmasked monarchy by giving true liberty and independence to a weary world. His martyrdom will be a baptism more powerful than that required by the Roman church; it is a sacrament of blood—the other is of water. Lincoln and progress are synonymous; his course was but the great principles proposed by Washington.

Brothers, your President was one of those wonderful men, like our Mazzini or Garibaldi, who tower above the meanness of common humanity, and show how great a true man can become. All nations ought now to join with one assent, and inscribe this epitaph upon the stone that covers the remains of your distinguished President: "Here lies buried all the wisdom, all the virtue, and the patriotism that ever lived."

Americans, accept, in fine, these words of sincere sorrow, of fraternal love, and congratulation to a people with whom we sympathize and to whom we wish lasting peace.

Committee of the Mechanic's Society:

AMADIO CAMILLO.
GIUSEPPE MURATORI.
VINCENZO DANIELE.
GIOVANNI TRASFINETTI.
GIUSEPPE PAZZI, *Secretary.*

Committee of the Society of Progress:

PANCIATICHI POMPEO.
GIUSEPPE CAPOCCINI.
FEDERICO BONDI.
FABIO CORTESE.
LIVIO BARBIANI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

GENOA, *May* 28, 1865.

SIR: While from all parts of the civilized world your great and noble country eives daily solemn assurances of condolence and of sorrow for the exe- ble crime which has taken away your Chief Magistrate, permit the under- ned to send from the city which produced the immortal discoverer of America word of condolence, and at the same time our word of admiration—of grief that loss which is a loss not only to the United States, but to all humanity; admiration for the majestic solidity of a social and political edifice in which great a misfortune does not disturb the movement of public affairs.

Abraham Lincoln lived long enough to see the triumph of the holy cause of man liberty which he spent his life in defending, and we most warmly desire t the people who, with heroic valor, have fought to obtain this triumph, may n gather the merited fruits of their toils under the smiles of peace and sperity.

On behalf of the citizens of Genoa:

Y. VALERIO.
GEROLAMO BOCEARDO.
E. G. TRABBI.
M. SCHRATHINANO.

The CONSUL GENERAL *of the United States, Genoa.*

[Translation.]

GENOA, *May* 4, 1865.

HONORED SIR: While the democracy of Europe was exulting with joy at the victories of the Union, which had secured the triumph of the holiest of ses, the news of an execrable crime suddenly filled them with consternation mourning. Abraham Lincoln has been assassinated. The death of this uous and great citizen is a universal misfortune. All humanity was struck n in its benefactor, the emancipator of the black race.

n the midst of manifestations of public grief which come from every part of y to the representatives of your nation, the Union of the operatives of Genoa e their cry against the murderers of Lincoln, and send, through you, to your hers in America, the assurance of their profound grief. We hope that the ulations of the assassins will fail, and that this great crime will not arrest successful progress of your cause.

Your fellow-citizens will have the magnanimity to avenge this crime in anner befitting a great nation, by consolidating the work of emancipation ated and carried forward by Lincoln with such intelligence and courage.

We feel certain that your great republic, which in a few years has displayed many miracles of valor, constancy and sacrifice, as to fill the world with sur- e, purified from the foul stain of slavery, regenerated in blood, and blessed all humanity, will be more glorious and powerful than before the war, furnish odel for European nations, and lift up the beacon of hope for oppressed oles.

Faithful to the Monroe doctrine, you will not, we are sure, tolerate the plant- of a foreign monarchy on the borders of your own land, which is the sacred um of liberty.

We beg you to convey to your government and fellow-citizens these senti ments of admiration and affection which we cherish for your country and he cause.

MICHELE BOERO,
And others, Consuls.

NOTE.—The Union of Operatives has unanimously voted this address, and fur ther resolved to drape its flag in mourning for one year.

[Translation.]

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: The members of the Fraternal Association of Artisan of Leghorn send to the American people a word of sincere condolence and br therly grief on the occasion of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. They ar aware that the valorous champion of the American Union was born an artisan and that liberty made him great and powerful, not to oppress but to strengthe and ennoble an entire nation; for this they have loved him as though they ha been his sons or brothers.

The living Abraham Lincoln we looked upon as a hero; dead, we mourn hi as a martyr, and his memory will ever remain in the heart of the artisans as th symbol of a true faith—the faith of liberty.

From the seat of the Fraternal Association of Artisans at Leghorn, May 21 1865.

G. PENEO, *President.*
O. CAMPANA, *Secretary.*

Hon. CITIZEN PRESIDENT
of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

The Lodge Anziani Virtuosi, Orient of Leghorn, Tuscany, to the President o the United States of America

HEALTH!

Abraham Lincoln is dead, not from disease in his own bed, surrounded b friends and parents, but in consequence of a wound inflicted by an unknow hand. Nothing positive yet is known as to the reason why the fatal shot wa fired; but, unfortunately, men who are useful to their country either die befo the accomplishment of the work they had undertaken, or hands bought with th gold of their enemies cut the thread of their lives, hoping that the trunk bein severed, the tree will not blossom; but if the roots are sound, it will, though lat So you, citizen President, ought to do. Falter not, because the life of your pr decessor was taken, for it is your duty to finish what he traced out, and not on is the most powerful part of America with you, but the whole world represent by the people who, when they love, love from the heart and shed their blo for any just cause. Yours is one of the most just, and let the great try to cru the people, and cry out that they are of no account; they are the elect of Go and their cause will triumph, for all the peoples of the earth have their hopes a sufferings in common, and, call a man Abraham Lincoln, or any other name, matters not, for it is not the body or the soul but the party he represents whi calls our attention.

Abraham Lincoln, the strenuous defender of the rights of the people, is no ore; but you, Andrew Johnson, having taken his place, have the task of mpleting the work.

Receive the best wishes for the prosperity of your republic, from the brothers the Leghorn Lodge Anziani Virtuosi, Orient of Leghorn.

ALESSANDRO NELLI Y.·.
FRANCESCO ANDREANI.·.
BALDASSARE PAGHINI.·.
LUSTRO V. COEN.·.
ADRIANO CORRANI.·.
GIOVANNI CORRANI.·.
GIUSEPPE GIANNARDI.·.
ISAAC PIPERNO.·.
DANIEL PIPERNO.·.
RAPHAEL DAVIS.·.
M. P. PIPERNO.·.
FRANCESCO PASTORI.·.
Secretary.

[Translation.]

anslation of letter from Masonic Lodge Le Lume e la Verita, in Messina, dated June 10, 1865.

his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

We, inhabitants of distant regions, ultimately address a word to you, citizen esident, to manifest to you the great grief that afflicted our hearts on the lancholy intelligence of the assassination of the illustrious President, Abra- n Lincoln—mourned for nine days in the temple of our mysterious works.

In vain did that sacrilegious hand raise itself to smite such virtue, for his ne will last to eternity. In him America acknowledges the Washington of erty; to him the slave to-day pours out his benedictions that his chains are sed, and the civil people from all quarters of the globe spread flowers and rs on the tomb of the just.

t is but too true that the country of virtue is heaven, and its temple the ld.

Accept, citizen President, this tribute of regard towards the late Illustrious ich all the fraternity of this respectable lodge dedicate to him. In the mean e we beg you to manifest our grief towards the American nation, which is lay so nobly given to you to represent.

Signed by the venerable

GIOVANNI PINOTTA,
And others.

[Translation.]

address of condolence, dated the 21*st of June,* 1865, *from the municipality of Messina to the consul of the United States of America.*

To honor the name of a great citizen, one of the most liberal among nations, to transmit his name to posterity, the municipal council voted in their sit- ; the 13th of May last, and decided on giving the name of Abraham Lincoln ne of the principal streets which is shortly to be opened in the new quarter Terranova in this city.

This is an attestation of affection to the United States of America, to honor

the memory of their indefatigable President, who fell a victim to treachery, but surrounded by the light of a sublime idea, "the freedom of slaves." It is, finally, an homage to the great principles of liberty, without which whatever may be the civil event is false and illusory.

Be pleased, worthy sir, to accept, and have accepted by his excellency President Johnson, who now represents the government of the United States, this testimony of grief and sympathy which the people of Messina tribute to the great American nation.

The Mayor, President,
G. CHANCIAFARA.

[Translation.]

MILAN, *May* 17, 1865.

Brothers of the United States of America:

Our grief for the death of Lincoln is as great as our faith in the triumph of the cause for which you fight. The holiness of your cause is equal to the greatness of its martyr.

For the Working Men's Mutual Help Association in Milan,
MONDOLFO, *President.*
FILIPPO BUIDA, *Vice-President,*
And many others.

[Translation.]

PROVINCE OF MOLISE, DISTRICT OF ISERNIA,
Monteroduni, May 1, 1865.

To his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

The entire world, with different feelings, has anxiously awaited the termination of the great contest, the civil war that has lacerated the limbs of the great and happy republic. Tyranny and double-faced diplomacy attempted to rivet the chains of slavery upon the universe; democracy struggled to break the fetters and crush the head of despotism with them, and sound the hymn of victory and liberty. The hour of victory has struck for liberty; tyranny, pale with rage, gnaws its own viscera, and trembles upon its tottering throne.

Long live the government of Washington! Long live the great republic of the United States! They overthrew the slaveholders of the south, who had ruled the country for three quarters of a century; but the brave republicans broke off the manacles of millions of slaves, raised them to the dignity of manhood, and now embrace them as men and brothers.

But amid the victorious jubilation came the horrid rumor of Abraham Lincoln's barbarous assassination! He was the honored parent of the new-born liberty; but you, Mr. Johnson, will be the foster-father of the new republic. Lincoln is dead; but grateful humanity will erect a splendid monument to the memory of the sublime martyr of liberty, and will appease his spirit by scattering the ashes of the cursed assassin Booth to the four winds of heaven, and destroying tyranny and slavery that prompted him to the horrid deed.

GIUSEPPE GIACOMO.
ANTONIO GUGLIELMI.
SALVATORE GUGLIELMI.
ICILIO D'ELIA.
DOMINICO FORTE.
CLODOMIRO DE GIACOMO.
PASQUALE D'ELIA.
SALVATORE SCIOLI.
FRANCESCO SCIOLI.
NICOLA TRIVISON.
SILVIO FORTE.
ANDREA SCROLI.

[Translation.]

Marsala at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

Marsala, the heroic and enlightened city, through its mayor, has elevated its ice at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

On the 6th of May, 1866, in the city hall of Marsala, a meeting was called the mayor, and presided over by the sindic, who gave official information of e horrible crime perpetrated on the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, President of e United States of America.

That atrocious deed confirms the political axiom that the glories and misfor-nes of a nation are the glories and misfortunes of all mankind; and young ly, though rejoicing in her new destiny, now joins in tasting the bitter cup American misfortune.

We Italians see in the misfortunes of America repetitions of our own misfor-nes, and all Italy deplores the lamentable event that overwhelms a sister tion; and its sorrow is the greater because its people are united to us by cient traditionary ties, a people whose country was first discovered by a son Italy.

Christopher Columbus, Italy's immortal son, discovered the vast continent of nerica, and carried Christianity and civilization to its benighted shores; and e good and noble Lincoln, late President of the United States of the New orld, delivered the descendants of the children of Africa from the curse of 'amy, the yoke of servitude.

It is the duty of every free people to express their sorrow and pay their mage at the tomb of great men, who are to be revered next to God; there-e, the president, as the interpreter of this meeting,

Resolves, That the inhabitants of Marsala, on this occasion, express their rror at the crime perpetrated upon the person of Abraham Lincoln, and signify ir sympathy for the American people in this address to the new President d Congress of the United States of America.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

G. NOTAR FIGLIOLI,
TOMMASSO PIPILONE,
A. GRIGNANI,
Councilmen.
ANTONIO SPANO,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

NAPLES, *May* 20, 1865.

SIR: Great was our affliction on the news of the death of your predecessor, raham Lincoln.

We, men of labor and of the people, bent on the conquest of liberty and justice all, we cannot but express our profound grief for so great a loss.

Lincoln was, like you, the defender of the rights of the people and the eman-ator of the slaves. We feel our hearts pulsating violently at the thought t a horrible crime has deprived the American nation of a generous and honest ef.

Happily the principles, if actuated by man, have their origin in the rights of people, and find in it the force of expansion and of durability.

We, workmen of Naples, have felt the great misfortune which has struck manity, on the loss of President Lincolr, and we, therefore, deliberated in emn council that an address of condolence to the American people should be sented, and that our great standard should be in mourning for thirty days.

We send, moreover, a salute to all the American people, but particularly to our brothers, the workmen, and we remind them that Italy works assiduously for the accomplishment of her liberty and independence; that she confides in herself as well as in the sympathy of free nations, and hopes to see her ardent wishes accomplished.

To you, President, we intrust our fraternal salute, and we are certain that you will communicate it to your people, reminding them that the Italians feel a profound affection for the great American nation.

JOSEPH F. DASSI,
Honorary Perpetual Vice-President.
FRANCISCO ZAVA,
President General.
CESARE FREARI,
General Secretary.
CESARE BATTAGLIA,
Secretary.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

GARIBALDIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY,
Naples, August 30, 1865.

SIR: In execution of the resolution passed to-day by our assembly, legally convocated, I have the honor to offer you, in the name of our society, the most sincere and heartfelt condolence for the great loss the American nation has sustained in the death of the late President Lincoln.

Alas! the noble and generous republic, and together with her all the European nations, have received a cruel wound. We Garibaldians were profoundly afflicted by the sad news, and can only compare our present affliction to that we have felt when our chief and father, Garibaldi, was wounded at Aspromontie.

Abraham Lincoln was the true and tried friend of liberty. His virtues and undaunted courage were about to achieve a great work, when the hand of an assassin deprived him of life.

But we despair not. We still hope in the sublime mission of the American nation. The effulgent spark of true liberty shall yet come to us through the American republic.

Italy mingles her tears with America, and all deplore the sad event, but place strong reliance upon the happy results which your renowned talents and patriotism are certain to produce, the re-establishment of the glorious Union, so long the admiration of the world.

With sentiments of high esteem, I have the honor to be, most respectfully yours,

GIUSEPPE DASSI, *President.*
EUGENIO MONTINI, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

[Translation.]

WORKINGMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NAPLES,
Naples, May 4, 1865.

CITIZEN CONSUL: The Workingmen's Benevolent Society of Naples, in the midst of its exultation at the news of the triumph of a holy and benevolent

ıse, were suddenly struck with horror at the announcement of the cruel death your excellent President, Abraham Lincoln.

Our grief is beyond expression; for he who can tell the anguish of his sorrow s not feel it deeply.

Deign to be the interpreter of our sentiments, citizen consul, to the noble and ıerous people whose welfare is so much desired by us. Tell them the sad ings of their loss was brought to us upon the wings of the wind, and left us rified with horror and indignation. Our only comfort was the thought that nd ideas, by the inscrutable commands of Providence, make their way through housand obstacles, and only gain their goal by passing through a sea of mar- dom and blood.

Liberty has grown and flourished in your land; and we are sure it has taken t so deeply in your soil, it will never be in want of generous souls to inherit legacy of love for poor suffering human beings, an inheritance left to them one who was their apostle and a martyr for them. They have been redeemed m the ignominious yoke of slavery—those poor men who were fastened to sod, deprived of half the spirit that God had given them entire at their th. The earth has now no race to till its soil with grievous sighs, and water vith servile sweat; but the men who mourned in their labors now work with ous songs that sweeten toil and render the fruits of their labor more abundant. Tell them we rejoice in this change—we who believe in progress and the efinite development of benevolence, thanks to union and mutual assistance— l hope to see the working classes elevated to a more cheerful and respectable ıdition. We are glad that so much glory falls to the lot of a people who lously guarded the light-house of liberty, a divinity banished from the Old ›rld to find a refuge in the New, whose once vast solitudes are now filled h inhabitants. Our eyes have long been turned to that beacon, and are bent it now, hoping to see that torrent of light shed its blessings upon this old l corrupt hemisphere.

We beg you, citizen consul, to convey these sentiments of the Workingmen's ıevolent Society of Naples to the American people, and accept our sincere ›ressions of reverence and esteem.

The society committee:

LUIGI FAZIO.
PASQUALE CARILLO.
VINCENZO GODONO.
STEFANO CAPOREGGIO.
ANTONIO DE'FELICE.
PASQUALE CIMINI.
TORINELLI NICOLA.

iberty, labor, and Progress.

[Translation.]

AMERICANS OF THE UNION: Despotism, priestly and political, diplomatic ›ocrisy, and a tradition of blood have fettered the Italian emancipation h so many snares that we, overwhelmed with grief and disgusted with depraved Old World, turn with confiding looks to the New one, and our ls rejoice at the grand spectacle you show us. Oh, Americans! you who re conquered your own independence by your virtue only in the sacred- s of the laws constitutes only one a free family without kings or myrmidons, hout priests or deceitful idols.

We followed with our ardent wishes the titanic struggle which you have sus- ıed against the ungodly insurrection of slaveholders. Oh! could slavery st any longer among men as free as you are; can one be free by the side or idst slaves? This stain you have blotted out with your blood, and with the

sacrifices you have made of your men and money for the complete liberty of your country.

On the fall of Richmond the soul of the European democracy was exuberant with joy. We Italians of the south were preparing to send you a salute of congratulations, when the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, your President, filled us with grief.

Abraham Lincoln, the generous man who neither tarnished nor stained his triumph; the virtuous Cincinnatus of America, the redeemer of those men whose primitive fault was no other than the color of their skin, has been assassinated. However great is our grief, how much greater must be yours! Oh American brothers! you who have twice confided to Abraham Lincoln the jealous deposit of power; for you have found in his honesty, his intelligence, and his patrotism the immovable rock of liberty, and certainly your cause of war was a holy one, if such a noble creature has been sacrificed, the propitiatory offering of an inexorable demon.

Americans of the Union, every one in Europe does not hold for its divinity the cotton or the sword; permit that our crowns of laurel and of myrtle go to garnish the tomb of Lincoln. Let our flowers be mixed with yours, with yours our tears, and with yours our oaths; to gratify the spirit of Lincoln for the complete destruction of slavery, we will encourage and imitate you in the battle for the redemption of humanity.

For the studious youths of Naples:

SAVERIA FRISSIO, *Deputato.*
ENRICO MARIANO, *Caprice.*
GENEVOSO BOZZIUS.
CINCOTTA ANGELO.
CARLO DACONO.
LORETO PAISCHE.
And some thirty others.

[Translation.]

The juvenile Society of Progress to the people of America on the occasion of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

NAPLES, *April* 30, 1865.

Accept a word of condolence, and also of encouragement, which the Society of Progress of Naples send you. We, also, like you, have felt misfortune. We also know what it is to suffer, so we can feel for others; but the road of civilization and progress is made in that way, and it is necessary to traverse it though the footsteps of the nation are bathed in blood. Misfortunes are seed which carry fruits that are never lost. For your great deeds we paid you tribute of praise; now for your misfortunes we offer you a word of sympathy of encouragement, and of condolence.

CARLO REBEECHI, *President.*
PASQUALE GALLUCHIO.
FIDELE ALBANEJE.
BALDASSARRE CIBO.
SALVATORE MENECHILLO.
VINCENZO PADAVANI.
BARRABA ANTONIO.
LUGI MENICHINO.
GIOVANNI LAVASTANO.
VINCENZO LABANCA.
MORANO ROMAJO.

[Translation.]

Italian Electoral Association—General Garibaldi, honorary president.

NAPLES, *May* 2, 1865.

With an ardent heart we join in the universal grief occasioned by the death Abraham Lincoln. This event has moved the world more than it has ever e before, or will ever do at the death of a pope or reigning emperor, by the l of God, because the man whose loss we deplore was not raised in virtue of merical rights, but by the free vote of the people.

And we, in expressing to you these sentiments in the name of the Italian ctoral Association, for whom the national sovereignty is a sacred cause, and ose first duty is to preserve the popular rights, we think we interpret correctly sentiment of the country which fosters Garibaldi for the one that fostered shington.

S. RICCIARDE, *President.*

[Translation.]

The municipal council of Naples.

NAPLES, *May* 5, 1865.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: The common council, which has met this morning in an raordinary sitting, has unanimously voted the following address, which you, strious sir, will have the kindness to transmit to your government:

"The municipality of Naples, full of horror for the execrable crime which deprived the great American nation of its magnanimous President, Abraham coln, express to his successor, who represents that generous people, the found grief which struck us on the news of that great calamity, and wish t the noble cause to which Lincoln's life was consecrated, and for which vas lost, will soon obtain the full triumph, which will be the greatest con- st of modern civilization."

Accept, illustrious sir, the testimonies of my esteem.

F. DE SUROVA, *Mayor.*

The CONSUL *of the United States at Naples.*

[Translation.]

The juvenile Scientific, Literary, and Political Association of Naples.

NAPLES, *April* 28, 1865.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln has deeply moved all the hearts of se who recognize in him the indefatigable support of the greatest humanitary nciples, the assassin striking him at the moment when a series of glorious tories seemed to have put a stop to the sanguinary war which for five years tated the finest and most intelligent part of America.

This association, honorable sir, has manifested itself that you might be the erpreter to the American assembly of its sentiments of grief for the unex- ted death of a man whom General Garibaldi called the "Ship of Liberty." e name of Lincoln must be placed at the head of those brave men who have oted themselves to the triumph of a great idea, defying courageously all ger, proud in the sacredness of their task.

The idea of Lincoln will not die with him; that was not struck by the dagger by poison. That it will triumph in America is the wish of this association, for

henceforth will be the struggle of civilization against barbarism. All know o which side will be the victory. America cannot regret having given birth to man capable of committing such a crime. Assassins, like traitors, have n country.

Accept, illustrious sir, the salutations of our consideration.

FELIPE DELLI TRANIS, *President.*
RAFAELE DE ASARY, *Secretary.*

The CONSUL GENERAL *of the United States, Naples.*

[Translation.]

NAPLES.

This morning took place in the court of the University the reunion of student of which we gave notice yesterday, assembled to vote an address for the deat of Lincoln. There were about two hundred of them present, having accepte the address already printed, which was read to them by the deputy Friscia. we do not mistake, they named a committee of ten young men who met at th office of the president, from whence they proceeded together to the residence the United States consul.

Having obtained the banner of the University, and covered it with blac crape, they proceeded in good order and without noise to the Riviera di Chiaj They were joined on the way by a large number of the "Societa Giovanile, who, also with their banner, took place in the cortege. Arriving at the res dence of the consul, the committee went up and presented to him the addres accompanied with many words full of sympathy for the American nation, and condolence for the sad end of the honorable man who so worthily represented i

The consul, moved by such a demonstration, thanked them in reply for suc a proof of sympathy given to his country and to the great man which humanit had lost, and promised to transfer the address to his government, with a faithfu narrative of what had taken place.

After having taken leave of the consul, the delegations, with the same orde and quietness, went to take back their banners from where they had taken then

---

[Translation.]

Ancient and accepted Scotch rite, M.·. |·| C.·. V.·. of Parma, E.·. V.·. Unite Italy, Orient of Parma, No. 126.

A.·. G.·. D.·. G.·. A.·. D.·. U.·.
and
D.·. N.·. P.·. S.·. G.·. D.·. S.·.

To you, S.·. F.·. U.·., *Subject:*

On the announcement of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the |·| Italian Un in the Orient of Parma, at the regular session of the 28th of April, 1865, E V.·., inscribed the following Tar.·.

"Lincoln was taken from terrestrial existence; his noble head was elevated pay the tribute to eternity of a great and finished work, when it was crushed b the assassin's bullet; his strong form was full of the joy of the great triumph humanity. Now no more! But Lincoln's personality had reached that poi where the individual man disappears and the incarnation of a prince beams fort Such was Lincoln, and as such it was not in the power of any violence to d stroy him. He lives in a strong, brave, and determined people; he lives in t

t of struggling humanity, whose faith has been increased, whose heart has purified, and whose intellect has been enlarged by the example of his virtue." ail, in eternity, O spirit of Lincoln! Thou hast gone to the embrace of hington! Look down from the supernal spheres with the smile of pardon faith in the human beings that are contending for the triumph of the eternal of moral progress.

, great spirits, welcome the greeting and love of those who remain to struggle, may your thoughts of great things and of the constant virtue of sacrifice ire us all, men and nations, to continue in the right.

The Ven'bl∴ A. OLIVA.

∴ O∴ of Parma, Italian Una.

A. DORNI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA,
Pavia, May 12, 1865.

IONORED SIR: A number of the students of this Royal University assembled erday to vote an address for the ceremonies about to take place in Florence onor of the great Italian poet, (Dante;) and remembering the sad event in United States that put an end to the life of Abraham Lincoln, they hereby ess their profound sympathy for your people, who place justice and liberty e all things, and beg me to be the interpreter of these unanimous sentiments.

Vith esteem and devotion,

GELANTONI, *Rector.*

he UNITED STATES MINISTER *in Italy.*

[Translation.]

the President of the Congress of Representatives of the United States of America.

IONORARLE SIR: A member of the juvenile politico literary associations of illustrious Italian city, I have the honor to signify to you, in the name eof, the sorrow occasioned to our hearts by the unhappy news of the assassi-on committed on the person of President Abraham Lincoln, in whom nature fortune interchangeably blended to render him the man of Providence for ering the condition of the United States of America. Our grief is not, there- the less great and profound than that which affects the hearts of all our free ens, of all honest and true lovers of the progress of every people and nation ne universe. Nor was the sorrow different that was caused to us by the mpt on the life of Secretary Seward.

Ve have, however, most confident hope that, in compensation of the bitter f flowing from such great calamities, the United States of America will ier in the future new acquisitions of greatness, liberty, and power, which will ce to sustain and render lasting their civil and political existence.

n fulfilling this very sad duty, I pray you, sir, to accept the expression of sentiments of my highest regard and consideration.

or the Politico Literary Society of Perugia.

ERUGIA, *May* 7, 1865.

PIETRO DE DONATO GIANNINI.

[Translation.]

The University of Perugia to the representative of the United States near t Italian government.

We, the committee of the students of the University of Perugia, respectful request you to convey to your government the feelings excited in our brea by the intelligence of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the attack on M Seward.

These two great men, who, with General Grant, completed the great work emancipation begun by Young America, deserve our greatest admiration and o most sincere thanks.

As our opinions are not influenced by fear or political expediency, and sincerity is common to young minds, we hope it will not be thought impro that we should join our voices to those of all Europe in detestation of the horr crime that robbed the republic of the United States of its illustrious chief, who death we mourn with all lovers of liberty.

We hope that the spirit of enterprise will revive with renewed vigor aft the term of sorrow, and that the martyr's blood may prove a pledge for futu victories.

We have our martyrs too! Let not America forget that she has our sy pathy, and let her people remember that we weep with them in their misfortun

In the consummation of this mournful duty, we beg you to accept the expr sion of our greatest respect and most distinguished consideration.

PIETRO DE DONATO GIANNINI,
EMPEDOCLE NACITO,
LEOPOLDO TIBERJ,
Committee.

Attested by the rector of the University, this 11th day of May, 1865.

[SEAL.] FRANCESCO ANTINORI,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

The Montanelli Association for Mutual Education and Assistance, G. Garibal honorary president, to Mr. Andrew J. Stevens, United States consul, Leghorn.

PISA, *May* 12, 1865.

SIR: Have the kindness to send the enclosed letter to your President. was unanimously approved by the Montanelli Society of Pisa, on the 1 instant, at 9 p. m.

ALFONSO GIARRIZZO BUETTO.

[Translation.]

To the President of the United States of America:

EXCELLENT SIR: The thunderbolt's revenge prepares the poetic rainbow t glimmers in a cloudless sky; so a baptism of blood prepares a regenerati which is a fatal symptom in the poetry of the age, but will beam forth on t morrow in glorious magnificence and sovereign splendor.

Abraham Lincoln fell a victim to a sacrilegious assassin, but his name is fix among the stars as the saviour of a nation. We lament his death, but a centu of hope and not of mourning is inscribed upon the tablet of his tomb by t

ring hand of fate. Lincoln left a testament of indignation and not of tears; t be received as an encouragement to reform. "My grave demonstrates the ce of war," he says; "lay flowers upon it without a thought of revenge, and m your hearts to a resolution of reform. Then will a pleasant day dawn for -a day of fraternity and peace."

our martyr while living was the apostle soldier; and now dead, he is the rdian angel of your liberties; he had no other ambition. You cannot bring back, but you can imitate his heroic patriotism and sound the fame of one gave the greatest blessing to the whites as well as the blacks. We sing feeble elegy to the memory of a man who fulfilled his holy mission. Receive nd make it known to the American people, and tell them we join in their eral sorrow.

---

he above address was unanimously adopted by the council, and a resolution passed to send it to the President of the United States of America, through consul in Leghorn. It was also resolved to open a subscription to erect a ument in Pisa to the memory of the great man.

true extract from the original:

ALFONSO GIARRIZZO BUETTO,
President.

. Gagliardi Sforza, *Secretary.*

nity, liberty, fraternity! The Montanelli democratic society in Pisa.

[Translation.]

Reggio, *April* 30, 1865.

he Patriotic Mutual Aid Society, at a meeting held on the 30th of April in-t, adopted the following address:

he Patriotic Mutual Aid Society of Reggio, in Emilia, was preparing an ad-s to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, when sad news of his assassination was announced.

he much afflicted society now addresses the Vice-President, Mr. Andrew nson, who by right becomes President, and sends him its best wishes for efforts to consummate the labor for liberty and equality.

resident Johnson, the premeditated assassination of the illustrious Abraham coln and his unfortunate colleagues calls for revenge, and it is your duty, Mr. nson, to see it carried out.

ou must rend the sombre veil that hides the iniquitous scheme, and bring the ons to light, so that all good men may curse the traitors to their country and anity.

he regeneration of the country is intrusted to your care, and you must renew nd restore it to a higher rank than it ever held; thus demonstrating that, gh the standard-bearer has fallen, the great battle is not lost; the true cause mphs, strengthens, and crushes all disloyal enemies.

ou must make the light-house of liberty beam more brilliantly before its holy ple, where even your greatest enemies will finally seek a sanctuary and con-in shame that their tyrannical course was the way of wickedness, full of ulation and sorrow.

itizen President, finish the humane work of the complete emancipation of slaves, to which you have already contributed much, and your name will the greatest glory to which it can aspire—the blessing of the redeemed, ed to the benedictions of the entire world, whose eyes are now bent upon you. nd remember, also, that besides the poor blacks, there are many political

slaves not less afflicted and oppressed, crying out for their lost liberty, robb from them by a foreign power; they expect fraternal aid from you in shaki off the yoke imposed upon their necks by brutal force. Help them, and procla to the world that America belongs to the Americans.

For the society:

ANGELO MANINI, *President.*
C. GRASSETTI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO,
May 5, 1865.

HON. SIR: The news of the horrible assassination committed upon the pers of Mr. Abraham Lincoln has caused a feeling of profound indignation and sorr in the bosoms of all our people.

In execrating the atrocious deed with the rest of the civilized world, we mou the loss of the great chief of a sister nation, and remember him as the most lustrious among his fellow-creatures, the greatest among the friends of humanit

Be pleased, sir, to accept this token of our condolence with your people, a as a sincere tribute of remembrance of the illustrious deceased.

SETTIMIO BELLUZZI,
GIACOMO BERTI,
Chief Regents.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

GENOA, *May* 7, 1865.

CITIZEN CONSUL: We all raised a cry of indignation and horror at the ne of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, whom we had hailed as a new Washi ton. In him we revered a man, who, guided by the genius of free institutio and the love of his fellow-men, found a way to promote the doctrines of hum equality by a great act of emancipation, and in our last meeting we voted address, expressing our sorrow and sympathy for this great misfortune of t American people.

The good cause has suffered truly a great loss in the death of such a lead but there remains no doubt that his and the people's firmness of character, spi of sacrifice, and courage had already triumphed; and we are convinced that t horrid crime will give greater force to your cause, and a speedier recognition human equality.

Happy, O American people, are you who secured your liberties with yo own blood, and have had the courage to maintain them at the same great sac fice. Firm as a rock in the sea, you may defy those of your enemies who s govern in the name of divine right in every corner of the world, and especia in our Europe, where they are stronger than elsewhere, and fear that the ble ing of liberty enjoyed in your country may stimulate the people to imitate yo examples and overturn those rotten edifices which are called thrones.

To us, who enjoy a shadow of liberty, there remains no other path to t blessings which you possess than to take you for guide, and move after you wards a true democracy.

Virtue and constancy.

For the union of operatives at San Pier d'Arena:

ROTA CARLO,
And others, Operatives.

[Translation.]

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF SIENNA,
May 22, 1865.

IR: The undersigned, fraternizing with all those who work for the emanci-
on of the human race, cannot but highly revere the name of him who has
ded the armies of freedom.

Abraham Lincoln shone like a star in the heavens! The hand of an assassin
mpted to extinguish it, and for the moment succeeded; we say for the moment,
ause he has now arisen again, crowned with the glory of a martyr.

The intelligence of the infamous crime horrified every one who professes to
eve in liberty and progress.

We, not the last to curse the ball which crippled the hermit of Caprera, shed
tears to-day over your great misfortune, and have resolved that the name of
republican emancipator of the slaves in America should be placed in the hall
ur meetings, as a proof of our friendship, and as an evidence to posterity of
eternal condemnation of this infamous assassination.

Desiring you to be the interpreter to your countrymen of the sentiments which
nate the members of this society, I have the honor to be, sir, your most
dient servant,

F. CELLESI, *President.*

The CONSUL GENERAL *of the United States, Florence.*

[Translation.]

ITALIAN UNION COMMITTEE OF SIENNA,
May 18, 1865.

IR: The assassination of the illustrious defender of the sacred rights of
anity, which has cost your country such precious blood, has created a sen-
on of horror among the nations of the world.

The free fatherland of Washington and of Benjamin Franklin, a hospitable
to all who emigrate from the despotisms of ancient Europe, mourns, in the
der of its new liberator, an event the equal of which does not exist.

In every civilized nation, upon the arrival of the news of his death, there was
y of mourning; as for ourselves, we cursed the infamous assassin and thought
possible sufficiently to deplore this atrocious and iniquitous crime.

There are in the world some beings who, when they die, like luminous planets
n they set, leave behind them only gloom and obscurity. Lincoln was one
ese.

The committee of the Italian Union in Sienna, sharing the sorrow of the
rous sons of America, send you a word of sincere condolence, with a sad
tation.

Noble President! may you be able to dry the tears of your countrymen and
urselves.

F. BARNARDI, *President.*
F. INNOCENTI GHINI, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

[Translation.]

SISSA, (near Parma,) *May* 8, 1865.

r. PRESIDENT: The sad news that came with lightning speed from the New
ld, announcing the vile assassination of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln by
treacherous hand of a hired murderer, has spread over the whole earth, and

brought sorrow to the hearts of all lovers of liberty. Yes, the champion of tru liberty, the glory of a free people, is no more; but his name and memory wi shed a new refulgent light over the benighted world, and may arouse the spir of progress in the darkness of Europe. Yes, the father of humanity is faller but the joyous smile of the emancipated slave, now a man and brother, wi resurrect his spirit in a better world. The members of this society mourn th death of this worthy successor of Washington, and heartily execrate the perp trators of the crime that took him from this world.

To express their sorrow in a proper manner the members of the Mechanic Society of Sissa have unanimously resolved to drape their banner in black f six months, as a sign of mourning for the loss of a man so dear to the repu licans of the United States of America.

Accept our sympathy and friendship as brothers; for we are hoping the da is not far distant when we will be free, and can call you really brothers of ou family—a smiling, free, and happy people.

Receive our fraternal greeting.

GIACOMO SGORBATI, *President.*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

PROVINCE OF THE LEVANT,
City of Spezia, May 2, 1865.

SIR: The common council of this city, during its sitting of yesterday, agre ing to the proposition made by the members, Mr. Lorenzo Chiappeti, Mr. Pa Crezza, and Mr. Cesare De Negro, and having draped in mourning their n tional flag, now floating from this building during the sitting of the counc have voted to the government of the United States of America, and in parti ular to the present consul, William T. Rice, as also to the United States nav storekeeper, Colonel William L. Long, who both so worthily possess the estee and the kindest regard of all our citizens, an address expressing their since sympathy at the mournful event which deprived that nation of the great r storer of her liberty.

The undersigned, therefore, beg to express to the representative of t American nation in this city their feelings of sympathy and of grief, in whi all members of this council unite, at the loss of this great man.

In conclusion, the writer begs to forward to you, sir, this present commu cation, trusting that you will accept and forward to your government, so ab represented by yourself and by the much esteemed Colonel Long, the assuran of the sincere sympathy and feelings of condolence which the undersigned, the name of the municipal corps, now present to you.

MARQUIS F. CASTAGUOLA,
Mayor.

The Honorable W. T. RICE,
United States Consul, Spezia.

[Translation.]

The Society of the Workmen of Spezia.

MAY 4, 1865.

CITIZEN: The Society of the Workmen of Spezia are powerfully affec by the news of the infamous assassination committed on the honored person President Lincoln, and on that of his worthy minister, Seward. This inform

, which, with reason, has saddened all humanity, and which has given birth
feeling of horror towards the assassin and his accomplices, could not other-
e but find a painful echo in the hearts of the working classes in this city.
presentative citizen, Lincoln also was a workman—workman for all hu-
nity; his aim, the abolition of slavery, the fraternizing of races—liberty!
The memory of the great citizen cannot die; and the memory of this second
shington will remain sadly everlasting, not only in the New, but also in the
World.
The workmen, members of this society, who have draped their flag in mourn-
in consideration of this great affliction, address you, sir, expressing to you
to your fellow-countrymen the feelings of their grief. At the same time
they express these sentiments, coming from their very hearts, they make
warmest wishes for the triumph of the great principle of emancipation from
very, the Union of America, and the prosperity of her glorious people.
From the hall of the working classes at Spezia.

For the society:

LUIGE URBINI, *President.*
G. SISMONDI, *Secretary.*

The Honorable REPRESENTATIVE CITIZEN
of the people of the United States of America, city of Spezia.

[Translation.]

Municipal council of Salza Irpina.

The entire municipality of Salza Irpina, full of horror for the assassination
summated upon the person of the illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln,
berated unanimously to express their sentiments of grief for that horrible
nt; also, of the sentiment of sympathy which this population feel for the
ple of America, and for the sacred cause courageously fought for by the
tyrs who are now pitied by all Europe; and the municipality begs the mayor
end a copy of this act to the American consul at Naples.

CAVALIERE MICHELE CAPOZZI, *Mayor.*
FELICIANO PASQUALE, *Assessor.*
CARMINE DE PAISOLE, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

er of condolence from the common council of Somma Vesuviana, near Naples, on the death of Presiaent Lincoln.

SOMMA VESUVIANA, *May* 29, 1865.

R: The common council of Somma Vesuviana, at the ordinary session of
25th instant, on motion of Counsellor Giova Errico, unanimously adopted the
wing resolution, which you will please bring to the knowledge of your gov-
ment:
he municipality of Somma Vesuviana, horrified by the detestable misdeed
deprived the great American nation of its magnanimous President, Abra-
Lincoln, desires to express to his successor, as a worthy representative of
generous people, the profound sorrow it felt at the announcement of the
t misfortune, and hopes that the noble cause to which that life was conse-
d, and to which it was sacrificed, may soon regain its former glory with
greatest triumph of civilization.
ccept the protests of my most profound esteem.

CAVALIER MICHELE PELLEGRINO.

he UNITED STATES CONSUL *in Naples.*

[Translation.]

Mutual Help Association of Sassari, island of Sardinia.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln has awakened a feeling of horror a indignation in every honest mind. The head of a generous and illustrious r tion, which with noble perseverance he was laboring to restore to concord a power, his death marks a memorable epoch in the history of the United Stat that in which the unfortunate African race was emancipated from the cru hands of slave power. The death of a great man is certainly an immense m fortune; but Lincoln has left behind him in America a great people, who sha his generous ideas and maintain the holy cause of humanity; and though d plorable blindness, low interests, or fanaticism, have feloniously removed t glorious head of the American republic, there remain men educated in his pol ical ideas, a whole people trained under wise institutions, and the flag of t Union will be respected and feared from the Mexican Gulf to Canada, from t Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Mutual Help Association of Sassari believes that it would fail in its d ties to the solidarity of peoples if, in the sorrows of a brother people in Americ it failed to protest against the abominable crime which has quenched a life spe in the service of the most sacred human interests, and to express its deep mour ing for this calamitous event.

Sons of a nation which but recently vindicated its liberties and independen against foreign and domestic oppressors, and which suddenly lost a great m who, more than any other, contributed to our national enfranchisement, the It ians, above every other people, can appreciate and share the grief of the Am icans.

Be pleased, Signor consul, to report these sentiments to your government, a be assured of the respect with which, in the name of the Mutual Help Associ tion of Sassari, I have the honor to sign myself your most obedient servant.

S. SOLINAS, *President.*

The UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Genoa.*

[Translation.]

The common council of Torre del Greco to the United States Consul in Napl

TORRE DEL GRECO, *May* 6, 1865.

All those who have human hearts, and desire the improvement of the hum race, have been moved by the news of the assassination of that illustrious patri Abraham Lincoln. The announcement of the unfortunate incident spre feelings of horror throughout Europe, and excited our deepest indignation.

The common council, as interpreter of the feelings of the inhabitants of t town, in its session of the 30th of April last, resolved to send the enclos address of condolence to the American Congress. I have the honor to send to you, Mr. Consul, requesting you to forward it to its place of destination.

ANTONIO A. BRANCACCIO, *Mayor*

[Translation.]

Extract from the minutes of the common council of Torre del Greco, in province of Naples.

APRIL 30, A. D. 1865.

The common council met in its hall, the seventh ordinary meeting, in presen of the mayor, Antonio Agostino Brancaccio, the following councilmen bei present: Rafaele d'Amato, Stapino Brancaccio, Silvestro Costabile, Giulia

lilectis, Luigi Dolce, Antonio d'Istria, Roberto Lullo, Agnello Lullo, Biondo
omba, Antonio di Bartolomeo Palomba, Francesco Rajola, Vincenzo Scog-
iglio, Francesco Maria Sorrentino, Stefano Sorrentino, Cavalier Andrea
elli, Michele Villano, making a quorum of seventeen out of the thirty mem-
s of the council, excluding the mayor and secretary.

On motion of Biondo Palomba, in regular order, the council unanimously
pted the following address of condolence for the cruel death of Abraham
coln, President of the republic of the United States of America, and ordered
be sent to the American Congress, through the United States consul in
les:

He who, like Lincoln, constitutes himself the redeemer of humanity, has a
t to the love and gratitude of all succeeding generations. Such a person is
ortal, and the whole world mourns his death. If the grief is great when
a man dies a natural death, how much greater it must be when he is
ened to an untimely tomb by the hand of an assassin! Such a crime is
cely comprehensible to a reasonable mind, and the being who commits it can
cely be reckoned as a human being.

The policy advocated by Mr. Lincoln is victorious, and will endure forever
successor, inspired by the glorious example, can easily remove any obstacles
might arise to impede his progress.

The common council of Torre del Greco, in condoling with the American
ple for the assassination of Lincoln, is sure his plan will be carried out by
Johnson."

he above is a correct copy of the minutes adopted by the council, after
ing it read; and signed by the mayor, as president, by Cavalier Andrea
lli, the oldest member present, and by me, the secretary.

ANTONIO AGOSTINO BRANCACCIO,
President.

ANDREA VITELLI.
FRANCESCO PERLA, *Secretary.*

ICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy. } { COMMON COUNCIL of Torre del Greco. }

[Translation.]

he Congress of the United States of America:

hile the recent victories of the federal army were announcing to the world
rompt termination of that gigantic struggle by which the principles of true
ty would be established in America, the terrible news of the assassination
braham Lincoln cast a shade of consternation and mourning over the spirits
l lovers of liberty and civil progress. Like all those who had such princi-
at heart, the Juvenile Association of Torre del Greco was struck with pro-
l indignation and grief.

uniting with the many voices that are heard in every part of the world
aiming their horror for a crime that should not be recorded in history, for
ct to humanity, and their sympathy for the great and free nation of which
Lincoln was the worthy chief, our society is assured that in him society
ost the bravest champion of its rights, and will welcome his idea, to which,
so many other great men, he was the illustrious and honored victim.

RAFAELLO PALOMBA,
BENIAMINO SAVARESE,
ILARIO SONEN,
DOMENICO ASCIONE,
ANGELO MINICACCI,
RAFAELE VITELLI,
The Society Committee.
LUIGI SINÉ, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The Italian Society of United Mechanics of Turin, to citizen George Perki Marsh, Envoy, &c., &c., &c.

The Italian Society of United Mechanics of Turin, which is proud to ha Giuseppe Garibaldi as honorary president, the man who contended in Italy the triumph of that same principle for which Abraham Lincoln was assassinat cannot remain silent on this great occasion.

Impressed with profound sorrow for the misfortunes of the United State America, the officers of our society beg you to act as our interpreter to yo countrymen, to express to them our high regard, particularly for one mecha like us, who was born in Kentucky, and whose genius elevated him to highest rank in the nation that trusted its destiny to his care; who served country so well that the enemies of all good were forced to arm the hand o hired assassin to take his precious life.

May free America find a successor worthy of Abraham Lincoln, and may Monroe doctrine prevail for the good of the country.

Given in Turin, in the Society hall, the 30th of April, 1865.

ANDREA BONA, *President.*

[L.S.] GIOVANNI GIROMPINI, *Vice-Preside*
GIACOMO SALZA, *Counsel.*
ENRICO SAPPIANI, *Secretary.*
CARLO BENEDETTO,
DOMENICI MARLI,
PIETRO GIORGIO,
GIUSEPPE MUSATTO,
Members.

[Translation.]

A.·. G.·. D.·. G.·. A.·. D.·. U.·.

GRAND ORIENT OF MASONRY IN ITALY.

The G.·. M.·. regent of Masonry in Italy, to the most honorable citizen Marsh, representative of the government of the United States in Italy.

TURIN, *April* 28, 1865

The great man who has just disappeared in consequence of a horrid cri Abraham Lincoln, was the powerful cause by which the abolition of slav has become a reality; Abraham Lincoln is, in this respect, not only a great zen of your country, but one of the principal benefactors of humanity.

Masons in every part of the world owe him a tribute of gratitude, of resp and of veneration.

Permit me, sir, to beg you in the name of the one hundred and eleven sonic lodges of our communion to have the kindness to transmit to the gov ment and people of the United States the expression of our sorrow, and most sincere wishes for the entire completion of the work so well begun by illustrious deceased, through the effect of the power of your republican i tutions.

Our masonic lodges have put on mourning for nine days.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the expression of my profound respect.

FRANCOIS DE LUCA, 3

[L. S.] *The Grand Chancellor,*

M. MACCHI, 3

[Translation.]

TURIN, *May* 4, 1865.

EAR SIR: The undersigned, representatives of the Italian emigrants, Ve-
ans, Trentines and Istrians, exiles from their homes, are mourning for their
ner country and praying for a Lincoln to sever the chains of foreign slavery,
e they place this expression of indignation at the assassination of the Pres-
t of the United States, a martyr of duty, in your hands, offering their
sincere condolence and fervent vows for the free prosperity of the glorious
on where the acts of its supreme magistrate demonstrate that government
ade for the people, and not the people for the government.

Accept this testimony of our profound respect and admiration,

FILIPPO DE BONI,
President of the Council of Representatives,
and thirteen others.

on. GEO. P. MARSH,
United States Minister to Italy, Turin.

[Translation.]

TURIN, *May* 16, 1865.

ON. SIR: The terrible catastrophe that has plunged your country into the
est mourning has been echoed throughout the world, attaining the propor-
of an universal calamity. The loyal and generous hearts of all true men
paid the tribute of regret at the tomb of the great man who deserved their
m and admiration. The Polish emigrants in Turin, joining in the general
, beg you to accept this expression of their sorrow and condolence, and offer
humble wreath to decorate the monument of the American martyr.

braham Lincoln had no equal; born in the ranks of the people, his merit
ated him to the highest position. He had not the help of fortune to secure
econd election to the chief magistracy of a great nation. The corruption
intrigue of opponents did no harm to his cause; the independence and firm-
of his character was his defence. He was indispensable to his country in
risis it was suffering; his patriotism was increased by obstacles; new diffi-
es only served to develop new qualities in him, brought out by his devo-
to the people's welfare. He marched forward, unterrified by the clamors
otism and envy, uninfluenced by mean considerations. His appeal to arms
ıstain the rights of humanity was greatly applauded on this side of the
ntic. Stimulated by his example the Poles, eternal pioneers of independ-
recommenced their struggle against oppression and tyranny; they were in-
ed that the Old World should enslave whites, when America had just freed
lacks; but alone, weak and unsupplied, they had to yield, unconquered.
hour of justice had not come for them. They sought peace in exile, hoping
the sacred principles of Abraham Lincoln—the emancipation of oppressed
nity—would soon prevail throughout the world.

VALDIMIR COUNT SZOLDOSKI,
And sixty-two other Polish signatures.

ıe U. S. MINISTER, *in Turin.*

[Translation.]

Merchants' Association of Vercelli.

VERCELLI, *May* 14, 1865.

ON. SIR: The sad and horrible assassination of Abraham Lincoln, while it
nded all free and civilized nations, profoundly afflicted the great mass of

merchants and artisans who saw in the great President of the North Americ republic the noble principles of true democracy, the great redeemer of the sla the magnanimous benefactor of humanity, who, from a man of the people, e vated himself by his genius and his virtue to the highest office in the gift of t nation.

The committee of the Merchants' Association of Vercelli, acting as interp ter for the society, expresses its horror at the abominable deed that has thro the civilized world into mourning and consternation, and cherishes the most s cere hopes for the glorious and cheerful future of America, which, now that s very is abolished, may be reunited in peace and harmony.

Long may America flourish! Glory to the memory of the immortal Linc whose name will be recorded in the eternal pages of history, as the greatest e honored by humanity.

The same horror is felt at the iniquitous attack upon the illustrious minis Seward, who was providentially preserved from the vile assassin's dagger the good of the American people.

In discharging this sad duty, the committee begs you to accept the expr sion of its highest consideration and esteem.

GLIELLE GIUSEPPE, *Presiden*
GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMONI,
Secretary

Hon. Geo. Perkins Marsh,
U. S. Minister to Italy, at Turin.

JAPAN.

Mr. Portman to Mr. Seward.

40.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
Yedo, July 5, 1865.

IR: Late in the evening of the 3d instant, the day of the arrival of the mail Kanagawa, I received a message from the Gorogio to the effect that several ers of rank wished to visit me on this day. I was accordingly waited on by governors for foreign affairs with a numerous suite, who, in the name of his esty the Tycoon, and his government, came to request me to convey to the ident and yourself the sentiments of profound pain with which they had rned the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attack on yourself, and also r sincerest wishes for your speedy recovery. I assured these officers that I ld not fail to comply with this request at the earliest opportunity.

have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Winchester to Mr. Portman.

YOKOHAMA, *June* 9, 1865.

IR: It is with unusual emotion that I propose to discharge the duty of ex- sing the sentiments of profound pain and regret which the confirmation of ntelligence of Mr. Lincoln's atrocious assassination has caused me in com- with all her Majesty's subjects in this country.

hat such a deed should have been perpetrated by one of our common race itself sufficient reason for profound indignation which this great crime has ed in the hearts of Englishmen. And I can only express my sincere hope Providence, in permitting the removal of so good a man, under circum- ces so awful, from the task of composing the difficulties necessarily following warfare, will raise up other instruments for carrying it out in the humane t of the deceased President.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in Japan.

. L. C. PORTMAN, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States in Japan.

LIBERIA.

Whereas the honorable Abraham Lincoln, late President of the Uni States of America, a ruler ordained of Heaven, has, by the ruthless hand the assassin, been removed from his sphere of usefulness in this life; and

Whereas in the death of that great chief the American nation has sustain a severe loss, in which the interests of nations, as well as those of manki generally, have participated; and

Whereas the government and people of the republic of Liberia, which is l gitimately an offspring of the great American republic, fostered during t period of its colonial growth by a society of American citizens, and recen greatly favored and sustained by the United States government, recogniz in the late President of the United States one who utterly abhorred slavery- a friend of the negro race and a promoter of the interests of Liberia; and

Whereas, by the sudden and lamentable death of this great ruler, not on has a nation been deprived of its head, but a home and a hearth are desola and kindred hearts are broken, and tears of grief are shedding by those wi by reason of a foul murder, have been deprived of a companion, a father, friend: Therefore,

Resolved by the President of the republic of Liberia and his cabinet council, That it is with sincere regret and pain, as well as with feelings horror and indignation, the government of Liberia has heard of the foul assas nation of the honorable Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United Sta of America.

Resolved, That the government and people of Liberia deeply sympath with the government and people of the United States in the sad loss they ha sustained by the death of so wise, so just, so efficient, so vigorous, and yet merciful a ruler.

Resolved, That while with due sorrow the government and people of L beria weep with those that mourn the loss of so great and good a chief, th are, nevertheless, mindful of the loss they themselves have experienced in t death of the great philanthropist whose virtues can never cease to be told long as the republic of Liberia shall endure; so long as there survives a me ber of the negro race to tell of the chains that have been broken; of the gri that have been allayed; of the broken hearts that have been bound up by h who, as it were a new creation, breathed life into four millions of that ra whom he found oppressed and degraded.

Resolved, That our prayers are also on behalf of him who has been called suddenly to assume the reins of government, the honorable Andrew Johns President of the United States of America; that we trust that the God w controls the destinies of nations will endue him with all wisdom necessary rule so great a people, and continue to guide the nation in its rapid progress the consummation of its greatness and glory.

Resolved, That we express, moreover, our sympathy for the efficient stat man, the profound diplomatist, the honorable William H. Seward, Secretary State of the United States, who, with the Assistant Secretary of State, had n fallen a prey to that horrible conspiracy which has robbed the American nat of its brightest jewel.

Resolved, That while we are reluctant to invade the sacred precincts of mestic sorrow, we cannot refrain from expressing here our sympathy for M Lincoln, the estimable widow of the late President, exhorting her to receive

consolation the words of Holy Writ, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," l to be sustained by the promises of Almighty God, who will be a husband l a father to the widow and orphans of him who, in his lifetime, was not only ruler of his own people, but a father to millions of a race stricken and op-ssed. That, while wicked men have desolated her home by the perpetration a crime too horrible to be uttered, the renowned chief, the beloved compan-, the tender father, has died to redeem a nation, a race; and, dying in the formance of so noble a work, he has left behind a monument more lasting n brass, and generations yet unborn shall call him the mighty ruler, the at emancipator, the noble philanthropist.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the United States nsul general in Monrovia, with a request that he forward a copy to the proper hority at Washington, and also one to Mrs. Lincoln.

By order of the President:

H. B. W. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Monrovia, July 4, 1865.

SIR: I congratulate you upon your succession to the presidency of the ited States of America, recently made vacant by the death of your illustrious decessor, President Abraham Lincoln.

The distinguished position places you at the head of a great people, a nation ose exhibitions of valor, might, and power in war, during the four years just t, have struck the world with wonder and astonishment. They have astonished n the nation itself making them.

Identified as are the people of the republic of Liberia, over whose national irs I am, in the providence of God, at present presiding, with millions of ir race in America, and being so sensibly and gratefully impressed with a owledge of the numerous favors directly and indirectly received from the ited States government, first in their struggle to gain these shores from op-ssion, and then in their efforts to establish here a home and build up a negro ionality this side of the waters for themselves and their children after them, vere impossible for them to be indifferent to the grave events now taking ce in that country.

They have been looking, and continue to look, with intense anxiety and con-n upon those events. They have been duly impressed with just views of the at contest now going on in America between truth and error, between liberty oppression, and have longed to see the contest cease, and a bright day of ce dawn upon that land, scattering far and wide the dark cloud which has for ny years been hanging so portentously over it. They have ardently wished t both the originating cause of the unhappy civil discord now distracting a at people, and every circumstance contributing fuel to keep it at such heat proportions as the world has witnessed and heartily lamented, could be for-r done away.

These were some of their sincere desires and cherished hopes; and they were soling themselves in the belief that they should soon realize them.

But when they received the distressing intelligence of the death of President coln, that able Chief Magistrate, who had for four long, consecutive years, under the severest mental anguish, been defending the cause of liberty, and eavoring to open "the prison to them that are bound," that the prisoners ght go free, their hearts were saddened, and they could not suppress the deep row they felt at so mournful and sad an event, and now more than before y sympathize with the American nation in the deep troubles it is at this time

experiencing. They record their deep grief at the loss it has sustained in the death of so indulgent, kind, liberal, and fatherly chief as it found in President Lincoln, and I feel that I can assure you, sir, of the sympathy of these people of Liberia for yourself, and of their unfeigned hope that you will be fully sustained by the great God of nations in the execution of the mighty duties devolving upon you, and in the prosecution of the great undertaking now before you.

May you be greatly prospered by Him by whom "kings reign and princes decree righteousness," and finally be crowned with honor in heaven which fadeth not away.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

D. B. WARNER.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

Mr. Pinney to Mr. Hunter.

LIBERIAN LEGATION,
New York, April 17, 1865.

SIR: With deepest personal sorrow over the sad intelligence, I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of Saturday.

The assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt upon the life of the Secretary of State have made us a nation of mourners, and all loyal hearts are agonized by the dreadful tragedy.

The republic of Liberia will deeply sympathize with us, as in the sudden death of our President she suffers an irreparable loss. What we have done and proposed in her behalf will ever be gratefully remembered.

Much of that great flood of tears shed over this great sorrow will flow from the children of Africa, who looked to him especially as their deliverer.

The telegraphic news which we to-day received, as to the decided improvement of Secretary Seward and his son, greatly alleviates the prevalent sadness and the hope is universal that they may speedily recover.

With distinguished consideration, I am truly yours,

J. B. PINNEY,
Chargé d'affaires.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Address delivered by Rev. E. Corwin, in Fort street church, Honolulu, before a crowded assembly of American and other foreign residents, Tuesday, May 9, on the reception of the news of the murder of President Lincoln.

AMERICAN FELLOW-CITIZENS: No wonder that so many are congregated here to-day to testify their heartfelt sorrow for our nation's loss. And no wonder that so many of almost every clime and every nationality, deeply sympathizing with our grief, are here with us in the sanctuary to-day. That thrill of anguish which every loyal American felt all across yonder continent, as the sad tidings were borne to them that President Lincoln had fallen by the hand of an assassin, has been felt not less deeply by every one of us. Why, yesternight did strong men, little accustomed to weep, shed tears as they met each other on our streets? Why was there mourning in so many households? our children saddened as if by the tidings that one of our dearest kindred had died? Why but because we all felt that this was to each one of us a personal bereavement—to every true American the saddest intelligence that had ever reached thes

ores? Our isolation from our fatherland has not bleached out our love of untry. Not all the waves that roll between us and yonder far distant shore uld wash out our patriotic devotion to that dear land from which for a time are voluntary exiles—as not all those waves could suffice to wash out that ganized crime which to-day causes a whole nation to mourn as they never urned before. Not that Abraham Lincoln, great and good as he was, was so uch greater or so much better than all others of our illustrious dead. But as ne had ever borne the responsibilities of Chief Magistrate during such ublous times, and thus been permitted to live so useful a life, so neither had y of our great men ever died such a death. The nation, sorely bereaved, had pt for its departed statesmen and heroes before, but never had it mourned the timely death of so illustrious a martyr. The fathers of the republic, with fit- g honors, had been laid to rest. The people, devoted to their chosen rulers th that intelligent devotion which liberty alone can foster, had shed tears of nmingled sorrow and gratitude, when the only Washington the centuries could ord died in a good old age in quietness and full of honors. Such statesmen Clay and Webster, too great to be Presidents, had been almost idolized by e people while living, and sincerely mourned by them when they died. Twice fore had they carried to the grave their Chief Magistrate when as yet he had ved but a small portion of his official term. But never before have they urned, as now they mourn, for one stricken down at the very height of his pularity, from the very pinnacle of earthly glory, not by the act of God, but the instigation of the devil; not by the gradual approach of disease, which ght have prepared us for the shock, but suddenly, by the blow of a fiend in man form, a rash and foolhardy, yet calculating and deliberate assassin.

But it is no part of my purpose to rouse your indignation or to intensify your ef, as it is alike needless and impossible to increase your abhorrence of this nstrous crime. Let me the rather, as a minister of the gospel of peace, whose ssion it is to comfort the afflicted, indicate some of those elements of consola- n which, while they serve not to mitigate the crime or to lessen our loss, may lp to assuage our grief.

Think not alone of the nation's loss in the President's death, but also of what e nation has gained by his most useful and laborious life, through more than e official term marvellously preserved.

Nobody doubts that this same malignant, murderous spirit, which has at gth culminated in organized assassination, has been cherished in the hearts of ltitudes at the south and the north ever since this infernal treason was tched. It plotted and thought to consummate its hellish purpose at Balti- re, before the man of the people, that man of common honesty and common nse, should be installed in the place of his imbecile predecessor, who was con- nt to see the nation die under his hand without remedy, and who knew of no y in which rebellious States could be coerced; and it has been breathing out reats of assassination and offering bribes and large rewards for assassination er since. But He, the all-wise preserver of the man and the nation, thwarted e fiendish purpose for more than four long years. The marvel is, not that he slain at last, but that God has shown His great love to our nation by preserv- g him so long. Think you that he who for those long anxious years had d with a steady hand the helm of state, while the vessel was outriding the ntracted storm, and had, under God, guided it safely through the breakers till had almost reached the port of peace—think you that when Richmond was ken and Lee surrendered he was not ready to say, with one of old, "Now let depart in peace!" Ah yes, if it had only been in peace, then we could the tter have borne it. But to die a violent death in the midst of his usefulness, en as yet the work was not finished, and the proclamation of peace, signed that honored name, Abraham Lincoln, had not as yet been issued to the rld—to be murdered when there was seemingly less cause than ever to anti-

cipate it—to fall a victim to that malice which struck at the head of the nation, only because it utterly despaired of destroying the nation itself—to come, like Moses, to the very border of the promised land, and by faith to behold, as from the heights of Nebo, the future glory of the republic, and yet not be permitted to enter the land and see the promise fulfilled—this seems sad indeed. But what if the nation had been left without their great leader while as yet wandering in the wilderness, and no promise of peace had greeted their longing eyes? Yes, even in the bitterness of our sorrow, there is this occasion for gratitude: the dark cloud is fringed with this golden edge, and we can say, thank God, he lived to see the promised land, towards which, with the patience of a patriotic faith, he had so long been journeying. Yes, thank God, he was permitted to behold that promised land ready to become the perpetual and peaceful heritage of a great and strong and united people; but he knew not that the time and manner of his own death should be the miracle by which the Jordan waves of difficulty and doubt should be rolled away, that the united tribes, bearing the sacred ark of liberty, might at once go over to possess it.

O, our bereavement is bitter; our loss is great; our hearts are very heavy; but we accept all that God has permitted, with an unfaltering faith that He will bring great good out of the monstrous evil, and that He will, by the sympathy of their mutual griefs, bind the hearts of loyal Americans together, as they could have been bound together in no other way. O, my countrymen! was such a sacrifice needed to seal with more than royal blood our bond of love to our country, and our covenant of faith in freedom? Who shall say that he who has died for that faith would not willingly have offered himself a voluntary victim?

It is also comforting to think that Abraham Lincoln, the poor man's friend, the emancipator of the oppressed, the chosen champion of liberty and law, died at a time and in a manner most favorable for his own already illustrious fame; and so, as a martyr for liberty, is his memory most securely embalmed in the grateful hearts of an affectionate people.

Have you ever thought if Moses, the great leader and lawgiver of Israel, had lived to enter Canaan and to attempt the adjustment of all the difficult questions pertaining to the driving out of the heathen and the peaceful settlement of the tribes, he might have left some slight blot upon the record of his fair fame, and somewhat tarnished the transcendent brilliancy of a most illustrious career? History has no record of shame to make on all those pages devoted to the life of Abraham Lincoln. As his best legacy to his bereaved country, he leaves a clean record and an unsullied name.

Nor less may we derive comfort from the thought that this awful, this aggravated crime, sweeps away the last vestige of an apology from those misguided sympathizers with treason, at home and abroad, who had done so much to weaken our faith in human nature, and to make us almost ashamed of the race to which we belong. The true spirit of the rebellion is by this act written as in letters of fire across the very heavens, that all may see it, declaring that in theory and in fact it is nothing less than organized assassination. He who in his very heart condemns the crime and detests the perpetrators, the instigators and the sympathizers with it, as the basest of villains, may claim to be your friend and mine. But he who in his heart rejoices, or by word or look justifies it, is our worst enemy. He is himself at heart a murderer, as well as a traitor, and we cannot fellowship him without ourselves partaking of his guilt.

This event, in itself so evil, will bring forth its legitimate fruits of good if it shall serve, as it surely will, to show to all men how vile the intent, how malignant the spirit, and how fiendish the hate of those who planned and instigated that wholesale assassination which has slain so many victims, bereaved so many households, and, without a cause, spread desolation and woe over one of the most favored lands that yonder sun in the heavens ever shone upon.

Nor less is it a comfort to think that this event, in its immediate effect, is an-
ıer illustration of the fact, of late so often impressed upon us, that God mak-
ı the wrath of man to praise Him, and turneth the counsels of the wicked
adlong. What those assassins sought to do was to paralyze the nation. But
ey have only been the unwitting instruments of rousing it to new life, and of
lling forth all its latent energies. They thought to help the already doomed,
pelessly doomed, rebellion, but they only wrote its death-warrant in the best
ood of the nation, and robbed the South of its most kind and conciliatory
end. That mock-tragical shout of the fleeing assassin, *Sic semper tyrannis*,
ıs the death-cry of despair, destined to be applied to the real tyrants over the
volted States, the leaders of the rebellion. It was, in behalf of those leaders,
decree against themselves, saying—since in their madness and folly they have
ected the terms of peace so often extended to them, and consummated their
ilt by instigating the murder of the most lenient of rulers, the kindest-hearted
men—so let them perish! Vindicative, but not vindictive, our rulers had
en disposed to deal too tenderly with traitors—erring, if at all, on the side of
ercy. But those plotters of treason have by this act demanded strict justice
stead. Henceforth there can be no compromise with traitors; no sacrifice of
inciple; no permission to talk and think treason, much less to act it. To this
ındard of patriotism and this test of nationality has this last act of infamy
ought the great bulk of the nation; throughout the length and breadth of
ıt land treason can no longer be tolerated in thought, speech, or behavior.
enceforth the only basis of settlement is unconditional surrender and uncom-
omising loyalty. And what more shall I say, but that this act, if it does not
l the lips, brands with lasting shame the brow of every apologist for that in-
tution, hated of man and accursed of God, which has so far debauched the
nscience, and perverted the reason, and maddened the heart of those who, be-
use of their devotion to slavery, have willed that the nation should die, and
ıt liberty should perish. Go read the record of our heroes slain, who have
ely poured out their blood, and willingly yielded up their lives to maintain
e integrity of the nation; ask who slew all these, and from the tomb comes
ck but one response—slavery! Go look at that casket, all unpolished, which
ld a diamond of rarest worth—an honest patriot's soul—ask who dealt that
ıth-wound, and listen to the verdict of a mourning nation—it was slavery!
stand by the bedside of that great statesman who, with such masterly abil-
, has conducted the foreign correspondence of the government for more than
r years, maintaining the honor of the nation abroad, saving us from ever-
eatening complications, and extorting honor and victory from apparent con-
sions and apologies—go ask who struck that helpless sick man with the knife
a cowardly assassin, and there comes back but one response—slavery!

As Hamilcar, the father of the greatest of the Carthaginian generals, led his
ı Hannibal to the altar in the temple, at the age of nine years, and there, lay-
the hand of that son upon the bleeding victim, bade him swear eternal hatred
Rome, so let every American father bring his son into the temple of liberty,
l there, laying his hand all reverently upon the bleeding victim, exhort him
swear eternal fealty to freedom, eternal hatred to slavery.

MONROVIA, AFRICA, *July* 19, 1865.

Whereas the sad and most affecting intelligence of the assassination of his
cellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of North America,
reached this body; and whereas the loss of so great, good, and wise a man must
most keenly felt by the American people, over whom he was called to rule,
well as by humanity everywhere; and whereas we feel that our race, in

common with all others, has sustained a loss in the death of this most excellent man, which possibly time will not repair; and whereas, through this most flagrant act of violence, sorrow and mourning have been made to enter the precincts of a once quiet, happy, peaceful home: Therefore,

Resolved by the mayor and city councilmen of the city of Monrovia in council assembled, That this body has learned with feelings of profound regret of the assassination of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of North America, and that we regard with utter horror and detestation the crime by which a great people have been bereft of a great man.

Resolved, further, That we do hereby express our sincere and profound sympathy with the American people in the loss they have sustained by the sudden and untimely taking from among them their Chief Executive, by the ruthless hand of the assassin, in the month of April last.

Resolved, further, That in the person of the late President of the United States of North America, his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, no less as a private individual than as a public ruler, the negro race have lost a valuable and inestimable friend, who, while living, not less by his actions than by his words exerted himself for the amelioration of the condition of that part of our race who have so long been in chains and slavery; and that we highly appreciate the many good acts that mark his life; and that we regard with high esteem his sense of justice and righteous acknowledgment of the right of all men to that boon of Heaven, equal freedom of life, limb, and thought.

Resolved, further, That our heartfelt sympathy is with Mrs. Lincoln, the most estimable widow of the late President, and with the present ruler, who has been so suddenly called to preside over so great a people.

Resolved, finally, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the United States commissioner and consul general in Monrovia, with a request that he will forward them to the proper persons in Washington.

A true copy from the original:

W. FISK BURNS,
Clerk of Common Council of Monrovia.

Mr. Hanson to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 38.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Monrovia, July 5, 1865.

SIR: On the 30th ultimo the very melancholy tidings reached us of the sad loss which our nation has sustained by the death of our honored President and also of the murderous attempt made upon your valuable life and that of your beloved son.

I assure you my grief at this great national calamity is profound, and my sympathy with you, in your sore affliction, deep and sincere.

It is my daily and earnest prayer that you and yours may be speedily restored to health, and that God may continue to guide and support you in your arduous duties, and that our President, Andrew Johnson, may be endowed with wisdom from on high.

The universal sympathy of the people of Liberia is accorded to us in our deep distress. Flags at half-mast have been floating daily from all the principal residences, &c., and expressions of condolence come to me from every quarter.

It is gratifying to my feelings to forward to you, herein, a proof of the interest felt in our affairs by the President of Liberia and his cabinet. At 12 m yesterday a deputation, comprising all the members of the cabinet, called upo

e at the legation for the purpose of presenting a preamble and certain resolu-
ns adopted at a full meeting of the President and his cabinet, with a request
at I would forward them to their proper destination. I left my bed of sick-
ss to entertain them.

The honorable H. R. W. Johnson, secretary of state of the republic, on
esenting the documents, made some very tender and eloquent remarks, to
ich I endeavored to make a suitable reply; but I am fearful that they will
have passed from my memory before I shall have strength to pen them
wn. However, you can well conceive what they should be.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, sir, with deep sympathy and profound respect,
ur very obedient servant,

ABRAHAM HANSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

MEXICO.

[Translation.—Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT.—DEPARTMENT O GOVERNMENT, FIRST BUREAU.

[Circular.]

The official confirmation has been received that the President of the Unit States of America, Abraham Lincoln, died at Washington, at seven o'clock a twenty-two minutes, on the morning of the 15th day of April last, in cons quence of the wound inflicted upon him by an assassin at half past nine o'clo on the previous night. The deplorable end of President Lincoln is a cause great regret to the government of the Mexican republic, and to all its go citizens, by reason of his eminent personal qualities, and because, during h administration, the government of the United States has continued in the m friendly relations with that of the Mexican republic in the difficult state of t affairs thereof.

With the view that the manifestations of the public sorrow for that sad eve may be adopted, the citizen President directs that the national flag be hoisted half-mast upon all the public buildings and at all the military stations duri the day subsequent to the reception of this circular, and that all the authoriti functionaries, and employés, both civil and military, clothe themselves mourning during nine days.

Independence and liberty! Chihuahua, May 16, 1865.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Citizen GOVERNOR *of the State of* ———.

President Juarez to Mr. Romero.

[Translation.]

[Extract.]

CHIHUAHUA, *May* 11, 1865.

MY DEAR FRIEND: * * * We also received the day bef yesterday the news of the total defeat of the confederate army on the 9th April. The great pleasure this news afforded us was marred by the very s impression which the shocking intelligence of President Lincoln's assassinati produced upon us. That great misfortune has profoundly impressed me, Mr. Lincoln, who worked with so much earnestness and abnegation for the ca of nationality and freedom, was worthy of a better fate than the poniard o coward assassin. I do most earnestly hope that Mr. Seward's wounds wo not be mortal, and that his son, too, may have been saved. I beg of you to p a private visit to Mr. Seward in my name, expressing to him my grief for t misfortunes befallen upon him, and my best wishes for his speedy and compl recovery.

* * * * * * *

BENITO JUAREZ

Señor DON MATIAS ROMERO.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 15, 1865.

IR. SECRETARY AD INTERIM: The grief I felt this morning, on hearing of death of the President of the United States from a wound received last t in a theatre of this city, and of the serious wounds of the Secretary and istant Secretary of State, has not been less than yours expressed in the note his date informing me of those unpleasant events, and which I have just ived.

our note also informs me that, according to the Constitution of the United es, the honorable Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, ally assumed the functions of President to-day, and authorized you to dis-ge the duties of Secretary of State *ad interim* till further orders.

hough the occasion is a sad one, I embrace it to renew to you, sir, the rances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

on. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Governor Gibert to Mr. Elmer.

[Translation.]

LA PAZ, *May* 1, 1865.

Y DEAR SIR: I have received your note of April 29th in which you advise f the sudden death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who was ssinated during a period of great national rejoicing.

ntertaining the same sentiments as yourself, this government cannot do less express its sincere sorrow for the unfortunate event.

I have the honor to repeat my assurances of respect, &c, &c.,

F. GIBERT,
Governor, La Paz.

ñor DON F. B. ELMER,
United States Consul.

[Translation.]

AT PROVIDENCIA, *May* 3, 1865.

Y DEAR SIR: The Golden City, arriving in your port on the 29th ultimo, her flag at half mast, announced with this sign of mourning, even before ng to her moorings, one of the most treacherous murders that history will d. So it was, indeed. The periodicals received come to announce to us, their columns clad in mourning, the assassination of the President of the ed States, Abraham Lincoln, and the dangerous wounds of the honorable etary of State, Mr. William H. Seward.

ffering under the terrible impression which this calamity has produced the inhabitants of this State, and to myself, I address you these lines as incere expression of my deep sorrow for the great loss the people of the ed States have sustained in the person of their first Magistrate.

ith distinguished appreciation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient nt,

D. ALVAREZ, *Governor.*

. GILBERT M. COLE,
United States Consul at Acapulco.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TABASCO,
San Juan Bautista, July 4, 1865.

MR. CONSUL: The kindred people of this continent, united in the lovely bond of democracy, ought to share mutually in its joys and its sorrows. For this reason Mexico will ever deplore the unfortunate event of the 14th of April last, the death of the illustrious champion of liberty in the city of Washington. For this reason will Mexico forget her past misfortunes, in the midst of her present trials, and congratulate the great and heroic people of the United States on this day of glorious memory.

Accept, then, Mr. consul, on this day—the anniversary of that auspicious day when your ancestors proclaimed their independence in the city of Philadelphia—my sincere congratulations, as a private individual, and as the representative of this State, of whose sympathies I believe myself, on this occasion, the most faithful interpreter.

Accept also, in the name of your government, the demonstrations of esteem and good will from the garrison of this place, who have kindred sentiments, and trust that Mexico in general, and Tabasco in particular, will be worthy members of the great democratic family that people the world of Columbus, in spite of the mean strategy now used to divide us.

I make vows to Providence for the happiness of the United States, and pray that the peace the great republic has just conquered at such a great sacrifice may last long, for the good of humanity.

You will please accept, on this account, the assurances of my personal esteem and consideration.

Republic and liberty! San Juan Bautista, 4th of July, 1865.

G. MENDEZ.

LEON ALEJO TORRE, *First Officer.*

B. N. SANDERS,
Consul of the United States at this port, Present.

MOROCCO.

Mr. McMath to Mr. Hunter.

. 26.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO, *Tangier, May* 4, 1865.

SIR: The lamentable news of the assassination of his Excellency Abraham ncoln, President of the United States, reached this consulate by telegraph Madrid, on the 28th ultimo. This intelligence has produced the most in-se feeling of sorrow in the minds of all our population, native and foreign. e event is so astounding that it is with difficulty I can bring myself to realize occurrence or estimate its consequences. The blow is sudden, horrible, and trievable. Never has a murder been committed more momentous in its bear-upon the time. A nation mourns the inestimable loss of one of the greatest purest statesmen that ever lived. He dies surrounded with the brightest o of glory that has ever crowned the labor of a statesman, and his work will vive him, and the greatest victory of liberty and humanity will not have been n in vain. I am as yet without details which can give me the slightest idea the cause of so grave an event. However, it seems difficult to suppose that rime committed on the President had not been dictated by a political motive; I may say this crime is not only odious but useless, for Providence will not to raise up worthy successors of him who has fallen a martyr to liberty, nanity, and constitutional government. To my bleeding and grief-stricken ntry I offer my sincere sympathy and condolence.

This consulate has gone into mourning for thirty days.

Immediately upon the receipt of this distressing news, I informed my colleagues t, as a mark of respect to the illustrious and unfortunate deceased President coln, the flag of the United States would be displayed at half-mast for a iod of three days at this consulate, and stated that on this mournful occasion ould be pleased to see my flag accompanied with those of their respective ions. To this each of my colleagues assented, and at the same time ex-ssed their sincere sympathy and condolence for the great national loss sus-ned in the untimely death of his Excellency President Lincoln. I have also mmunicated this sad intelligence to my vice-consuls on the coast, and have uested them to display their flags at half-mast for three days, and request ir colleagues to accompany it with those of their respective nations.

The melancholy news of the attempted assassination of the honorable Secre-y of State, and his son, the Assistant Secretary, reached me one day later than former. Since then I have been advised by the latest news from London t there is a probability that both may recover from the wounds inflicted upon m. I sincerely hope and pray to Almighty God that both may be speedily ored to our common country, and to each my sincere sympathy is offered. n profound grief for the events which have taken place, I have the honor to very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE H. McMATH.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Mr. Van Limburg to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

NEW YORK, *May* 16, 1865.

SIR: In the Netherlands, as everywhere else, the news of the assassination o President Lincoln, and of the attempt on the life of the Secretary of State, ha caused an universal shock and deep indignation.

On the part of the royal government, the minister of foreign affairs would hav wished to request Mr. Pike to be so good as to transmit to Washington th assurances of the sorrowful impression caused throughout the Netherlands by thi double crime, but the temporary absence of the minister resident of the Unite States not putting that in my power, it is in virtue of the King's order, and i accordance with a resolution adopted by a council of ministers, that I am charge to present, without delay, to the American government the assurance of livel sympathy in the loss and profound indignation at the crime, in which all th Netherlands partake with the King.

I am charged to express, sir, at the same time, the wishes of his Majesty an of the royal government that Divine Providence may preserve the life of M Seward, so precious to the people of the United States.

In acquitting myself of this duty, sir, I have the honor to repeat to you th assurances of my high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Van Limburg to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

DETROIT, *May* 25, 1865.

SIR: The minister of the King for foreign affairs has just given in charge me, to communicate to you, a resolution passed on the 2d instant by the Secon Chamber of the States General, tending to invite the royal government to mak known to the government of the United States the sorrow and indignation th Chamber has felt on learning the perfidious and base outrage of which Presider Abraham Lincoln has been the victim.

On the occasion of this resolution, its mover, Mr. de Zuylen de Nywelt, r marked that in the Netherlands it was caused, more perhaps than any lik resolution could be elsewhere, not alone by the ties of friendship and of allian which for a long period have existed between the two countries, but moreov by the circumstance that a great many old families of Holland have establish themselves in the United States, and that our country at a period already r mote contributed much to the sowing of the seed from which the great Americ nation has sprung forth at a later day.

The minister of foreign affairs, fully adopting this principle, expresses anew general indignation at the horrible crimes by which the President of the ited States was snatched away from his great task at the moment when ieving the object of his efforts, and by which the lives of the Secretary and sistant Secretary of State were put in peril.

It was in the nature of things, said Mr. Cremers, that the assassination of a n whose character bore so great a resemblance to that of the noble founder of liberties should make a profound impression. Here, where the name of lthazar Gerard (the assassin of William of Orange) is, even now, never pro-nced without horror, a crime resembling his must excite extraordinary sym-hy and indignation.

I take pride, sir, in being again instructed to express to you similar senti-nts; they cannot but convince you, as well as the President and people of the ited States, of the lively and sincere friendship which attaches the Nether-ds to the United States of America.

Please accept, sir, the fresh assurance of my very high consideration.

ROEST VAN LIMBURG.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Pike to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

. 164.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
The Hague, May 3, 1865.

SIR: * * * * *

The announcement of the assassination of the President, the news of which ched here last week, fills me with profound emotion. The dreadful suspense were in, for many days, in regard to the Secretary of State and the Assistant retary, is happily removed by this mail. The tenor of our first advices was h that we had not dared to hope for the recovery of Mr. Seward, while we had en for granted that the Assistant Secretary was no longer among the living, s an inexpressible relief to receive the assurance that the lives of both are ed.

have forwarded to the department a copy of Galignani's Messenger, contain-one day's summary of the public commentary upon the hideous crimes com-ted by the assassins, which is but one of a series of the same character. this record you may, in some measure, judge of the violent shock these mon-us assassinations have given to the European public. It would be difficult me to exaggerate it by any description I could give.

have been called upon by numerous gentlemen of high political distinction, ong them the ministers of foreign affairs, who have desired to manifest their sym-hy with the government in its distress; to bear their testimony to the pure lofty character of the deceased President, and to express the universal ror and indignation at the foul deeds which have at once robbed the nation ts head and daringly put in imminent peril the life of his first cabinet officer.

have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. PIKE.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Pike to Mr. Hunter.

No. 165.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
The Hague, May 4, 1865.

SIR: Yesterday the Second Chamber of the national legislature, the only branch now in session, passed resolutions instructing the ministers of foreign affairs to communicate to the cabinet at Washington their sense of the great loss sustained by the United States in the death of the President, to tender to them the sympathy of the Chamber, and to express their horror and detestation of the foul crimes by which the President's life has been terminated and that of the Secretary of State endangered.

These resolutions were supported in debate by the minister of foreign affairs on the part of the government, and by M. Van Zuylen on the part of the opposition, and were unanimously carried.

To-day the minister of foreign affairs has called and communicated to me the action on the part of the Second Chamber, and requested me to transmit it to the government at Washington, and to add that nowhere in Europe has there been a profounder emotion felt than in Holland over the awful tragedy enacted in the United States, and nowhere can its condemnation be more heartfelt and unanimous.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. PIKE.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

NICARAGUA

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LEON,
May 18, 1865.

MR. MINISTER: His excellency the captain general, president, has been made uainted with your despatch of the 17th instant, in which he is notified through of the unfortunate events which occurred in Washington on the 14th of April t, the assassination of his Excellency the President of the United States of rth America, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, and the serious wounds inflicted by the d of another assassin on the person of the very illustrious Secretary of State, . William H. Seward. I am also notified in the same communication of the vation to the presidency, by virtue of the laws, of his Excellency the Vice- sident, Mr. Andrew Johnson, and to the ministry temporarily of the chief rk, Mr. Hunter, until the recovery of Mr. Seward which now seems probable. The government and people of Nicaragua are not nor could they be indifferent to event which has so great effect on all classes of society, as well on account of welfare of the country which Mr. Lincoln governed so worthily, as because of h excesses. In a republic, too, like the United States—model of civilization l of grandeur—it seems impossible to conceive the existence of a man that, en by the means of the most exalted imagination, could conceive the design of olying his treacherous hand against the life of him who, by the general choice the people, had been called for a fixed period to the presidential chair.

But the deed is done, sir, however extraordinary it may seem to those who ow its magnitude; and while it meets solely with universal condemnation, let indulge the grateful hope that his principles may be securely preserved for United States of North America under the presidency of a successor worthy the immortal Lincoln, for which we trust in the co-operation of Mr. Seward, t veteran Secretary, whom Providence has so marvellously preserved for the nefit of his country.

These are the sentiments of his excellency the President of Nicaragua, and in nsmitting them to your excellency, with the expression of my sincerest sym- hy, I have the honor to subscribe myself once again,

Your affectionate servant,

BASILIO SALINAS.

His Excellency A. B. DICKENSON,
Minister Resident of the United States, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Leon, June 19, 1865.

SIR: Although this government has already paid its due compliments through e minister resident of the United States, I have to say, in answer to your es- med despatch of the 18th April, ultimo, and the mournful news it contains, t the assassination of the illustrious President of the United States, Abraham ncoln, and the barbarous assault on the persons of the honorable Secretary d Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Seward and his son, martyrs of the glo- us cause in which they were happily winning victory, have been in Nicaragua, well as in all Central America and over the whole civilized world, the source

of a general feeling of horror and sadness. Sympathy for the administration o Mr. Lincoln, for the cause he maintained of freedom of the human kind, an with the impulse this same doleful event imparted to the triumphant opinion cause this government religiously to cherish the glorious memory of the illus trious dead, to heartily hail the providential salvation of the honorable Mr. Se ward and his son, whom we duly honor, and to behold with the highest esteem respect, and our best wishes the heroic decision with which Mr. Lincoln's worthy successor comes forward ready to perfect the sublime but unfinished work which falls to his lot.

The President trusts you have, in anticipation of the desire and well-known feelings of his administration, interpreted them with your usual faithfulness near the government of the United States; and directs me to authorize you to leave a copy of this despatch with the honorable Secretary of State.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PEDRO ZELEDON.

His Excellency DON LUIS MOLINA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, Washington.

Mr. Dickenson to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

No. 101.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Leon de Nicaragua, May 19, 1865.

SIR: Your despatch No. 69, dated April 17, conveying the painful intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous assault upon the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, has been received and read with a mixture of indignation, horror, and grief, altogether beyond the power of words to express.

That even the rebellion itself, black and terrible as are its crimes, could be guilty of murdering our honored President, who was well known to harbor the kindliest feelings and the most forgiving spirit, even towards his enemies, and so cowardly assaulting with murderous intent his chief adviser and supporter, while in a helpless state on a sick-bed, for the purpose of robbing the nation of two of its ablest defenders, was beyond belief, until the fiendish acts themselves, with their surroundings, proved to be a part of its atrocious work.

It would seem also that the avenging arm of the stern patriot who is now our President was justly feared by the infamous traitors, and that he also was to be stricken down with the other strong pillars of the state, in order that the whole national fabric might thus be pulled down, Samson-like, and crushed together with the rebellion.

But even while we mourn for the long list of illustrious dead, headed by our honored chief, we can still thank God that our country survives their loss, to be held only the more precious and sacred hereafter because of the blood which has been shed in its defence.

Since the receipt of the melancholy news I have had the flags kept at half mast and the legation draped in mourning. I also take due note of the order to wear crape on the left arm.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B. DICKENSON.

W. HUNTER, Esq.,
Acting Secretary of State.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck to Mr. Judd.

[Translation.]

BERLIN, *April* 27, 1865.

he royal government is profoundly moved by the intelligence which reached yesterday of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the simultaneous ıpt on the life of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.

view of the so happily existing friendly relations between Prussia and the ed States, the undersigned cannot forbear to express to their government incere sympathy of the royal government with the great loss that this crime nflicted upon them. He therefore requests the envoy extraordinary and ter plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Judd, that he convey the expression of these sentiments to his government, and he avails elf of this occasion to renew to Mr. Judd the assurances of his distinguished deration.

BISMARCK.

r. N. B. JUDD, *&c., &c., &c.*

ısh translation of the address of the members of the Prussian House of Deputies.

: We, the undersigned members of the Prussian House of Deputies, beg o accept the expression of our profoundest sympathy in the severe loss overnment and people of the United States have suffered in the death of dent Lincoln, and alike the expression of our deepest horror at the shock- ime to which he fell a victim.

are the more deeply moved by this public calamity inasmuch as it oc- l at a moment when we were rejoicing at the triumph of the United States, s the simultaneous attempt upon the life of the faithful partner of the Pres- Mr. Seward, who, with the wisdom and resolution of true statesmanship, rted him in the fulfilment of his arduous task, betrays the object of the le crime to have been, by the death of these great and good men, to de- the people of the United States of the fruits of their protracted struggle atriotic self-sacrificing devotion, at the very moment when the triumph of and law promises to bring back the blessings of a long-desired peace.

living among us, you are a witness of the heart-felt sympathy which the have ever preserved for the people of the United States during this long vere conflict. You are aware that Germany has looked with pride and the thousands of her sons, who in this struggle have placed themselves olutely on the side of law and right. You have seen with what joy the es of the Union have been hailed, and how confident the faith in the final h of the great cause and the restoration of the Union in all its greatness er been, even in the midst of adversity.

s great work of the restoration of the Union will, we confidently hope, hindered or interrupted by this terrible crime. The blood of the great se chieftain will only cement the more firmly the Union for which he has This the inviolable respect for law and love of liberty which the people United States have ever evinced in the very midst of the prodigious les of their great war abundantly guarantees.

We request your good offices for giving expression with your government our sincere condolences and our sympathies with the government and people the United States, and proffer to yourself, sir, the assurances of our distinguish consideration.

DR. FRESE,
R. FRŒNING,
HAEGER ZIEGLER,
BARON VON VAERST,
VON CARLEWIG,
VON KATHEN,
DR. KALAN VON DER HOFE
VIESEN,
KNUPFEL,
And two hundred and fifty other

[Translation.]

Remarks of Deputy Dr. William Loewe in the Prussian House of Deputie

GENTLEMEN: I have ventured to request the president to permit me to m a communication, for which I claim your sympathy. That which I wish request of you does not, indeed, belong to the immediate field of our labors, it goes so far beyond the narrow circle of private life that, in union with a nu ber of our colleagues, I have ventured to call your attention to it. A consid ble number of our colleagues feel the need, under the dismay produced by shocking news of the unhappy death of President Lincoln, to give expressio their feelings in regard to his fate, and their sympathy with the nation fr whom he has been snatched away. Abraham Lincoln has fallen by the hand an assassin, in the moment of triumph of the cause which he had conducted, while he was in hopes of being able to give to his people the peace so l desired.

Our colleagues wish in an address to express the sympathy not of this Hou this I say in order to remove all apprehension of a violation of the rules of House—but the sympathy of the individual members of the house in this g and unhappy event. This address we desire to present to the minister of United States.

Gentlemen, I will lay the address on the table, and I beg those of my leagues who share with me the feeling of warm and heart-felt sympathy in lot of a nation which is united by so many bonds with our own people, to expression to those feelings by appending their signatures to the addr These sympathies I regard as all the more justified, as the United States won a new and splendid triumph for mankind through the great struggle w they have been carrying on for the cause of true humanity, and which, as I fidently hope, in spite of this murder of their chief, they will conduct to a cessful termination. In expressing our feelings of pain, we desire, at the s time, to prove our hearty sympathy with the American nation, and those o brothers who have taken part in the struggle for their cause. The man, ge men, who has fallen by the murderer's hand, and whom I seem to see with simple honest countenance—the man who accomplished such great deeds the simple desire conscientiously to perform his duty—the man who n wished to be more or less than the most conscientious and most faithful ser of his people, this man will find his own glorious place in the pages of his In the deepest reverence I bow my head before this modest greatness, a think it is especially agreeable to the spirit of our own nation, with its inner life and admiration of self-sacrificing devotion and effort after the ide

the tribute of veneration to such greatness, exalted as it is by its simplicity modesty. I beg of you, gentlemen, accordingly to join in this expression of ration for the great dead, which, without distinction of party, we offer to as a true servant of his state, and of the cause of pure humanity.

[Translation.]

he Polish members of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, at this moment nt in Berlin, join their German colleagues in expressing all the grief and nation they have experienced on learning of the abominable crime to which llustrious President Lincoln has fallen a victem, a martyr of the great cause e abolition of slavery.

AUGUSTE MIEZKOWSKI.
DR. LIBETT.
BOGUSTAVE LUBIENSKI.
LYZBOWSKI PILASKI.
THOBAVSKI.
ZYCHLINSKI.
DAMILEWSKI.
STANISLAU MOTLEY.
LEON WEGNER.
JOSEPH POTUTICKI.
KADIMIRZ CHIAPOWSKI.
F. RESPAZDEK.
JOSEPH BOLEWSKI.
CASIMIR KANTAK.

[Translation.]

PRUSSIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,
April 16, 1866.

e undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his ty the King of Prussia, has been honored by a note from Mr. William r, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, informing him of the ination of the President of the United States, and the atrocious attempt the lives of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his son rick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, on the night of the 14th of this . The attack resulted in the death of the Chief Magistrate of the republic, ne critical situation of the Secretary of State and his assistant from the s wounds given by the assassin's hand.

e undersigned promptly expresses to Mr. Hunter his profound sorrow and ation at the unheard of act of cruelty and political fanaticism of which resident, Abraham Lincoln, was the victim, at a time when his devotion onstancy in efforts to re-establish the Constitution and the laws were ed with success, and gave hopes of returning peace.

undersigned is also informed by Mr. Hunter that Mr. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has entered upon the duties of President United States, in conformity to the Constitution, and that Mr. William r is charged with the affairs of the Secretary of State till further orders.

undersigned embraces the occasion of renewing to Mr. Hunter the assurof his most distinguished consideration.

BARON GEROLT.

. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Judd to Mrs. Lincoln.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, May 1, 1865.

HONORED MADAM: I have the honor to inform you that to-day Captain V
Lucadon, personal aide-de-camp of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince
Prussia, called at this legation, by command of his Royal Highness, charged
convey to you, madam, through me, the sympathy that their royal highness
the Prince and the Princess Royal feel for your deep affliction, in the death
your worthy and honored husband, and their anxious desire for your health a
well-being.

In executing that request, permit me to add, on my own behalf, the sin
sympathy I feel for your loss, and the deep grief that overwhelmed me at
death of one to whom I was bound by the strongest ties of friendship and lo

I am, madam, your obedient servant and friend,

N. B. JUDD,
United States Minister, Prussia.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Translation.]

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *May* 5, 1865

The undersigned, mayor and members of the municipality of the city of A
la-Chapelle, allow themselves to express to you, much honored Mr. cons
representative of the United States for the Rhenish provinces and Westpha
their sympathy for the great and irretrievable loss which your country has s
fered by the atrocious murder of your highly gifted and noble President L
coln.

The horrible and abominable crime which deprived a country of its chief, in
very moment when his presence was most needed to heal the wounds, and sec
the results of a war of several years, in defence of the noblest cause, has fi
all Europe, and especially Germany, with abhorrence and dismay. We are n
especially penetrated with these sentiments as our city has been in relati
for so many years, with your native land, and has the satisfaction of being
seat of the consulate for the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia.

We beg you, honored sir, as the worthy incumbent of the consulate, to b
the present resolutions to the knowledge of the government of your country,
to accept the assurance of our highest esteem.

C. E. DAMEN.
E. VAN GULPEN.
F. ERASMUS.
ED. KEPELKAUL.
COUTZEN.
N. BOCKLEN.
COUNT NELLESSEN.
VRANAUX.
VON PR\UGBE.
D. MULLER.
W. ZURRBELLE.
A. SLARTZ.
RUMPEN.
FR'D NACKEN.
COMEL VAN GUAILA.
SOMMER.
TH. ESSER.
D. RODERBURG.
D. HAHM.
V. MENHEIM.
HOYER.
FRED. CAYIN.
JUNGBLUTH.

M. VESEY, *Consul of the United States*
for the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

93.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, April 27, 1865.

IR: Intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the murus attack upon yourself and many members of your household, reached in at about two p. m. yesterday. The statement had such an aspect of or that I did not believe it. At the Exchange, where it was first received, as pronounced a stock-jobbing report. I telegraphed immediately to Mr. ns, and his reply was a confirmation of the dreadful tidings. Your conu, as reported, gives occasion for the most intense anxiety, and no words express the feelings with which I await further despatches. The report s that your son, Frederick W. Seward, was killed in defending the life of his id father. A noble death for one so young and promising, though sad and rnful to surviving relatives and friends, to know that he died by the hand of ssassin. The terrible and tragic death of Mr. Lincoln, and the calamities befel your household in that fearful night, are heavy blows for one bled by previous illness. May He who saved your life amidst all its ors give healing to your wounds, and restore you again to health and lness.

cannot realize that Mr. Lincoln has been assassinated. He was saved from Baltimore demons, when on his way to Washington, to be slain now in the t of friends, and just at the moment when public affairs have assumed their test aspect, and peace and order are about to return to the country he so well.

l the afternoon and evening yesterday the legation was thronged with ous and inquiring friends, and many tears fell from the eyes of strong men. n talks of nothing else to-day. Expressions of horror and indignation at oul murder of our great and good President, and of deep sympathy and olence for our stricken people, mingled with fervent wishes that you may er and survive this terrible affliction, are on the lips of all; on the lips of ners and strangers, who see in you the trusted friend and counsellor of our r President, and the man who for four years, so fraught with dangers and has preserved peace with Europe.

e legation is draped in black, and the passing world beholds that this is a of mourning.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD.

n. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

4.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, April 28, 1865.

: I have to-day received a communication from the minister president and er of foreign affairs, Herr von Bismark Schoenhausen, expressing the ympathy of his Majesty's government with the government of the United at the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the attempt on your life, and desiring convey the expression of their sympathy to my government. Herr von under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was charged with delivering te in person, and came to the legation with it. In doing so, he expressed,

in the warmest terms, for himself and his government, the deep feeling the sa occurrences have occasioned.

* * * * * * * *

My colleagues of the diplomatic corps are all calling to express their sym pathy with us in this affliction, and their abhorrence of the foul deed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

No. 95.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, April 29, 1865.

SIR: Telegraphic advices from the United States, by a later steamer, reach here at noon to-day, and it affords me sincere pleasure to learn that the fi report of the death of Mr. Frederick W. Seward has been erroneous, and th although in a critical condition, he still lives, and that notwithstanding the cr and savage wounds inflicted on you by a cowardly assassin, in addition to t severe injuries sustained by your late accident, your condition was consider hopeful.

All of the members of the diplomatic corps have paid me their visits of reg and condolence. So have the King's chiefest officials, and many of the dist guished men of science and letters.

As the details of the horrible crime become known, the interest and exci ment in every circle and among every class of men increases. It is the o theme of conversation and discussion. The public journals here and elsewh are entirely filled with it. One intense and spontaneous burst of sorrow a indignation is ringing throughout Germany, and every one, high and low, gr and humble, is eager to bear testimony of his admiration and grief for a gr and good man departed.

Yesterday the subject was brought before the House of Deputies, by one its most distinguished members, Dr. William Loewe, well known among our G man citizens in the United States, from his long residence in New York, a political exile from his fatherland. In eloquent and feeling terms he pai warm tribute to President Lincoln, and at the close of his remarks called u the House to unite with him in an address appropriate to the occasion, to presented to the American minister here. Nearly the whole House rose in to of concurrence, and the address, as drawn up by the speaker, is receiving merous signatures. It is to be presented to me by a deputation of memb headed by the president and the two vice-presidents of the House. Dr. Lo has conferred with me, and it is arranged that the address is to be presented the afternoon of Monday next.

At my invitation the Americans at present at Berlin have met at the le tion, and it has been decided to have divine services in memory of the late P ident, on Tuesday next, May 2, at 4½ o'clock p. m., in the Dorothea church, use of which for that purpose has been kindly granted us by the city author and the pastors of the church. President H. P. Tappan, formerly of Michi University, will conduct the services for us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

96.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, May 1, 1865.

IR: This forenoon Captain von Lucadou, personal aide-de-camp of his Royal hness the Crown Prince of Prussia, presented himself at the legation and rmed me that he was charged by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and ncess Royal of Prussia to request me to transmit on their behalf, to the gov- nent of the United States, their condolence at the sad event that had trans- d, and desiring me also to convey to Mrs. Lincoln their kind sympathies in affliction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

97.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, May 2, 1865.

IR: In my despatch No. 95, you were informed that I had named Monday, first day of May, as the time to receive from the members of the Prussian se of Deputies, their address of condolence on account of the death of Pres- t Lincoln, and the attempt to assassinate yourself. A note received in the ning of that day appointed five o'clock p. m. as the hour at which the tation would be at the legation for that purpose.

had concluded, from some casual remark of a member, that the deputation d be composed of some six or eight members; but, to my pleasurable sur- on its arrival, I found it numbered twenty-six of the most talented, cele- d and influential men of the Chamber, headed by the venerable President ow, first vice-president, Herr von Unruh, and second vice-president Herr Backum Dolffs. The additional names of the members of the committee as follows:

Deputies.

. William Loewe; Prof. Dr. Virchow; Baron von Vaerst, Stavenhagen; Jur. Waldeck; Parrisius; Von Bonin, (ex-minister;) Bassenge; Schræ- Dr. Ziegert; Duncker; Lent; Baron von Zedlitz and Kurzbach; Riebold; eider; Dr. Johann Jacoby; Raffauf; Von Saucken, Tarputschen; Dr. ens; Dahlmann; Dr. Krebs; Dr. Von Bunsen.

e title of doctor repeatedly recurring indicates a university degree, and nat of a physician as used in our country. Dr. Loewe, who had the honor our personal acquaintance when he resided in New York, (the political les of 1848 and 1849 having caused his temporary absence from Prussia,) ted in a former despatch, presented the address, with a few remarks in an expressive of the deep feeling in all Germany at the death of Mr. ln, and your narrow escape from the same fate at the hand of an assassin, n he followed by reciting the address in full. After apologizing in German y imperfect use of that language, and asking to be allowed to respond in sh, I expressed the thanks of the government and the people of the d States for this sympathetic manifestation of interest in our affliction,

assuring them that the latest advices happily stated your improving condition although the danger had not yet fully passed. That they might rest under the certain conviction that the object sought to be accomplished by the conspirators in these horrible and murderous attacks would not succeed. The government would not be paralyzed, but move stoutly and firmly forward in the political and social regeneration of the communities in rebellion. That the experience of the last four years had demonstrated, beyond question, the power of a people, under a republican form of government, to resist and overcome interior commotion and rebellion. That the administration of public affairs has passed to a new President, habituated to public life and to deal with national questions and whose talents and firmness of purpose would speedily bring into submission what little remained of the rebellious spirit. That revenge was no part of our national character, but security for the future was the essential element that would control and guide the conduct of public affairs. That the people of the United States appreciated the sympathy of the German people during this terrible rebellion, and that the soldiers of German birth, many of whom not even citizens, would be held in lasting remembrance by a grateful people, and that their memory would be bound with the laurel common to all who had fought this battle of freedom, without distinction as to nativity or color. One member of the committee, Mr. Schneider Sagan, was then in mourning for an only son killed at Petersburg, Virginia, and another, Deputy Raffauf, has now a son serving in the army of the United States. The German heart has been more moved by these awful occurrences than by any event in their own history since the year 1813. In the minds of the great mass of German readers, Mr. Lincoln had come to symbolize the republic in all its attributes of the liberty and equality of all men, and their aspirations and hopes turned to him with admiration and affection. They feel that in him all humanity has lost a pure and noble champion.

After the close of my remarks some time was spent in friendly conversation with the various members of the committee, and I parted with them at last deeply gratified and consoled by this mark of generous and noble sympathy with our people and our cause.

I enclose herewith the original address, with an English translation thereof by the secretary of this legation, Mr. Kreismann, who was present during the interview. It is signed by two hundred and thirty-eight members of the Chamber, and I feel persuaded that a fit place will be assigned by you for this interesting document in the archives of the State Department.

Your old acquaintance and friend, Professor Tellkampf, a member of the upper house, sought and obtained leave to add his signature. You will readily find his, to you, familiar hand writing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Seward.

No. 98.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, May 2, 1865.

SIR: To-day, at one-clock a deputation, composed of Count Joseph Potulrel and Mr. St. Motty, both members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, presented to me an address, on the subject of the late terrible calamity to our nation signed by the Polish members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, with

quest to have the same laid before the government and people of the United tates. I assured them of our full appreciation of this act of sympathy, and at I would not fail to immediately forward the address to my government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Judd to Mr. Hunter.

o. 99.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, May 4, 1865.

SIR: Your official circular, dated April 17, is received. The intelligence of e assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempt upon Mr. Seward, companied by the wounding of Mr. F. W. Seward, official notice of which is ntained in your circular, reached Berlin on the 26th of April. I need not peat again the grief and horror felt on receiving the tidings of the sad event. The Americans in Berlin met at this legation, and resolved to hold appropriate vine services in memory of the lamented President. The original intention meeting in the little chapel ordinarily used by us for religious worship had be abandoned, on account of the almost universal desire of men of all classes re to afford them an opportunity of participating in the services, and mingling ir grief with ours, in paying a last tribute to the great and good man de- rted. We therefore sought and readily obtained of the Berlin city authorities e use of the Dorothea church, one of the most spacious buildings of public rship here. It was arranged that the Reverend H. P. Tappan, D. D., of New rk, now temporarily in Berlin, should conduct the services and deliver an dress, and the German part of the exercises was intrusted to the very tinguished author and divine, Rev. Dr. Krummacher, chaplain to his ussian Majesty at Potsdam, who kindly had consented to officiate on the casion. We also obtained the services of the choir of the royal cathedral; e church was draped in black, and the American flag hung in mourning.

The services were among the most significant and solemn ever held in rlin. The attendance was so large that many persons were unable to obtain mission, and remained standing outside in the churchyard. His Majesty the ng was represented by Major General Von Boyen, his aide-de-camp. The sident of the ministry of state, and minister of foreign affairs, Herr Von marck, was also present. So were the members of the diplomatic corps full, a large number of the Prussian House of Deputies, and very many of distinguished men of science, letters, and art. It was indeed a noble tribute our martyr President and the cause in which he had died. I beg leave to lose the order of exercises as printed for the occasion.

The addresses by Dr Tappan and Dr Krummacher were eloquent and feeling utes to the public and private virtues of the deceased, and to the genius of institutions in developing character, as illustrated in the life of Mr. Lincoln. roughout the whole of the exercises, the audience remained absorbed and foundly touched by the simple solemnity and impressiveness of the scene, ch will be long remembered by the people of Berlin.

There is no abatement as yet of the intense excitement and heartfelt sympathy all classes of society, here and elsewhere, in Germany, over the sad event, the possible and probable consequences thereof. All are moved, and seeking ds and modes to show us their deep emotion and genuine sympathy.

The first feeling of many here and elsewhere, on learning of the assassination

of President Lincoln, was one of alarm and apprehension lest his death might l followed by anarchy and confusion, and our government be paralyzed. Th quiet and undisturbed assumption of office by President Johnson, his speeche at his inauguration and on other occasions, have now removed all fear, an convinced all persons that the people and not dynasties rule in the Unite States; that our government and our institutions do not depend upon any man life, however great and good that man may be. The American people stan forth greater than ever in the eyes of Germany and Europe.

Whatever may have been done in the United States, Mr. Lincoln is bei canonized in Europe. A like unanimity of eulogy by sovereigns, parliament corporate bodies, by the people, and by all public journals, was never bef witnessed on this continent. The most truthful and eloquent testimonials a now given by some of those that belied him most while living.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. JUDD

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

Address to the American people by the Berlin Working-men's Club.

BERLIN, *May* 4, 1865.

MR. MINISTER: With liveliest interest we have watched the giant strugg for the rights of free labor which the United States of America have enter upon, and have so nobly maintained during four years. With great joy beheld the star-spangled banner issuing triumphantly from this battle for fr dom and civilization, for we fully understood the vast import and bearing of t results thereby achieved.

In the midst of the rejoicings over these victories, we are filled with hor at the tidings of the cowardly assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

Struck down by a murderous hand in the very fulfilment of his histori mission, and when jubilant voices announced the triumph of freedom, it w not vouchsafed him to enjoy the fruits of the victories which his kind and no heart prompted him, in the most conciliatory spirit, to employ only for the fi ending of the long war, and the restoration of a speedy peace.

Abraham Lincoln has finished his course and accomplished his work. has reached the highest step of the virtue of a citizen. The son of a labori man, and himself a laborer, he took up the fight for the rights of free la and carried it to a triumphant termination.

As a wise legislator, an energetic statesman, a loyal citizen, and a good m being a shining example for present generations and posterity, his memory be held sacred, not only by his fellow-citizens, but by all mankind, and greater the horror with which the intelligence of his murder is received, more brilliantly in immortal splendor will it cause the name and memory Abraham Lincoln to shine.

We fully share the sincere grief and deep abhorrence which this odious cr against the President of the United States of America has inspired in minds of all right-thinking men. But in giving expression of our deep sy pathy in the death of Abraham Lincoln, we feel compelled at the same tim give utterance of our hopes and wishes to the effect that the freedom which thus been sealed with the blood of one of the noblest men will only the m fully prevail, and that the star-spangled banner may wave in triumph where it is unfurled, in battling for the cause of freedom and civilization.

We ask you, sir, to be pleased to bring this expression of our sympathies to e knowledge of the government of the United States.

"The Berlin Working-men's Club,"

A. HORIG,
L. HOFF,
R. KREBS,
ROBT. NOUVEL,
E. LEHMANN,
J. MÜLLER,
And ten others.

[Translation.]

Address of the Berlin Artisans' and Mechanic Union.

BERLIN, *May* 21, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, a committee chosen in the meeting of the rlin Altgesellen-Verein, held on the 9th instant, are charged to express to n, the representative of the great American republic, our profound horror and lignation at the assassination of the noble and faithful citizen, President raham Lincoln. Not merely the societies in Berlin, but the working-men in Europe—we affirm it with pride—have ever frankly stood on the side of the ion in that giant struggle which the people of the United States—it is true, without great sacrifices—have carried to a triumphant end; a struggle of or truly free against slavery—of free labor such as we here, too, are striving and which in your country, in full possession of political rights, enjoys that pect which is due to it, as the source of all national wealth.

n renewing, therefore, the expressions of our sympathy for the cause of the ion, and our admiration for the noble and faithful citizen, President Lincoln, nit us, Mr. President, to utter our conviction that you, a true son of the ple, will be able to achieve the fullest recognition of the principles of human ts, so that your enemies, who are ours likewise, will hereafter be deprived of heir noxious influence and power.

By direction of the Altgesellen-Verein:

SCHLEY.
STENTY.
WELEY.
P. RANTY.
RIRMANN.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

[Translation.]

To the President of the United States, Mr. Andrew Johnson.

BERLIN, *May* 11, 1865.

R. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the resolution unanimously passed 1 instant, in the Berlin section of the Allgemeiner Deutsche Arbeiter- in, we herewith express to you, as the representative of the great Amer- commonwealth, our deep horror at the monstrous deed which robbed your try and the world of the good citizen and man, Abraham Lincoln, and re you of our warmest sympathy with the cause whose martyr he has ne.

Members of the working class, we need not affirm to you the sincerity of the our sympathies; for with pride we can point to the fact, that, while the ari tocracy of the Old World took openly the part of the southern slaveholder, a while the middle class was divided in its opinions, the working-men in countries of Europe have unanimously and firmly stood on the side of t Union. And how could it have been otherwise? as the gigantic battle whi the people of the United States have fought so valiantly and gained so g riously was the battle of *free labor* against slavery, of *truly* free labor—that in the full possession of its political rights, and therefore enjoys that resp which is due to the mother of all social wealth, and all political liberty, which in Europe is unfortunately yet denied to labor, because here it has yet conquered its political rights. The state of Franklin and Lincoln, the st whose first citizen is now again a son of toil, has indeed vindicated the rig of labor; and the example it gives shall not be lost upon us.

Before concluding, we express once more our admiration for Abraham L coln, one of the purest and noblest among the pure and noble martyrs of liber He has done his duty. And happy the land which, after such a terrible w after such an enormous crime, could, without the slightest disturbance of state, make an Andrew Johnson the successor of an Abraham Lincoln.

In the name of the Berlin section of the Allgemeiner Deutsche Arbeit Verein:

W. LIEBKNECHT
A. VOGT.
C. SCHILLING.

PORTUGAL.

Mr. de Figaniere to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

THIS MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY'S LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
Charlestown, Maryland, April 17, 1865.

SIR: Your note of the 15th instant, with the sad information of the awful vents of the previous night, resulting in the unexpected death of President Lin-ln, was received by me this day with great regret.

Sincerely sympathising with the government and people of the United States r the loss they have sustained, I trust that the honorable Secretary of State id his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, may recover from the injuries inflicted upon em.

I am also advised by your said note that, pursuant to the provision of the onstitution of the United States, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, has rmally assumed the functions of President, and that you have by him been uthorized to perform the duties of Secretary of State until otherwise ordered.

I take this occasion to offer to you, sir, the assurance of my great consideration.

DE FIGANIÈRE É MORAO.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

[Translation.]

HOUSE OF PEERS.—SESSION OF MAY 5, 1865.

Mr. REBELLO DA SILVA. Mr. Speaker: I desire to bring forward some con-derations on an affair which I deem of importance. My object is to present y reasons for the motion which I shall presently introduce.

The House is aware, by official documents published in the foreign papers, at a criminal event has plunged in grief and mourning a great nation on the her side of the Atlantic, the powerful republic of the United States.

The COUNT D'AVILA. I desire to speak on this incident on the part of the vernment.

Mr. R. DA SILVA. President Abraham Lincoln has been assassinated in the eatre, almost in the very arms of his wife!

The perpetration of this cruel act has caused profound pain in America and every court of Europe. Every cabinet and every parliament have given vent their deep feelings on such a painful event. It behooves all civilized socie-s, it becomes almost the duty of all constituted political bodies, to cause their anifestations to be accompanied by the sincere expression of horror and pro-und pain with which they deplore acts so grave and criminal. [Hear, hear.]

It very often happens, apparently through fatality or through the sublime sposition or unfathomable mysteries of Providence, which is the most Christian storic law, that in the life of nations, as in that of individuals, after attaining e highest position, after consummating the most eventful destiny, and even ving reached the very highest steps in the scale of human greatness, when e road appears suddenly easy and smooth, when all clouds disappear from e horizon, and the brightest light enlivens every object around—it is then

that an invisible hand raises itself up from darkness; that an occult and inexo able force arms itself in silence; and, brandishing the poniard of a Brutu pointing the cannon of a Wellington, or presenting the poisoned cup of tl Asiatic kings, dashes down from the heights the triumphant and laureled victo and casts him at the foot of Pompey's statue like Cæsar, at the feet of exhauste Fortune like Napoleon, at the feet of the Roman Colossus like Hannibal.

The mission of all great men, of all heroes, who are looked upon almost demi-gods, while receiving as they do, from above, that short-lived omnipoten which revolutionizes society and transforms nations, passes away like the ten pest's blast in its fiery car, and moments afterwards dashes itself against th eternal barriers of impossibility—those barriers which none can go beyond, an where all the pride of their ephemeral power is humbled and reduced to dus God alone is immutable and great!

Death strikes the blow, or ruin attains them in the height of their power, an evidence to all princes, conquerors, and nations, that their hour is but on and short, that their work becomes weak, as all human work, from the mome that the luminous column which guided them is extinguished, and darkne overtakes them on their way. The new roads which they have carved out, an whereby they expect to proceed undaunted and secure, have turned into abyss where they have fallen and perished, from the moment that the Most Hig numbered the days of their empire and their ambition. [Hear, hear.]

This has been witnessed as a terrible example, as an admirable lesson, in th catastrophes which have overtaken the most conspicuous men in history. An thus do we see this day the recent pages of the annals of the powerful republic the United States spotted with the illustrious blood of one of its most remark able citizens.

At the close of the first four years of a government, during which war becam his motto, the President of the republic is suddenly struck down at the mome of his triumph, and his now inanimate and paralyzed hands let fall those rei of administration which the force and energy of his will, the co-operation of h countrymen, the prestige and sublimity of the grand idea which he personifi and defended, have immortalized, with the accumulations of millions of arms the battle-fields, and of voices in the popular elections. Re-elected, carried second time on the popular bucklers to the supreme administration of affairs, the moment when the ardor of a civil contest was subsiding, when the union that immense dilacerated body seemed to foreshadow the healing up of t wounds whence had gushed forth for so many months, and in such torrents, th generous blood of the free, almost in the arms of victory, in the midst of th populace who loved him most, in the centre of his popular court, he sudden meets with death, and the bullet of an obscure fanatic closes and seals up th golden volume of his destiny at the very hour when success promised a ne life and was welcoming peace with joyful acclamations.

This is no king who disappears in the darkness of the tomb, burying wi himself, like unto Henry IV, the realization of great hopes. He is the chief a glorious people, leaving a successor in every citizen who shared his ideas, an who sympathized with his noble and well founded aspirations. It is not a pu ple covered throne which has been covered with crape—it is the heart of a gre empire which has been cast into mourning. That cause of which he was th strenuous champion has not ceased to exist, but all weep at his loss in horror the crime and the occasion, and for the expectations which his pure and gen ous intentions had inspired.

Lincoln, a martyr to the prolific principle which he represented in power a in strife, now belongs to history and to posterity. Like unto the name of Was ington, whose example and principles he followed, his own name shall be alli with the memorable era to which he belonged and which he appreciated.

As the champion of freedom in America, Lincoln drew, without hesitati

ıe sword of the republic, and with the point thereof erased from the code of a ee people that anti-social stigma, that blasphemy against human nature, the ıd, shameful, infamous codicil of antiquated societies, the dark and repugnant buse of slavery, which Jesus Christ was the first to condemn from the height f the cross when he proclaimed the equality of men before God, and which ineteen centuries of civilization, enlightened by the gospel has proscribed and ondemned as the opprobrium of these our present times. [Hear, hear.]

At the moment that he cast away the chains of an unfortunate race of men, and hen he contemplated millions of future citizens in the millions of emancipated en—at the very moment that the echo of Grant's victorious cannon proclaimed ıe emancipation of the soul, of conscience, and of labor, when the lash was out to drop from the hand of the task-master, when the former hut of the slave as about to be converted into a home, at the moment that the stars of the Union, right and resplendent with the gladdening light of liberty, waved triumphant ver the fallen ramparts of Petersburg and Richmond—it was then that the rave opened its jaws, and the strong and the powerful falls to rise no more. ı the midst of triumphs and acclamations, a spectre appeared unto him and, ke that of Cæsar, in the ides of March, said: Thou hast lived!

Far be it from me to enter into the appreciation of the civil questions which ave disturbed the brotherhood of the same family in America. I am neither ieir judge nor their censor. I bow down to a principle, that of liberty, herever I see it respected and upheld; but at the same time I have learned to ve and cherish another, not less sacred and glorious—the principle of inde- endence. May the force of progress in our days bind again those who have een separated by differences of opinion, and may it reconcile the ideas which xist in the heart, the aspirations, and in the desire of all generous minded men.

In this warfare, the proportions of which have exceeded everything that has ver been seen or heard of in Europe, the vanquished of to-day are worthy of e great race from which they descend. Grant and Lee are two giants whom story will in future respect in an inseparable manner. But the hour of peace as, perhaps, about to strike, and Lincoln desired it as the reward of his pains, the great result of so many sacrifices. After the exhibition of strength comes leration. After the bloody fury of battles comes the fraternal embrace of izens!

Such were his manifested intentions—these were the last and noble wishes hich he had formed. And at this very instant, perhaps the only one in which noble man is so powerful in doing good, and when the soul rises above whole gions as a pacificator, that the hand of the assassin rises up in treachery and ts off such mighty and noble purposes. [Hear, hear.]

Were not the American nation a people grown old in the painful strifes and periences of government, who is there that could foresee the fatal consequences this sudden blow? Who knows but that, in such a case, the fiery torch of vil war, in all its horrible pomp and terror, would spread itself to the further- ost States of the federation? But, happily, no such calamity is to be appre- nded. At the time that the press and public opinion have, with justice and verity, condemned this event, and given expression to their horror at the al crime—sentiments and feelings which are common to the whole of Eu- pe—they pay homage to the ideas of peace and conciliation just as if the eat man who first invoked them had not disappeared from the great scene of e world. And I purposely repeat the expression, *great man*, because, in truth, eat is that man who, confiding alone in his own merits, rises from profound security to the greatest heights, like Napoleon, like Washington, like Lincoln; ıo elevate themselves to the heights of power and of greatness, not in virtue of e chances of birth or of a noble descent, but by the prestige of his own actions, that nobility which begins and ends in themselves, and which is solely the rk of their own hands. [Cheers. Hear! hear!]

The man who makes himself great and famous by his own acts and by h
own genius is more to be envied than he who was born among inherited e
cutcheons of nobility. Lincoln belongs to that privileged race—to that aristo
racy. In infancy his energetic soul was tempered in poverty. In youth lab
inspired him with the love of liberty and respect for the rights of men. Up
the age of twenty-two educated in adversity, with his hands hardened by ho
orable labor; while resting from the fatigues of daily toil, drinking in from t
inspired pages of the Bible the lessons of the gospel; and in the ephemer
leaves of the public journals, which the morning brings forth and the eveni
disperses, the first rudiments of that instruction which is subsequently ripen
by solitary meditation. Light gradually and gently illuminated that so
The wings with which it took its flight then expanded and strengthened; t
chrysalis felt one bright day the rays of the sun which called it into life,
broke through its bonds, and rose up from its humble condition to those lumi
ous spheres where a higher destiny was awaiting its approach. The farm
the laborer, the shepherd, like Cincinnatus, abandoned his plow, half buried
the earth, and, as a legislator in his native State, and subsequently in the n
tional Congress, he prepared in the public tribunal to become one day the pop
lar chief of many millions of people—the defender of the holy principle whi
Wilberforce inaugurated. What strifes, what agitated scenes, what a series
herculean works and incalculable sacrifices are involved and represented
their glorious results in these four years of warfare and government.

Armies in the field, such as ancient history speaks not of! Immense battl
during which the sun rises and sets two and three times before victory declar
itself on either side! Heavy marches, where thousands of victims, whole legio
covered with their dead every foot of conquered ground! Invasions, the dari
and dangers whereof far surpass the records of Attila and the Huns! Wh
awful obsequies for the scourge of slavery! What a terrible and salutary l
son has this people, still rich and vigorous in youth, given to the timid scrupl
of ancient Europe, now the battle-field of principles likewise sacred! The
were the beacons, the landmarks which guided his grand career. If the swo
was the instrument in his hands, yet liberty, inspiration, and the courage whi
were the outgrowth of his principles were equally effective. Trampling dow
the thorns on his path, guiding his steps amidst the tears and the blood of
many holocausts, he still lived to see the promised land! He was not permitt
to plant on that soil the auspicious olive-branch of peace and concord. Wh
he was about to reunite the loosened bond of the Union; when he was about
infuse into the body of his country the vivifying spirit of free institutions, af
collecting and reuniting its dispersed and bloody members; when the standa
of the republic, its funeral dirges ended, its agonies of pride and defeat silenc
and subsided, was about to rise again and to spread its glorious folds ove
reconciled people, purified and cleansed from the stain of slavery—the gr
athlete stepped in the ring and fell, thus proving that, after all, he was but m
tal! [Hear, hear, hear. Applauses.]

I think this brief and hurried sketch is quite sufficient for the occasion. T
Chamber being by its nature, by duty and by organization, not only the cons
vator but the faithful warden of traditions and principle, will not hesitate to ta
part in the demonstration which the elective Chamber has already adopted, th
following the example of all the enlightened parliaments of Europe. Silence
the presence of such criminal attempts can only be maintained by such sena
as are dumb and void of elevated sentiments and aspirations. [Hear, hear.]

By voting the present motion the Chamber of Peers takes a part in the feelin
of pain now experienced by all civilized nations. The crime which has clos
the career of Lincoln—a martyr to the noble principles of which this epoch h
reason to be proud—is almost, is essentially a regicide, and a monarchical coun
cannot but abhor and condemn it. The descendants of those men who were

first in the sixteenth century to reveal to Europe the new road which, across stormy and unknown seas, opened the gates of the eastern world, must not be the last to bow down before the grave of a great citizen and a great magistrate, who himself piloted his people through terrible tempests and succeeded in leading them in triumph over the fallen ramparts of slavery's stronghold. Let each people and each era have its task and its share of glory. Let each illustrious citizen have his crown of laurel or his civic crown. [Hear, hear. Applauses.]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, COUNT D'AVILA. As a peer of the realm he takes part in this noble manifestation; as minister of the Crown he had already done as much in his own name at first, when mere rumors were circulated that the crime had been committed, and again after having received the order of his Majesty, as soon as no doubt unfortunately existed on the subject, in order to show what were the sentiments of the Portuguese government.

Mr. REBELLO DA SILVA. Mr. Speaker: I am rejoiced to hear the words of the minister of finance and of foreign affairs. They give evidence that the government has acted in this affair with that propriety and promptitude which its duty indicated, and which are inspired by noble feelings. I shall now lay on the table my motion of order, as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers deplores, with the most sincere feelings of pain, the criminal act which has just thrown into mourning the sons of a great nation, by the death of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Lincoln, who died a martyr to his duty.

L. A. REBELLO DA SILVA."

The SPEAKER. The Chamber has heard the reading of this motion; I do not consider it necessary to have it again read from the table, as it would not have a better effect than when read by its author. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. REBELLO DA SILVA. The Count d'Avila has likewise signed the motion.

The SPEAKER. All the worthy peers who approve of the motion will be pleased to indicate as much.

It was unanimously approved.

The COUNT D'AVILA. I request that it be recorded in the minutes that the voting was unanimous. [Hear, hear.]

[Translation.]

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES,
Session of May 3, 1865.

The PRESIDENT. The proposal just placed on the table by the deputy, Mr. Medeiros, will now be read. It is as follows:

Proposal.—I move that the House do insert in its minutes a significant expression of the profound emotion with which it received the news of the barbarous assassination committed on the person of Mr. Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, and that the worthy representative of that republic at this court be respectfully informed of the deliberation of the House on this subject.

The Deputy HENRIQUE MEDEIROS DE PAULA MEDEIROS,
The Minister of Public Works.

HOUSE OF SESSIONS, *May* 3, 1865.

Mr. CARLOS BENTO. I do not know whether the motion is admitted, but it appears to me that, from its very nature, it is of an urgent and unexceptional character. On my part I do not hesitate, in the name of the government, in

sharing such a noble and feeling manifestation as the one contained in the pro posal.

We are all unanimous in common with the civilized nations of Europe in con demning an act which has excited the indignation of the whole people withou respect to party distinctions. All and every individual reprobates the fatal dee which has taken place in the United States.

I willingly take part in the expression of the vote contained in the proposa I feel convinced that the Portuguese Parliament will not hesitate one momen in adopting the manifestation of such becoming sentiments. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. SANT'ANNA E VASCONCELLOS. I thank the illustrious deputy, the au thor of the motion, for having brought it forward, and I do so from my whol heart.

Mr. PAULA MEDEIROS. I thank the noble deputy for his expressions.

Mr. SANT'ANNA E VASCONCELLOS. If the disastrous war which has existe in America during the last three or four years has a justification, it is to b found in the one grand and noble motive which has dominated throughout th abolition of slavery. The man who has just fallen a victim to the assassinatio which we all deplore maintained that noble and sublime idea. In view of th fact which is in itself so much to be deplored, and in presence of the great an persistent idea of that great citizen, we cannot refrain from being unanimous i voting the motion.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. I spoke in the name of the governmen and I can assure the House that the government has already tendered thos manifestations which its duty and its feelings clearly indicated. I congratulat myself on the fact that the Parliament was allowed the opportunity by a spon taneous initiative of manifesting its sentiments.

On putting the motion to the vote, it was carried unanimously.

Count d'Avila to Mr. Harvey.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
May 6, 1865.

I have the honor of handing you copies enclosed of a communication ad dressed to me by the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, under yesterday' date, and of the motion referred to in said communication, which was presente in the session of the 3d instant, and voted unanimously, manifesting the sent ments of said Chamber in regard to the horrible deed committed on the perso of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America.

Whilst requesting you to bring these documents before your government, is my duty to inform you that his Majesty's government, immediately that was informed of an event which has saddened a nation whose destinies ha been confided to so illustrious a magistrate, issued the needful instructions t his Majesty's minister, at the United States, with a view to express to th American government the profound regret with which his Majesty the Kin and his government received the news of that event.

I avail of this opportunity to reiterate the assurances of my most distin guished consideration.

CONDÉ D'AVILA.

Count d'Avila to Mr. Harvey.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

May 12, 1865.

In addition to my note, dated 6th instant, I have the honor to hand you enclosed a copy of the communication which, under date of 9th instant, was sent to me by the vice-president of the Chamber of the Peers of the realm, as well as of the document, a copy of which accompanied it, containing the motion made in the session of the 5th instant, by the worthy Peer Luis Augusto Rebello da Silva—a motion in which I took part as a peer of the realm, and which was carried unanimously to the effect of having it recorded in the minutes—how deep was the pain experienced at the news of the horrible crime perpetrated on the person of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States.

In the aforesaid document you will find that part of the minutes which refers to the subject; and I have to request that you will be pleased to make known to your government the manifestations of said Chamber on an event which all so deeply deplore.

I avail of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

COUNT D'AVILA.

JAMES E. HARVEY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

CHAMBER OF WORTHY PEERS OF THE REALM.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Chamber of Peers of the realm, having unanimously resolved, in its session of the 5th instant, and on motion of the worthy Peer Luis Augusto Rebello da Silva, in which the worthy Peer Count d'Avila took part, to record in its minutes the expression of great pain which the Chamber felt at the news of the horrible crime committed in the United States of America on the person of Mr. Lincoln, their illustrious President, I have now the honor of handing your excellency the enclosed copy, containing the aforesaid motion, and that part of the minutes which relates to the subject, in order that your excellency may, through such channel as may be deemed most appropriate, cause the same to be made known to the government of the United States.

May God preserve your excellency! Palace of the Cortes, May 9, 1865.

COUNT DE CASTRO, *Vice-President.*

His Excellency the COUNT D'AVILA,
Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

True copy: EMILIO ACHILLES MONTEVERDE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *May* 12, 1865.

Count d'Avila to Mr. Harvey.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

May 16, 1865.

I have the honor of handing you, for your information, the enclosed copy of despatch which the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, now dissolved, addressed to me under date of the 13th instant, and likewise of the motion which

accompanied the same, made by one of its members, and unanimously voted, o the occasion of communicating to the said Chamber the note which you ad dressed to the house on the 10th instant.

I avail of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my most distinguishe consideration.

COUNT D'AVILA.

JAMES E. HARVEY, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

BUREAU OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,
PALACE OF THE CORTES, *May* 13, 1865.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have the honor of transmitting to your exce lency, for your information, the enclosed copy of the motion presented in thi Chamber by one of its members, and voted unanimously, on the occasion communicating to the house the note from the legation of the United States America at this court, in reply to the manifestation of feeling and regret ad dressed to said legation on the atrocious assassination of the President of tha republic.

May God preserve your excellency!

JOAQUIM XAVIER PINTO DA SILVA,
Deputy and Secretary.

His Excellency the MINISTER AND SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

True copy:

EMILIO ACHILLES MONTEVERDE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *May* 16, 1865.

I move that it be recorded in the minutes that the Chamber has heard, wi every demonstration of true respect and profound sympathy, the note whic has just been read at the table, and addressed to the house by the minist resident of the United States of America at this court.

I further move that the government be informed of this deliberation, in ord to communicate the same to the distinguished minister.

JACINTHO AUGUSTO DE SANT'ANNA E VASCONCELLOS.

Correct copy:

POSSIDONIO A. P. PICALUGA.

BUREAU OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,
May 13, 1865.

True copy:

EMILIO ACHILLES MONTEVERDE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *May* 16, 1865.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 1865.

The government of his Majesty has been informed of the horrible crime which, unhappily, President Lincoln and his Secretary of State, Mr. Sewa have been victims.

So sad an event, clothing in mourning a nation over whose destinies that d tinguished magistrate presided, could not but be profoundly felt by the Por

guese nation, connected as it ever has been in the closest ties of friendship and good understanding with the United States.

The part which his Majesty's government takes in the grief which, with reason, oppresses the American nation, and the indignation which that crime has given cause for, have led me to direct you, by order of his Majesty the King, to make known, without loss of time and in the most express terms, to the government of the United States the feelings of true sorrow with which our sovereign lord and his government are penetrated by so fatal an occurrence.

God save your excellency!

CONDE D'AVILA.

Señor JOAQUIN CESAR DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
May 8, 1865.

In addition to my despatch of the 1st instant, I send you the enclosed copies, as well of the despatch which the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies sent to me, under date of the 5th, as of the resolution to which said despatch refers, presented at the sittings on the 3d, unanimously adopted, tending to manifest the regret of said Chamber at the horrible crime committed on the person of the President of the United States, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Of these documents you will please to give knowledge to that government, stating that they were communicated to Mr. Harvey on the 6th of this month.

Their Majesties and highnesses are going on happily without change in their important health.

God, &c.!

CONDE D'AVILA.

Señor JOAQUIN CESAR DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

[Translation.]

SECRETARIAT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,
PALACE OF THE CORTES, *May* 5, 1865.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: There having been represented by the Señor Deputy Henrique Ferreiro de Paula Medeiros, at the session of this Chamber, on the 3d instant, a resolution tending to give a manifestation of feeling in regard to the wicked assassination of the worthy President of the United States of America, I have the honor to send you a copy of the said resolution, to the end that you may cause it to reach the knowledge of the representative of that government at this court, with the declaration, that it may have its full effect, that it was unanimously approved by the Chamber.

God save your excellency!

JOAQUIN XAVIER PINTO DA SILVA,
Deputy Secretary.

His Excellency the MINISTER AND SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Harvey to Mr. Seward.

No. 336]. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, April 28, 1865.

SIR: Mr. Adams telegraphed me last night from London the terrible news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of an atrocious attempt upon the

life of Mr. Seward on the same evening, the result of which is not yet know here, by the hand of another assassin. These events have excited the pro foundest emotion in all the circles of Lisbon, and have called out general an particular expressions of sympathy and respect from the government, the diplo matic body, and the community.

I do not trust myself to speak of this great crime at a moment of mingle sorrow and prostration; but I may be allowed to say, that after the grief nat ural to such an occasion, the sense of humiliation at the thought that a atrocity so awful could by possibility be perpetrated in a country like ours i that which most masters and overwhelms me.

Christian charity may, with the blessing of God, teach us to bow down b fore this stern trial, but the stain which it inflicts cannot soon be wiped out fro a name heretofore untarnished by any such act of infamy.

If there was anything wanting to complete the fame of Mr. Lincoln, it may be found in the crown of martyrdom with which an eventful career, in a mos eventful epoch, has been closed, to the regret of a whole people, who share his convictions, honored his virtues, and lament his "taking off."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Harvey to Mr. Seward.

No. 338.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, May 11, 1865.

SIR: The papers will bring to your view the proceedings of the Cortes i regard to the recent melancholy event which has so much shocked the civilize world.

The note of the minister of foreign affairs only communicates the action o the Chamber of Deputies, because the motion in that body specially required i to be done, while that in the Peers did not do so. I have thought it best, how ever, to send a translated copy of the full proceedings in both branches of th Cortes, in order that their spirit may be the better appreciated. The tardy pub lication of the official journal does not permit at this time (on the eve of th departure of the mails) such a translation as I desired to furnish, but the gen eral tone of the speeches is fairly reported. That of Mr. Rebello da Silva, i the Peers, was remarkably eloquent and touching, and has received very imper fect justice at the hands of the translator. In the pressure of the moment i has been found impracticable to translate one of the addresses, which is com municated in the original.

It seemed to me only becoming to make an acknowledgment of the note o the Chamber of Deputies.

Every manifestation of respect to the memory of the late President Lincol which could be expected or desired has been made by this government an people, both in an official and in a private manner. His Majesty the King immediately upon being informed of the sad event, sent me the kindest word of sympathy and regret. Every member of the government called in perso to express similar sentiments, and when our ships-of-war, the Niagara an Kearsarge, exhibited the customary signs of mourning, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, the Portuguese national ships not only united in a simila observance, but Castle Belem also responded to all the salutes, by order of th authorities, and without any notice or request on our part.

While upon this subject I may be permitted to remark, as quite worthy o

notice, that the popular legislative bodies of the different states of Europe have aken the initiative in nearly all the expressions of public sympathy. Such a ribute was not only fitting in itself towards our lamented President, but the act is significant of a mighty change and progress in ideas and usages, as it is f a coming time, in the near future, when the peoples of Europe will claim he right to assert those great principles of political and personal liberty which Abraham Lincoln illustrated so well, and for which he may be said to have ven made a sacrifice of his life.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation from the Commercio da Lisboa.]

An address was delivered to-day to the minister of the United States at this ourt, expressing the deep feelings of pain and regret with which the news of he death of citizen Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, was eceived at Lisbon.

This address, which received its inspiration from Mr. José de Seabra Pessoa, vas proposed at the association (centro) by the member Costa Pereira, and igned by the members J. Pessoa, Costa Pereira, E. Coetho, Brito Aranha, Vieira da Silva, and Gouveia.

At 11.30 the minister received the deputation, composed of Messieurs Vieira a Silva, Gonzalves, Costa Pereira, and José Seabra Pessoa. His excellency, n returning thanks for this spontaneous manifestation, addressed the committee n most agreeable and very flattering terms.

[Translation from the Jornal da Lisboa]

A deputation from the "Association for Promoting the Improvement of the aboring Classes," delivered to-day, about 11 o'clock, into the hands of the inister of the United States an address of condolence voted at a meeting of he members, on the death of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, late President of that republic.

The minister received the deputation with every mark of consideration, declaring that he would immediately transmit the autograph message to his government, and he thanked the association for this proof of good feeling and fraternity between the people of the two nations.

SIR: All the civilized countries, all the liberal men, are at present under the most affecting impression. The crime that struck with horror an illustrious people, worthy of universal consideration, was condemned by all those for whom he word liberty is the strongest chain that can unite them. From all quarters eloquent words were heard condemning the monstrous attempt by which the United States of America were deprived of the most useful citizen that in modern times has been elevated by that country to the high dignity of President of the United States. To these eloquent words of empires and nations, of people and states, are joined the humble homage of the *Centro Promotor dos Melhoramentos das Classes Laboriosas de Lisboa*, that under the deepest grief shows his feelings when acquainted that Lincoln, the emancipator of the slaves, fell a victim to the stroke of a cowardly assassin.

The *Centro Promotor* could not do otherwise than to partake the general feelings, for his ideas were offended with the crime by which America was

deprived of such an illustrious man, mankind of a devotional friend, and th noble and magnanimous enterprise of the emancipation of the slaves of a stro and generous arm. The endeavor in which Lincoln was engaged as a repr sentative of his people's ideas, which he sustained for so long a time with th most heroic deeds, meant the extinction of the most reluctant stain with whi the banners of some states are yet overshadowed; it means the abolishment slavery, the emancipation of the black race, the transformation of the sla labor into free labor. To this sacred idea the *Centro* should render his mo respectful homage, because in peaceful struggles he incessantly works to destr the few vestiges of slavery that may yet press upon the laborious classes. T *Centro*, resolute defender of those who labor, does not see in the black race b men who ought to be protected by free labor, and elevated to that rank whi cannot be contested before God by any race. Abraham Lincoln was the rep sentative of these ideas. Providence designed him as a brilliant light for guidi the noble American people to the conquest of this victory of civilization. It w he that as an instrument of divine justice made the utmost efforts to extingui upon earth the last traces which divide men from men, and which do not perm that its fruits may be only the share of work, and not of a privileged race. H could the *Centro* forget this unlucky event that covered with mourning a wh people, with whom the world condole in such painful suffering? The conqu was made. The slave was free. It was not without blood that this holocau was consummated. But never liberty nor social rights were acquired with a great and immense martyrdom. The Roman slave deserved the most preci blood that has been spread upon earth. This is the history of all the conque of liberty. It approached the time when, under the protection of peace, shou be proved the value that has for the propriety and advancement of nations liberty of labor upon the work of the slave. Lincoln could not enjoy the res of his efforts, and show to his country where his enterprising character co arrive. Those who suffered with America this irreparable loss must have res nation, and let it be a lenitive to our grief; the well-founded hope that Lincol work does not stop, and that among that free people shall appear as ma statesmen as are required for this noble cause to complete its triumph.

These are, sir, the vows of the *Centro*; this is the manifestation of his feelin by the fatal death of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, t devoted friend to his people, the faithful follower of the honorable and libe traditions of the country where Washington and Franklin lived.

Centro Promotor dos Methoramentos das Classes Laboriosas Office, Ju 11, 1865.

The President,
FRANCISCO VIERRA DA SILVA.
The Secretaries,
MIGUEL JUSTINIANO CORREA É SILVA.
ALFREDO AUGUSTO CORREA.

Governor Amarol to Mr. Jones.

[Translation.]

No. 72.] EXPEDIENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Macao, June 23, 1865

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official letters, w date of yesterday, communicating to me, in one, your receipt of official confir tion from your government of the death of his Excellency Abraham Linc President of the United States, and, in the other, notifying me that the slo

-war of your nation anchored in this port desires to make the usual funereal emonstrations for such a sad event to-morrow, 24th, current.

At the first intelligence of this disgraceful event I expressed immediately to ou the profound grief of which I was possessed. Repeating now this manistation, I am sure that you will receive the same as a sincere expression of e good and cordial friendship existing between the peoples of the United States nd Portugal, and no less as witness of my personal and lively sympathy ward your noble nation.

That was a doubly deplorable attempt which deprived a great country of its orthy chief just at the time when he had achieved the end of a civil war hich had for so long a period ravaged it.

This fatal occurrence will serve, however, to render still more grateful and erished the memory of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln to his countrymen r the eminent services which he bestowed, even to the sacrifice of his own e.

Furthermore, expressing my sorrow that his excellency the Secretary of ate, Mr. Seward, and his son, Frederick Seward, should have been made ctims of this attempt, I congratulate with you over the comforting intelligence at they are thought to be beyond peril of life.

It remains for me to say to you that to-morrow the forts of the city and the rcha-of-war Amazona will have their ensigns at half-mast, and the Guia fort ill accompany this demonstration of grief with discharges of cannon, a gun ery half hour.

God preserve you.

J. M. COELHO DO AMAROL,
Governor of Macao.

. E. JONES, Esq., *Consul dos Estados Unidos em Macao.*

PERU.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Lima, May 19, 1865.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations of Peru, has been impress with the most profound grief by the note of his excellency the envoy ext ordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North Ameri concerning the painful death of the President of that republic, caused by pistol-shot discharged upon him by an assassin.

The deed in itself and by the circumstances which surrounded it will branded in the history of these times with the anathema of a universal rep bation.

Assuring his excellency, Mr. Robinson, that the government of Peru fu sympathizes with the afflicting sorrow which his excellency expresses for unhappy an event, I have the honor to reiterate to him the professions of very high consideration.

PEDRO JOSÉ CALDERON.

His Excellency the ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS IN PERU

Juan Antonio Pezet, constitutional President of the republic of Peru, to Excellency the President of the United States of North America.

SIR: I comply with a necessity of my heart and with the most sacred d in testifying to your excellency the lively and intense grief which I experien through the unhappy event which, on the 14th day of April last, put an end the existence of his excellency the President of your republic, Abraham L coln.

The very high qualities which adorned the illustrious dead, and among th which were surpassing, his judgment as a mandatory, his valor displayed dur the heroic strife sustained in your country for the space of four years, and magnanimity towards the offspring of that great people, had won for him throu out the world, and particularly in this republic, the purest sympathy and ad ration; and the deplorable circumstances of his death have produced in a pable manner among all my fellow-citizens a sentiment of profound grief, wh will with difficulty be obliterated. In the midst of my sorrow I am conso by the well-grounded hope which I cherish that you, inspired by the n ardent zeal and most intense love of your country, will reorganize very shor for whose preservation, progress, and prosperity I form the most cordial sincere wishes.

Given at government house, Lima, on the 28th day of the month of May the year of our Lord 1865.

JUAN ANTONIO PEZET.
PEDRO JOSÉ CALDERON

[Translation.]

NEW YORK, *September* 25, 1865.

SIR: A delay as noticeable as inexplicable, which has happened to one of the ails despatched from Peru for this republic, has been the cause that only on e 23d of this month a despatch has reached me from my government in which orders me to transmit to his Excellency the President of the United States, rough your excellency as the respected organ, the cabinet letter which the esident of Peru addresses to him, expressing the sentiments which inspired e Peruvian people and government on the unhappy death of the eminent izen, Abraham Lincoln.

I have the honor to send with this note, in original, an authentic copy of the d cabinet letter, and to ask your excellency to cause it to reach its high des- ation. I comply with an ardent wish of my heart in expressing to you once re the bitter and deep sorrow with which I have deplored the crime of which e Chief Magistrate of this republic was the victim, and the veneration in which will live in my memory, as well as in that of almost all my countrymen, the mory of the illustrious martyr to freedom, civilization, and humanity.

I have the satisfaction to present myself to you with all respect.

JOSÉ ANTONIO G. GARCIA.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

---

nifestation of the citizens of the United States of North America in Are- quipa, Peru.

AREQUIPA, *June* 3, 1865.

We, in accordance with the sincere and profound sympathy which actuates patriotic hearts, have met together on this occasion to express condolence the sad calamity which has befallen our country in the death of the much ored and beloved late President, Abraham Lincoln.

Therefore we, with great sorrow for the irreparable loss with which the United tes have so recently been afflicted, by the fiendish and horrible assassination he late President, Abraham Lincoln—

Resolve, That in this awful calamity our country not only feels the vacancy ier first magistrate, but the loss of the most illustrious and distinguished of in the cause of the Union and that of humanity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the lamented late sident in their affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the sufferings of our eminent retary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, and of his sons, caused by hand of a desperate and inhuman assassin; and may divine Providence erve their lives to their families and their country.

Resolved, That copies of this expression of our heartfelt sympathies be for- ded to the families of the late President and the honorable Secretary of e; and that the same be published in the papers of Panama, New York, and shington.

EDMUND MOLLER.
GEORGE CAREY.
S. K. G. NELLIS.
S. P. ALZAMORA.

Mr. Robinson to Mr. Seward.

No. 305.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, May 25, 1865

SIR: The steamer of the 18th instant brought to us the astounding intelliger of the assassination of President Lincoln, so much honored and beloved by the American people, and respected and esteemed wherever justice, humani and civilization have their advocates and defenders.

The announcement of this horrid tragedy was made by the telegraph fr Callao immediately upon the arrival of the steamer of the English mail l which entered the port with the American flag at the main at half-mast. T intelligence spread with electric rapidity, but its savage cruelty and horrid i barism staggered belief, until the arrival of passengers in Lima with copie the United States newspapers containing the particulars of the awful trag convinced us of its truth.

The feeling of indignation which the bloody and cowardly act excited v unanimous, pervading all classes, as was also the regret, that in this, the hou their triumph over the wicked and atrocious rebellion, the people of the Uni States should lose their honored and revered chief, and civilization, justice, religion a true, sincere, and devoted friend.

Thus has passed away, by the sullen and vindictive shot of the assassi statesman whose honest purposes and sincere devotion to his constitutional du had triumphed over the dark and bloody conspiracies of treason, and had secu the re-establishment of law, order, and security. A martyr to the cause of manity, he still, though dead, speaks to the hearts and affections of the Ameri people in language more eloquent than words.

I received no official information of this deplorable event, but on the 1 instant I communicated to the minister of foreign relations the melancholy telligence in an official note. On the same day I received a response from excellency, expressing detestation of the crime, and the warmest sympathe the Peruvian government with the American people for the loss they have tained by this afflictive event.

On Saturday, the 20th, a committee of the Chilian citizens resident in city waited upon me with a letter of condolence at this mournful occurrence sympathy for the loss which the government of the United States and the c of freedom had sustained. The letter was numerously signed, and contai earnest and honest expressions of grief.

I expressed to the committee my gratitude for the noble and generous se ments of fraternal feeling contained in their note.

On the 23d I received from the president of the municipality of this General Antonio G. de la Fuente, a letter expressing the utter detestation of members of that honorable corporation at the crime, and their profound for the loss sustained by the United States and the cause of freedom throug the world.

In fact, all classes of individuals hastened to express to me their sympat for our loss, and their utter abhorrence of the crime and the assassin. In l all the flags on the government houses, foreign legations, and consulates displayed at half-mast for three days following the arrival of the news, an token or manifestation of mourning was lacking to show that these expressio grief were sincere, not only for us as a people, but for the cause, the mos cided champion of which had become a martyr to his devotion to duty.

At Callao were the same manifestations of grief and sympathy. Imm ately that the news became known in that city, although the steamer ar late in the afternoon, the flags upon the government houses, the Peruvian foreign ships-of-war, English and Spanish, were dropped at half-mast, an the next day at noon the usual funeral salutes were fired from the United S

eamer St. Mary's, accompanied by the sad responses from the Peruvian, Eng-sh, and Spanish ships-of-war then in port, and from the fort of the castle on ore.

I cannot conclude this despatch without tendering my own sympathy and that the citizens of the United States resident here and in Callao, to the honor-ble Secretary of State, and expressing their horror at the crime attempted upon m and his son, and the earnest hope for a speedy recovery from their wounds. The assassination of the President, and the attempted one of the head of the epartment of State, exhibit a conspiracy at which civilization stands aghast, nd which for the results it intended, as well as for its atrocity, cruelty, bar-arism, and infamy, stands unapproached and unapproachable in the annals of story.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Robinson to Mr. Seward.

o. 306.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, May 26, 1865.

SIR: Believing that the American citizens resident in this capital and vicinity shed to have an opportunity to testify their sorrow for the great calamity that s fallen upon our nation, in the lamentable death of President Lincoln, and eir hororr and detestation of the crime of which he was the victim, I invited em to assemble at this legation on the 22d instant for that purpose.

On the day designated a large number of them assembled and passed the resolu-ons. A profound sadness and grief prevaded all present. This solemnity of feeling ade it manifest that the nation had suffered a terrible misfortune in his death, while e mode in which it was perpetrated produced sad suspicions and gloomy fore-dings that others might become victims to this expiring effort of treason; but ne expressed a doubt in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Robinson to Mr. Hunter.

o. 311.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lima, June 11, 1865.

SIR: Your despatch No. 159, communicating the sad intelligence of the assas-ation of President Lincoln, at Ford's theatre, on the evening of the 14th of ril last, and of the horrible attempt that was made about the same time to assinate the Secretary of State in his own house, when an invalid in bed, fering from injuries he had previously received from the dangerous accident ich lately happened to him, and of the assault on Mr. F. W. Seward, was eived by the steamer of the 2d instant.

The same intelligence was received, communicated in the columns of the United tes papers and private letters by the mail of the 18th of May. Though I eived no official intelligence by that mail, I communicated the notice of the esident's death to the minister of foreign relations, as related in my despatch

No. 305, of the date of the 28th of May. The same despatch gives also a n
rative of the proceedings at Lima upon this melancholy event.

I can only add that language has no words sufficiently significant to expr
the abhorrence and detestation entertained by American citizens here, and
other persons, of the crime and its perpetrator; and their regret that he wh
policy, integrity of purpose, and unwearied devotion to duty had been so s
cessful in suppressing this gigantic rebellion should not have lived to witn
the final and conclusive triumph. We feel that we have lost a friend as w
as a statesman, who in the darkest hour of our bloody struggle never devi
from the glorious purpose of sustaining the Constitution and the governm
against the designs of heartless traitors who attempted their destruction.

The legation is draped in mourning for thirty days, and all our citizens w
wear crape upon the left arm for the same space of time.

Your order to all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary
State, that the same should be worn by them for six months, has been receiv
and will be complied with by the members of this legation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL OF LIMA,
Lima, May 22, 1865

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The honorable municipality over which I have
honor to preside has been profoundly affected at the painful catastrophe whi
in the person of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, has deprived the world of
honest man, the United States of an unblemished ruler, and liberty of its n
decided champion.

There is not a single heart that has remained indifferent in presence of
heinous a crime, and the municipality of Lima would think itself wanting
one of its most precious duties—gratitude to the great men who recognize
sustain the true rights of humanity—if it did not hasten to manifest to your
cellency the indignation which the crime has caused to it, and the profou
grief which its consummation has deserved from it. Lincoln is dead, sir,
he will eternally live in the heart of the good patriots and of the honest men
the earth. His name will be written in letters of gold, in order to record
value of virtue in rulers, while that of his assassin will be pronounced w
horror so long as morality exists in the world.

Will your excellency deign to accept this sincere manifestation of the se
ments which animate the municipality, and my own private ones, although i
very painful to improve so sad an opportunity to subscribe myself your att
tive servant,

ANTO. G. DE LA FUENTE

His Excellency the MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the United States of North America.

[Translation.]

Society of the Founders of the Independence of Peru.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

LIMA, *May* 23, 1865,
and the 44th year of the independence and the 41st of the republic.

SIR: The deplorable event which has moved the entire continent, drawing om it a cry of sincere grief, could not fail to be felt also by the "Society of e Founders of the Independence of Peru," over which I have the honor to pre-de, covering with mourning the heart of each one of its members. In the midst the terrible illusions which have passed over our age-whitened heads it was pleasing consolation that in the front of the American Union there existed so defatigable a champion of liberty, Abraham Lincoln, whom entire humanity as seen during four years sustaining the most noble and sacred of causes. So ergetic a chief would have been already sufficiently great by the excellent dowments of his heart, by the magnanimity and firmness of his republican inciples, and by the elevation of the sacred cause of liberty which Providence nfided to his inspirations, but it was necessary that so elevated a figure should ine through ages with the lustre of martyrdom, and destiny has been em-oyed in realizing this mysterious work, snatching him suddenly from the arms his family and his people.

Death has been able to carry off an apostle and a genius, but his teaching ill survive, because it is the law of good causes to triumph and exist with an mortal life. Unfortunate he who so obtuse as not to see that the cause of erty is made now more firm than ever since the illustrious blood of the most nerous of martyrs has made it fertile.

We hope, then, full of faith, that for the good of these people and of entire manity, there will be fulfilled the immortal destinies of that great and opulent tion on which the world looks with astonishment; meanwhile, sharing in the ief which oppresses all Americans, with the sincerity with which apostles of e same doctrine and relatives of the same family ought to do, we pray to God t to extinguish that faith, and that by it He will give to the illustrious victim e reward of his virtues on the majestic throne of his glory. The cause of erty will have in heaven one who pleads for it, after having valorously sus-ned it before an astonished world.

The society charges me with transmitting to your excellency the expression these sentiments; and in doing it, adding the proposition presented by one its worthy members and unanimously approved, and as a fraternal resolution, is pleasing to me to offer to your excellency the personal assurances of my eatest respect and consideration, as your obedient, attentive, and true servant.

ESTANISLAO CORREA Y GARAY.

His Excellency Señor CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of North America, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

Society of the Founders of the Independence of Peru.

At the session which the permanent junta held on Monday, the 22d instant, e worthy vocal of the said junta, C. D. José Antonio Alvarado, presented the lowing proposition, which was unanimously approved of.

Proposition.—The unhappy intelligence having arrived by the last steamer m Panama of the tragic death of the illustrious and virtuous President

of the great North American republic, Abraham Lincoln, which took pla
on Saturday, the 15th of April last, and which has struck with horror the enti
continent, on account of the irreparable loss of the eminent patriot, of the id
of republicanism, of the worthy successor of the immortal Washington, of t
missionary of liberty, the friend of humanity, and the unwearied defender
the emancipation of the slave, the Society of the Founders of the Independen
of Peru, composed of the last remains of the great liberating army which, wi
its blood and sacrifices, had the high glory of founding this nation, free and i
dependent of all foreign power, sustaining with valor and constancy that her
struggle, imitating the example of that colossal republic, perform the sacr
duty of manifesting, in a solemn manner, the bitter grief which animates th
on account of the misfortune of that prominent citizen, the idol of the gr
American family, and upon whom the greatest encomium would be too short
exalt his merit and virtues. And if a parricidal ball, fired by an Americ
monster, cut the thread of his precious and interesting existence, that same b
has transpierced the hearts of the founders of the independence of Peru, leavi
them overwhelmed in bitter weeping; and to manifest their profound grief ha

Resolved, 1st. That the members of the society wear mourning for eight co
secutive days.

2d. That a committee wait upon his excellency the minister of the Unit
States resident in this capital, placing in his hands a respectful note, expres
ing the sentiments of the society, requesting him to transmit it to his excellen
the minister of foreign relations of that great republic, for the knowledge of h
government and of all the sons of that afflicted nation, who are our brothers, a
whom we accompany in the grief and affliction which they suffer at the dea
of their affectionate father.

3d. That the society invite the celebration of a funeral service to the memo
of the illustrious martyr of liberty.

4th. That the act which the session of the permanent junta of the society h
had with so laudable an end, be published in the journals of the capital, as al
the note directed to the minister of foreign relations, and which documents sh
be published, as well translated, into the North American idiom, in order th
all may be acquainted with the pure, just, and patriotic manifestation which t
few founders of the independence who still remain make out of respect to t
noble victim immolated in defence of liberty.

Let note be given and exemption from the usual proceedings of rule.

LIMA, *May* 22, 1865.

JOSÉ ANTONIO ALVARADO.

Approved of unanimously:

CORREA,
J. JULIAN UGARTE,
Secretario Cesante.

LIMA, *May* 22, 1865.

In pursuance of the call made by the minister of the United States, a la
and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of that country, resident in Li
and vicinity, assembled at the legation of the United States at 12 o'clock to-da
the 22d instant, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the untimely a
lamented death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln.

The meeting was called to order by the honorable Christopher Robinso
envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Pe
who, in eloquent and affecting language, spoke of the cause which had conven
them, the virtues of the late President, the barbarity of his assassination, and
confidence in the future, under the administration of President Johnson. Duri

e speech of the minister, his audience gave tokens of their sympathy and rrow by their most fixed attention and emotion.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting was organized by the election the minister as chairman; and Thomas J. Pope, secretary of the United States gation, was appointed secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed by e chairman to report a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the eeting. Messrs. Thos. R. Eldredge, Hobson, Church, Moore, Davis, and Sarri were the committee, who in a short time returned and reported the following eamble and resolutions:

Whereas the honored, respected, and magnanimous Chief Magistrate of our tion, Abraham Lincoln, has been cruelly slain by the hand of a foul assassin; t off in the fulness of his years, the maturity of his intellect, and the zenith of s usefulness and fame; slain in the presence of his family and friends, at a ne when the nation, of which he was the constitutional head, was about to nerge from the horrors of a protracted and ruthless civil war, through a bapm of blood, to the glorious consummation of permanent reunion, and a new istence of universal liberty and justice; and whereas, under this last terrible roke, this appalling tragedy and wicked deed of a hydra-headed treason, unralleled either in the base ingratitude of the act, committed so close upon the nerous policy announced by the noble-hearted President to the people of the uth, or in the ominous consequences, fraught, as they may be, with the welre of millions of our fellow-countrymen, it becomes the duty of every citizen our republic abroad, as well as at home, to express their heartfelt sorrow for e untimely loss of our great and good President, Abraham Lincoln; their corl sympathy with his afflicted family; their horror at the deed, and most proind detestation of the means by which it has been consummated: we, the izens of the United States of America resident in Lima and vicinity, recogzing our loyalty to our beloved country, and, although at a distance from it, tuated by the same spirit of patriotism as our brethren at home, would place record our firm and unshaken faith in its glorious destiny. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow and indignation of the ath of President Lincoln by the assassin's hand; that at this time, when the es of the nation were turned to him for the display of great practical wisdom d executive ability, for magnanimity and forbearance, blended with a firm and alterable adherence to the principles of free government and liberty, his death a most grievous national calamity.

Resolved, That while we recognize and deeply lament the terrible nature of e calamity which has befallen our nation, still, placing our trust in that Supreme ing who has so signally blessed our people hitherto, we do not despair of the imate success of our cause, to the sustaining of which, under the policy of the e President, we give our earnest support and countenance.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln as the nest, fearless, patriotic, and noble defender of that Constitution which was ginally cemented under the auspices of the immortal Washington, as the lwark of universal freedom and civil liberty.

Resolved, That we tender the expression of our most profound sympathies to e consort and family of our late revered President, with our condolence for ir irreparable bereavement, trusting that strength may be given to them to ar up under their great affliction.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the United States, we are profoundly grateful the general, cordial, and generous sympathy manifested towards our nation the government and people of Peru, as well as by the representatives and idents of other nations in our great misfortune; that we extend to them all, ividually and collectively, the assurance of our warmest acknowledgments the honors paid and the respect shown to the memory of our late President.

Resolved, That to the press of Lima and Callao we offer our especial recog-

nition of the able, eloquent, and cordial tributes of eulogy and sympathy on th event.

Resolved, That we offer to the honorable William H. Seward, Secretary State of the United States, and to F. W. Seward, esq., Assistant Secretary State, our unfeigned and profound sympathy in the hour of their afflicti caused by the hands of an infamous assassin; that we rejoice at their provide tial escape from death, and hopes of recovery, and trust that they may long spared to do eminent service in the cause of our country.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President the United States, to the family of our late President, and to the honoral Secretary of State, and that they be published in the Comercio of this city, a the Washington Chronicle.

Resolved, That the legation of the United States in this city be draped mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a committee be appointed carry the same into effect.

Messrs. Barnes, Pope, and Ells were appointed on this committee.

Mr. Robinson having addressed a few appropriate remarks to the meeting reply to a vote of thanks which was given to him for his able conduct in t chair, the meeting was, on motion, adjourned.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,
Chairman.

THOMAS J. POPE, *Secretary.*

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchacow to Mr. de Stoeckl.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 16–28, 1865.

SIR: The telegraph has brought us the news of the double crime of which
e President of the United States has fallen a victim and Mr. Seward barely
caped.

The blow which has struck Mr. Lincoln, at the very moment when he seemed
out to harvest the fruits of his energy and perseverance, has been deeply felt
Russia.

Because of the absence of the Emperor I am not in a position to receive and
ansmit to you the expression of the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty. Being
quainted, nevertheless, with those which our august master entertains toward
e United States of America, it is easy for me to realize in advance the impres-
on which the news of this odious crime will cause his Imperial Majesty to
perience.

I have hastened to testify to General Clay the earnest and cordial sympathy
the imperial cabinet with the federal government.

Please to express this in the warmest terms to President Johnson, adding
ereto our most sincere wishes that this new and grievous trial may not impede
e onward march of the American people toward the re-establishment of the
nion, and of that concord which is the source of its power and of its prosperity.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

GORTCHACOW.

His Excellency Mr. STOECKL, *&c., &c., &c.*

Prince Gortchacow to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 16–28, 1865.

SIR: Although the absence of his Majesty the Emperor makes it impossible for
to obtain and communicate to you the expression of the sentiments which
august master would have felt at the news of the foul crime to which the
esident of the United States has just fallen a victim, and which Mr. Seward
s barely escaped, I did not wish to delay in testifying to you the lively and
profound sympathy of the imperial cabinet for the federal government in this
w trial which Providence had reserved for it. I have asked our minister at
ashington to communicate it to the Vice-President, Mr. Johnson. Will your
cellency transmit it to him, together with our sincere wishes that this abomi-
ble crime will not hinder the progress of the American nation toward the es-
lishment of the Union and of peace, which are the pledges of its power and
prosperity?

Will your excellency be pleased to accept the assurance of my most dis-
guished consideration?

GORTCHACOW.

C. M. CLAY, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

Prince Gortchacow to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *May* 16, 1865.

MR. MINISTER: In informing you, in the name of the imperial cabinet, the profound indignation excited by the assassination of the President of t United States, and the heartfelt sympathy which the American government a people have met with among us in this their national grief, I was certain having expressed the sentiments of his Majesty the Emperor.

Scarcely has my august master returned to his dominions when he orders m to testify to you his grief at this painful event. Tried himself by a woful lo which is also a cause of national mourning for Russia, the Emperor joins the unanimous regrets which encircle the memory of the eminent statesm snatched away so suddenly, and in so terrible manner, from his noble career.

His imperial majesty requests us, your excellency, to transmit to you, in h name, the assurance of his living and deep sympathy with the family of t late Mr. Lincoln, and with his Excellency President Johnson.

I also fulfilled the orders of my august master by informing you how mu his Imperial Majesty has been touched by the spontaneous testimonials respect which the federal officers have shown to the memory of his dear beloved son during the passage of the squadron bearing to Russia his mor remains.

I have already communicated to the federal government the thanks of h Imperial Majesty through his representative at Washington. He asks of y the favor to reiterate them.

Be assured, your excellency, of my very distinguished consideration.

GORTCHACOW.

General CLAY, *&c., &c.*

Mr. Clay to Mr. Seward.

No. 79.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, Russia, May 4, 1865.

SIR: I know not how to express my grief for the loss of our great and go President Lincoln, and my indignation at the crime of which he is a victim.

I thank God that you are spared to us, and I trust that our country and the nati will still continue to reap the fruit of your patriotic labors and pacific sentimen The ambassadors of France and England called in person, and those who c not do so wrote letters full of admiration for the virtues of the late Preside and horror at the crime of his assassination. His Imperial Highness the Gra Duke Constantine sent his aid-de-camp, General Greigg; her Imperial Hig ness the Grand Duchess Helen sent Baron Rosen, and his Imperial Highn the Prince d'Oldenburg called in person, all to utter sentiments of sorrow a sympathy with the American government and people. A great many dist guished Russians also expressed their grief at our loss in words and throu the press. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helen, who is v versed in the politics and history of our country, has invited me to call up her, informally, on Saturday, with a view of giving us further evidence of kind feelings for our nation and its progressive cause, of which she is an admi

These sentiments of esteem and sadness are gratifying to me, and such lead me to the hope that the martyrdom of our noble friend will, at home a abroad, consecrate in the hearts of all men the principles of liberty and s government for which Lincoln lived and died.

President Johnson enters upon the duties of his office under great difficult

like the words of humility and calm devotion which characterize the partial evelation of his views at his accession to office.

That which won for Mr. Lincoln most admiration in Europe was his mode- ation in expression and firmness in action.

The new President, we are told, proposes to retain the old cabinet, and we rust the old policy of peace with foreign nations, and magnanimity in all things home consistent with the *destruction of slavery* and the *restoration of the Union.*

The prayers of the good of all the world follow him in his responsible task.

I beg you will lay this paper before the President.

Hoping to hear of you and your son Frederick Seward's speedy recovery, I emain your most obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir Andrew Buchanan to Mr. Clay.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S EMBASSY,
St. Petersburg, April 28, 1865.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, her Britannic Majesty's ambassador, has had the honor o receive the note by which his Excellency General C. M. Clay, the minister f the United States, has acquainted him with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he President of the United States, and with the attempt which was made at he same time to murder Mr. William H. Seward, the Secretary of State; and rther informing him that, in consequence of the former of these distressing vents, Mr. Andrew Johnson has succeeded to the presidency of the Union.

In thanking General Clay for this communication, Sir Andrew Buchanan egs leave to express his sympathy with his excellency, and the people of the nited States, on the great national calamity which they have sustained, while participates in the abhorrence of its authors, which their atrocious crime must xcite throughout America and the civilized world.

Sir Andrew Buchanan avails himself of this opportunity to offer to General lay the assurance of his high consideration.

The Minister of Italy to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 29, 1865.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I had desired to offer you in person my heartfelt mpathy, but on account of indisposition I am obliged to defer my visit.

In the meanwhile, I know not how I can better interpret the sentiments of y government than in joining in the sorrow with which your country has been cruelly stricken, by the loss of her greatest citizen and most eminent states- an.

The blood of a martyr in so noble a cause will strengthen the American nion, whose power and prosperity have every good wish of Italy. In renew- g to you, my colleague, my expressions of sorrowful sympathy, and in thank- g you for your communication, I have the honor to tender you the assurance my high consideration.

LAUNAY.

The Minister of Belgium to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 28, 1865.

The minister of Belgium has had the honor of receiving the note which h excellency the minister of the United States, has had the kindness to addr to him, in order to inform him of the death of the President of the United Stat Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated in his box at the theatre in Washin ton, on the 14th instant, as well as of the dangerous wound which menaces life of the Secretary of State, Mr. William H. Seward.

It is with an unmingled feeling of horror that the undersigned has heard these cowardly and foul attacks, which will cause an outburst of sorrow not o in America, but in Europe, and the whole world; and he joins in the gr which cannot fail to be caused by the loss of an eminent statesman, called his fellow-citizens to direct the destinies of his country.

LORYHE D'ARDOYE.

The Minister of Sweden and Norway to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 28, 1865.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In hastening to acknowledge the sad communication, which your excellency has just informed me of the assassination of Mr. Linco President of the United States of America, I beg you to accept my most p found expressions of sympathy, and also of horror for the foul deed which h deprived your country and your government of their worthy and illustri chief.

I seize the present occasion to offer to your excellency repeated assurances my high consideration.

WEDEL YARLSBERG,
Minister of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. C. M. CLAY,
Minister of the United States of America.

ROME.

Mr. King to Mr. Hunter.

o. 37.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME,
April 29, 1865.

SIR: The appalling intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, d the attempt upon the lives of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of ate, which reached Rome on the morning of the 27th instant, excited the ost profound and universal sentiment of horror and indignation among men of ery class, condition, and nation. The first account represented that the ssistant Secretary of State had also fallen a victim to the assassin's knife, and at the life of the Secretary was despaired of; but we are at least spared this gravation of horrors, the latest despatch reporting that "Secretary Seward out of danger," and that his son, though in imminent peril, is still alive. As e tidings spread the Americans in Rome gathered together at the rooms of e United States legation and held a meeting to give utterance to the feelings ich the news had excited in every loyal breast. The resolutions adopted t feebly express the intense emotions which the dastardly crime of the uthern conspirators has everywhere aroused. Nor is this confined only to r own countrymen. From the cardinal secretary of state, the ambassadors France, Spain, and Austria, the representatives of Russia and Brazil, and ier members of the diplomatic corps, and from some of the principal Roman bility and citizens, I have received assurances of the utter detestation with ich they regard the crime, and of their profound sympathy with the governnt and people of the United States in the hour of terrible trial and affliction. y Almighty God safely guard and guide our country through the surging ves of trouble into the calm sunshine of peace and public order.

In token of respect for the memory of the great and good man who died as he l lived, faithful to his trust and at the post of duty, I have caused the rooms the United States legation to be draped in mourning. The loyal Americans Rome have all assumed the usual badges of mourning, as a slight manifestan of their sorrow for the lamented death of our President and of regard for memory.

I need scarcely add that we await with trembling anxiety further news from erica, and that it is the devout prayer of all true-hearted Americans in Rome t the lives of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary may be spared to their ntry.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Mr. King to Mr. Hunter.

[Extracts.]

38.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME,
May 6, 1865.

IR: The terrible catastrophe of the 14th of April at Washington still occu- all thoughts and tongues on this side of the water, and has called forth n the courts and people of Europe an expression of heartfelt sympathy and

sincere sorrow unparalleled in history. Appropriate religious services w held in the United States legation rooms here, which were largely attended Americans and others. * * * * Our latest advices from home, to 22d of April, encourage the belief that both the Secretary and Assistant Sec tary of State have escaped the fate designed for them by their brutal a cowardly assailant, and still live to serve their country. I need not say w what unfeigned gratitude and joy this news has been received, not only by Americans, but by men of all nations in Rome.

I had an official interview with Cardinal Antonelli a day or two since. Eminence embraced the opportunity to express to me, for himself and for Holy Father, the horror with which they regarded the bloody act which struck down the head of the American republic, and aimed a like blow at life of his chief counsellor, and of their earnest sympathy for the American g ernment and people in this hour of trial and affliction. His Eminence furt begged that I would make known these sentiments to the authorities at Wa ington. * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Mr. King to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

No. 39.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME.
May 13, 1865

SIR: I duly received a copy of the circular from the State Department, un date of April 17, directing all officers and others subject to its orders to w crape upon the left arm for the period of six months, in honor to the mem of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate. Anticipating in this respect the wis of the department, I had already caused the United States legation ro here to be suitably draped, and, in common with all loyal Americans now Rome, had assumed the customary badge of mourning, which will be w during the time prescribed. It is a melancholy satisfaction to know that grief we feel at the bereavement the republic has sustained meets with gen and earnest sympathy in all parts of the Old World; and that in Europe, a America, enlightened public opinion has already inscribed among the most il trious names on the roll of fame that of our martyred President.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Parish to the American citizens in Rome, read at the American ch

ROME, *April* 29, 186

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BRETHREN AND SISTERS IN CHRIST: With kind permission of your excellent representatives, and as having enjoyed diplomatic guest the hospitality of the United States during four years, n than forty years ago, I hope I may not be thought presumptuous in ming

ith your sacred grief an expression from the old country, the land of our andsires, being myself wholly unconnected with politics.

If my fellow-countrymen at Rome are not present with you this day to anifest their horror at the event which has deprived you of the Chief Magistrate your choice, of that conscientious spirit who lived and toiled and died that all s fellow-citizens might be united in peace, be assured that the motives of their sence must be reluctance to intrude, uninvited, into the grave of your domes- affections. The profound sympathy of our own sovereign and of her royal mily, so often bursting forth in the days of your heavy trials, must guarantee you the love at such a moment of the many millions who, within so many rizons, own her sway. But while we are all here in spirit to denounce the ost odious of crimes, let us acknowledge how hopeful is the dawn of your ture life, when he who now rules in the shrine of the pious Washington has ven the impress of his power and of the happiness of every transatlantic ul in his first inaugural words, "I am in the hands of God." Thus may we all "of one accord" in every place, united in Christ, one in God, and God us.

HENRY HEADLEY PARISH.

SPAIN.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PALACE,
April 27, 186

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your note of
date, in which, unhappily, I find confirmed the sad news of the horrible cri
committed on the persons of his Excellency the President of the United Sta
Abraham Lincoln, and of the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.

Knowing as you do the sentiments of sincere friendship and good intellig
which animated the government of the Queen, my lady, with respect to
United States, you will easily comprehend the horror with which we h
learned the treacherous murder of the Chief Magistrate of that great na
which you so worthily represent, and how much we deplore also the villan
attack upon Mr. Seward, for whose recovery we make the most fervent vo

I beg you to be pleased to make known to his Excellency the Preside
the republic the sentiments of profound indignation which the sad events
announce have produced in the mind of her Majesty the Queen, and in tha
her government; and I thus renew to you the assurance of my distingui
consideration.

L. ARRAZOLA

The CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES *of the United States.*

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS,
Madrid, May 9, 186

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The president of the council of ministers, on the
instant, directed this department as follows:

By her Majesty's orders, and for the instruction of the department under
charge, I transmit to your excellency copies of the resolutions passed by
Senate and House of Representatives, sympathizing with the United St
and deploring the abominable crime committed upon the person of your wo
President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Communicated by royal order, through
minister of state, I transmit them to you, with the said copies, that you may
them to your government.

God grant you many years.

Under Secretary MIGUEL BANUELO

[Translation.]

President of the Council of Ministers, Senate Chamber:

The Senate in session this day has unanimously resolved that it sympat
with the United States in the profound grief caused by the death of its wo
President, Abraham Lincoln.

God grant you many years. Palace of the Senate, May 3, 1865.

JUAN DE SEVILLA,
Secretary of the Sena

HILARION DEL REY,
Secretary of the Senate, President of the Council of Ministers.

A signed copy;

M. BANUELO

[Translation.]

sident of the Council of Ministers, Chamber of Deputies:

The House of Deputies in session yesterday unanimously resolved, that it sym-hizes with the United States in the profound grief caused by the death of worthy President, Abraham Lincoln.

This we communicate to you for the information of her Majesty's govern-nt and subsequent action.

God grant you many years. Palace of Congress, May 2, 1865

RAFAEL CHACON, *D. S.*

OUNT OF CAMPOMANES, *D. S.*,
President of the Council of Ministers.

This copy has a rubric.

M. BANUELOS.

The Duke of Valentia to Mr. Perry.

[Translation.]

PRESIDENCY OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS,
Madrid, May 5, 1865.

IR: The horrible crimes committed on the persons of the President and Sec-ry of State of the United States have caused a painful and profound sen-on in the Spanish nation, which is united to that great republic by the ties of ue friendship and a cordial sympathy.

lthough at the first moment this sad news reached us I hastened to make wn to you, personally, the profound grief of her Majesty the Queen, my ast sovereign, and of her government, at that immense misfortune, I have the or to-day to transmit to you the annexed copies of the declarations made by the ate and the Congress of Deputies, associating themselves to the great sorrow hat generous nation for the abominable crime perpetrated upon the person of llustrious and respected President.

he affliction which the death of that eminent statesman has produced to the rnment of her Majesty is in part relieved by the welcome news that the life he Secretary of State for foreign affairs is happily not in great danger, but, he contrary, that there are well-founded hopes he may obtain a prompt and plete recovery. Please God it may be so, for the good and prosperity of noble country of which you are the most worthy representative!

avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my most nguished consideration.

The DUKE OF VALENCIA.

he CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES *of the United States of America.*

[Translation.]

PRESIDENCY OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS—SENATE.

he President of the Cabinet of Ministers:

XCELLENCY: The Senate in session of to-day has unanimously declared it associates itself to the profound grief produced in the United States by

the horrible crime committed on the person of their worthy President, Abral Lincoln.

God guard your excellency many years. Palace of the Senate, May 3, 18

JUAN DE SEVILLE,
Senator Secretary

HILARION DEL REY,
Senator Secretary

It is a true copy:

VALENCIA

[Translation.]

PRESIDENCY OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS—CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES.

To the President of the Cabinet of Ministers:

EXCELLENCY: The Congress of Deputies in the session of yesterday has clared unanimously that it associates itself to the profound sorrow of the Un States for the abominable murder of their worthy President, Abraham Linc

The which we communicate to your excellency for the information of Majesty's government and the consequent effects.

God guard your excellency many years. Palace of the Deputies, Ma 1865.

THE COUNT OF CAMPOMANES,
Deputy Secretary

RAFAEL CHARON,
Deputy Secretary

It is a true copy:

VALENCIA

[Translated from the original as it stands on the official journal of the Senate.]

DEBATE IN THE SPANISH SENATE, MAY 3, 1865.

The Count of Vistahermosa said:

SENATORS: The circumstance that this body has not been in session ti day since the unwelcome news reached Madrid of the infamous assassin committed on the person of the worthy President of the United States Lincoln, has prevented me from addressing the Senate as I do at this mome the persuasion that it will know how to associate its sentiments of grief indignation to those produced in the whole civilized world by the which has snatched from life a person so illustrious and so distinguished fo eminent services.

When all peoples in both hemispheres rise with one voice to condemn cowardly assassins who have blackened the brilliant pages of that wond war just when the country already saw peace on the horizon, and w undoubtedly, that peace is owing to the efforts, the constancy, and the with which the lamented Mr. Lincoln has directed those events, it seems that the Senate should manifest expressly and spontaneously its prof sorrow and regret at an event so terrible as it has been unexpected; an which has left on the minds of senators, as upon those of all the civilized w a deep furrow of execration.

If I shall not have interpreted the sentiments of the Senate in a ma worthy of its elevated character, let it supply my shortcomings, and addre the government of that republic a manifestation such as our president cons fit, informing the Queen's government of this manifestation, and maki

ensive to the illustrious widow who has seen snatched away so prematurely
companion of her life, so that the world may know that if the Spanish
nate cares for the rights and immunities of people, it watches no less carefully
er the rights of the kings and heads of government who rule the destinies of
ier nations.

I therefore call upon the government of her Majesty to give the proper
planation of what has been done in this important question.

The president of the cabinet of ministers (the Duke of Valencia) said:
e government of her Majesty records with much pleasure the motion made
the senator, Count of Vistahermosa. As soon as the government learned
cially the horrible crime committed in the United States, we went to her
jesty's presence to inform her of it, so that she might give me such orders as
thought fit. Her Majesty ordered me to go and visit the representative of
United States at Madrid, and to express to him the grief and the indignation
ich her Majesty had felt at a crime so horrible, as well as all the interest
ich her Majesty felt for the leaders of the republic and for the people of the
ited States.

In fulfilment of the royal precept, I went to the house of the representative
the United States, and made to him, in the name of her Majesty and of the
ernment, that manifestation, which he gratefully acknowledged; and I
uested him to transmit the same to his government, so that the latter—with
ich Spain maintains and seeks to maintain such good relations, and he also
ors to maintain them for the good of both nations—should be made aware of
sentiments which animate the Queen and her government.

At the same time, an official communication, signed by the minister of state,
s sent to Señor Tassara, her Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Washing-
, making known to him the same manifestation. This is what her Majesty's
ernment can say in reply to the senator.

The Count of Vistahermosa said: I thought I was already aware, from what
been said in the Congress of Deputies, that this had been the course of her
jesty's ministers. I thought it right to make this motion, so that the whole
nate, in whose sentiments I trust I am not mistaken, might have an oppor-
ity to join in this profound sorrow for the unmerited misfortune which has
en upon the people of the United States, and I request the Chair, for this
pose, to consult the opinion of this House.

The president of the Senate (the Marquis of Duero) then said from the chair:
m certain that the Senate authorizes me at this moment, and with the Senate
Spaniards of the provinces beyond seas and of the peninsula, to declare that
impression produced by the horrible crime committed against the President
he republic of the United States has been unanimous, and that we join our-
es to the manifestations which the civilized world is now making on account
his sad event, desiring solemnly to make known the sincere wishes of Spain
the prosperity and peace of the American republic.

The question will now be put whether the Senate approves this declaration.

The secretary of the Senate, Sevilla, having put the question, it was resolved
matively by a unanimous vote.

[Translation.]

[From the original as it stands on the official journal of the congress.]

Debate in the Spanish Congress of Deputies, May 1, 1865.

The deputy Señor LASALA (opposition) said: Public attention has been occu-
d in these days by the events which have given rise to inevitable discussion
he Senate and in this house, and by another, also a bloody event, occurring
foreign land, to which I beg now to call the attention of the congress.

When other governments and parliaments are making manifestations account of this horrible event, it seems natural that in the Spanish Parliam in the Parliament of the nation which, by Cuba and Porto Rico, is neighbo the United States, something should be said, and that the initiative shoul taken by the liberal opposition of the government of her Majesty. That cou which had been great in peace, has not been less great in war. In that perhaps the most gigantic which history records, it seems indeed that, in o so immense a pyramid of corpses should be grandly crowned, it was neces that the body of the President of the United States should fall by the ball o assassin.

The government of her Majesty—I wish to do it justice—I suppose, will l manifested its sentiments, but I desire to know in what form; because, should not have been in some solemn form expressing adequately these s ments of the whole country, I shall feel obliged to make use of my right deputy, and put this manifestation into some other form.

The president of the cabinet of ministers (Duke of Valencia) said: Majesty's government, some days since, by extraordinary and unofficial ch nels, learned the crime which had been committed in the United States, but not wish to take any official steps while the information it had received sh not be confirmed; but as soon as it was known officially, the government m haste to lay this intelligence before her Majesty.

On taking the orders of the Queen, I received the charge from her Maj to go and visit the chargé d'affaires of the United States in Madrid, and to press to him the profound sorrow, the immense affliction, which the Queen the government had experienced by the horrible crimes committed on the son of the President of that republic, on that of the minister for foreign af and on that of the son of the latter.

At the same time an official communication was sent to him by the dep ment of state in similar terms, and a copy of the same was also sent to her jesty's minister in Washington, so that he should communicate the same s ments to the new President of the republic.

We have not laid these papers before the House, because it was not custon to do so. We wished that the initiative should be taken by the deputies th selves, and it is immaterial whether this comes from the benches of the opposi or from this side, because in this case there can be but one general and unanim sentiment in the whole House, as there is in the whole nation; for the wh nation cannot do otherwise than lament a horrible crime—an assassination petrated in this way on the person of the chief of a friendly nation unite Spain in the best relations, and which, throughout the whole time of the has been giving and is now giving us the most positive proofs of the good s ments which animate it in respect to all questions and all the interests of Sp

The government, therefore, associates itself to the motion made by the dep and would wish that the whole House and all Spain should manifest these s sentiments, not only because this is just, but also on account of the recipr of sentiments which ought to exist between that nation and Spain.

The deputy Señor CLAROS (ministerial) said: The president of the cabin of ministers has very properly undertaken to express, not only in the nam the government of the Queen, but in that of the majority of this house, the fect identity of sentiment which animates all of us with respect to the pro tion made by the honorable deputy who has just spoken. In this point, as president of the cabinet has well said, there can be no diversity of opi whatsoever among any of the deputies who sit in this Chamber. The abomin crime of which the illustrious personage who presided over the American U has been the victim, is a thing which must wound painfully the fibres o who have any sentiments of morality, and profoundly all those who have political instinct.

It is evident that this poison which corrodes the entrails of European societies s infiltered itself beyond the Atlantic, and that it reaches all peoples. Conse- ently, if in the past we are afflicted by the crimes committed in Europe against owned heads, on this occasion the future ought to afflict us still more, seeing at we discover the disease to have extended to all humanity. We who glory being partisans of the principle of authority, we ought to feel this more than y. In fact, we believe that the principle of authority is a species of reflex of e Divine power—understanding this phrase in its right sense—in the sense in hich it seems to me it cannot be denied by anybody, considering the public wer in its august social manifestation, not precisely in kings, as is vulgarly lieved, but in whomsoever represents it socially and legitimately, is sacred. This principle, then, is for us incarnate in the person of the President of a ublic, as it is in that of our own august sovereign, or in that of any crowned ad of Europe. We, therefore, join ourselves to this worthy, opportune and st fitting manifestation, and I think in so saying I interpret faithfully the ntiments of the majority—(by many deputies: Yes, yes,)—and I may say we perfectly agreed to what has been said by the Deputy Lasala, and by the sident of the cabinet. To us it is most grateful, seeing that we are divided other questions in which our opinions differ, to be perfectly united on this int, which is of great interest, for the question is the condemnation, present d future, of those sacriligeous attacks against a principle alike sacred to every mber of this House.

The president of the cabinet of ministers said: I omitted to state to the ngress that the latest information of the government is that the Secretary of ate for Foreign Affairs, who has been wounded most seriously, as well as his n, it is hoped may both recover from the sad condition to which they were duced, and that the assassin is arrested.

The deputy Señor LASALA: Both times the president of the cabinet has en he has satisfied me completely. This is what I hoped for from the gov- ment of her Majesty on this occasion, and without entering now into any siderations upon the origin of power, it seems to me that in point of fact the use is now ready to make the manifestation which the president of the cabinet s indicated. I, personally, ought not to propose it. And, although there are e many persons more competent, better authorized and more conspicuous n I am on these benches and on the other side of the house, they would not ve authority sufficient to make this manifestation. But there is in this cham- one person who can make it, (the orator is interrupted by the president the Congress,) and at this moment he is interrupting me to say that he will ke it.

The president of the Congress of Deputies, from his chair, said: Gentlemen puties—I consider it my privilege as well as duty to interpret on this occa- n the sentiments of you all, of the whole Congress and of the nation, declaring t this House associates itself to the profound affliction which has fallen upon United States in the horrible crime committed upon the person of the Presi- nt of that republic, and which has just occupied the attention of this house. The question being then put whether the house adheres to the declaration de by its president, it was agreed to without a dissenting voice; and, on tion of Deputies Jove and Hevia, it was ordered to be entered on the records, h the adhesion of the house by an unanimous vote.

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION IN WASHINGTON,
New York, June 9 1865.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has the nor to address the honorable Acting Secretary of State, informing him, in the

name of his government, of the profound horror and indignation felt by the crow the representatives, and the Spanish people, at the news of the assassination the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and the attack up the person of the honorable Secretary of State, Mr. William H. Seward.

The following accompanying documents are evidence of this sentiment: No is a copy of a communication, dated May 1, from her Majesty's first secretary state, transmitting to the undersigned a note of the 21st of April, in reply to o from the United States chargé d'affaires of the same date announcing that event; No. 2 is a copy of another communication of the 9th of May, contain two resolutions on the same sad subject, adopted unanimously by the Cortes.

As the honorable Acting Secretary will see, the undersigned presents hims personally to the Chief Magistrate of the republic to express these sentimen

The undersigned regrets that indisposition has retained him in New York, a thus prevented him from presenting these documents sooner, though they mi have been delivered to the Department of State in another way.

It is scarcely neccessary to add that the undersigned sympathizes deeply w the government and people of the United States under these distressing circu stances, and hopes the honorable Acting Secretary of State will give him opportunity to fulfil the charge of his government towards the President of t republic.

The undersigned embraces this occasion of renewing to the honorable Acti Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

GABRIEL A. TASSARA.

Hon. ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
of the United States.

Mr. Arrazola to Mr. Tassara.

[Translation.]

MADRID, *May* 1, 1865.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I transmit, by royal order, to your excellency a co of the note I sent to the United States chargé d'affaires in reply to one from hi informing me of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, who was President of the republ and of the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Struck w the greatest indignation at such atrocious and horrid crimes, her Majesty's g ernment hastens to express to the representative of the United States at this co the profound sorrow produced upon the mind of the Queen and her ministers the death of the distinguished statesman that has filled the whole country w mourning.

I hope Mr. Perry will not delay to communicate the mentioned note to his g ernment, and, besides this, her Majesty desires you to approach Mr. Lincoln's s cessor in person, and confirm the sentiments expressed in the note, assuring h that the Spanish government cherishes the hope that the sad event, the subj of this despatch, may not produce a change of the friendly relations now existi between Spain and your republic.

May God grant you many years.

LORENZO ARRAZOLA.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN, AT WASHINGTON,
Washington, May 10, 1865.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has receiv from the captain general of Cuba a communication, in which, referring to

orrible assassination of President Lincoln, and to the attempt committed on e persons of the honorable Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Villiam H. Seward and Mr. Frederick W. Seward, he says to me what follows: I ask you to please to express to Mr. Seward my sorrow, as governor of this land and as an individual, for these calamities, and the vows I address to the lmighty for the prompt recovery of himself and son, informing him at the me time of the general indignation which has been caused by the outrage on e President of the republic and himself, and that I await with anxiety news his recovery."

The undersigned has the honor to bring this to the knowledge of the honorle Secretary of State ad interim, asking that on his part he will please form Mr. Seward of it, with similar expressions on the part of the undergned.

The undersigned avails of the occasion to reiterate to the honorable Acting ecretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

GABRIEL A. TASSARA.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Manuel Mayol to Mr. Giro.

[Translation.]

JEREZ, *May* 9, 1865.

Citizen CONSUL: Identified with the cause of your country, which is the use of liberty throughout the world, and at the same time impressed with dness on account of the horrid assassination just committed upon the person the illustrious republican Lincoln, various friends and political co-religionists this city have decided to send a congratulation for the happy termination of ur war, in which we at the same time express our sorrow for the crime that s just taken place. Wishing it may quickly arrive at its address, we have ncluded to ask you, (provided there is no objection,) if we may send it immetely to your consulate, so that you can forward it directly and thus give us assurance that it will not be lost.

Send your answer, if you please, to Armas street, No. 2, infants' public school ere it will be anxiously expected by your very humble servant.

MANUEL MAYOL.

Manuel Mayol to Mr. Giro.

[Translation.]

JEREZ, *May* 12, 1865.

Citizen CONSUL: Availing ourselves of the generous offer you made to us in ur letter of the 10th instant, I take the liberty to trouble you with the nexed manifesto, that you may send it, as you politely offered to do, to the nister of your nation in Madrid, who will send it with safety and despatch to place of destination.

Although it has but six signatures, it is none the less certain that it is the will the democracy of this town, whose signatures we have not taken the trouble collect because it would make the document too large.

With that intent, I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

MANUEL MAYOL.

[Translation.]

SPAIN, ANDALUSIA,
Jerez de la Frontera, May 2, 1865

Citizen VICE-PRESIDENT: As soon as the insidious and treacherous ha of the southern planters put an end to the existence of the illustrious rep lican, Lincoln, a sentiment of horror and indignation seized our minds, a se ment that springs from the bottom of the heart of the freemen of Old Euro and, mingling with that of our brothers of Young America, fills all tyrants w fear and dread.

The happy termination of your war, the first in the world from the greatn of the cause you were defending, was not enough to extinguish with the r levolent and cruel instincts of the unworthy merchants of human flesh, in pr ence of the sacred fire of the idea you were sustaining, an idea that fills minds of modern generations, and is the banner that will lead us on to victo amid the shouts of justice and liberty.

Remember, Mr. Vice-President, that Providence has placed the cause of h manity in your hands; that the fulfilment of sacred duties weighs upon y conscience; and do not forget either that, as the emancipation of the slave i glorious page to be recorded in the history of free nations, and is now welcon by the world with admiration and enthusiasm, Europe and the world exp that the consequences of the great social revolution, of which you are the r resentative, will soon be felt.

Courage, Mr. Vice-President, and remember that if the great nation in wh font still burns the sacred flame of the revolution has comprehended the gre ness of its mission in choosing you to direct its destiny, you have upon y conscience the future of the people that have been intrusted to your care, a not only them, but the oppressed of the whole world. One more step in way that your great nation has opened, and the cause of humanity and libe is safe.

Permit us, however, citizen Vice-President, with the frankness and loyalty good liberals, to reveal a symptom of pain on remembering the hesitation of great republic at the beginning of the war, and the excuses after victory w gained. Justice is tarnished by shadows, though they be cast by convenien slavery is the negative of manhood; and if at first there was a moment of h tation, be resolute, quick, and firm at last. Human rights are worth more th riches; let there be no more slaves for a single day, although great but pass calamities might be the result.

Receive our most loyal congratulations upon the triumph you have gain and in it you will find a tear of each one of the workers who wish you w deposit it in the tomb that covers the remains of the immortal Lincoln.

MANUEL MAYOL.
MIGUEL PARADOS
CARLOS REISLE.
RAMON DE CALA.
JOSÉ HUERTAS.
PEDRO SCHMIDT.
SIMON CARO.

Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward.

No. 193.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, April 29, 186

SIR: Thank God, we are permitted still to address you. A telegram f Queenstown informs me at this moment "that Mr. Seward and his son likely to recover."

It is a relief from the suspense which has kept my hand bound since the vening of the 26th, when Mr. Adams's telegram informed me of the tragedy in Vashington.

Pray accept for yourself, dear sir, the expression of my horror and my grief the foul crime of which you have been the victim; and say also to the Assstant Secretary of State that I associate myself with him in sympathy for all s sufferings.

The death of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin at the moment hen the great work with which his name is indissolubly connected for all me touched the term of success when the greatest insurrection known in story, striking for human slavery and at the life of the republic, succumbs last to the valor of our democratic armies, and the persistent virtue of our eople, led by the President of their own choice twice elected, and set up before iends and foes as their executive. The death of this Chief Magistrate, elevated y force of great events to a place in history not less than that of every other man name which the annals of the race record, and filling that broad place orthily, occurring at such a moment and in such a way, has sent a shock of rror through Europe.

The Spanish people have been thunderstruck. I have heard ordinary men, norant that an American was listening, offer to lose a right hand if only this ws might not be true. Men were rushing into this office until one o'clock at ght, unwilling to believe, unable to control the emotion this news had stirred, d an unfeigned grief got the better of all form and etiquette in the manifestaon of the sympathy of this generous-hearted people for the loss of President ncoln.

Your name, sir, was also on every lip; but men hoped against hope, and God s permitted this yearning of the universal heart of men to plead for you.

I felt it would be so; I cannot tell you how or why, but in spite of the solating sweep of the first telegrams, something stirred within me with the sciousness that Mr. Seward still lived and would live. Heavy as the pall grief closed over the loss of Lincoln, we have refused to mourn for you, and w we know that your work was not yet finished.

How should it be, if it is now, precisely when the military triumph is gained, d the political and diplomatic questions generated by the war are up for setment, that the sage counsel, the long-experienced and the steady hand of illiam H. Seward is needed in America and relied upon in Europe?

We mourn for our President. But after all let an American speak, for whom 3,000 miles of distance which separate him from the turmoil and distraction that scene serve, perhaps something as the lapse of time will serve to his ntrymen at home, to enable him to see events in their general form and purt as they will stand in history.

The triumph of the American democracy in saving the second great republic acked by a slaveholding oligarchy, stands parallel in the world's record with triumph of the Roman democracy when they destroyed the first great reblic, attacking that slaveholding oligarchy.

Abraham Lincoln and Julius Cæsar are names which henceforth personify throes of men for liberty in two supreme epochs of history, which can be mpared only the one with the other. An emperor was the result of the efforts the Roman democracy, as it has since been of other people.

A citizen President, equally triumphant over the slaveholding patrician cleat, but himself obedient to law, is the result of our people's virtue and his u. The singular parity of incident which closed the career of these two men, en the triumph was assured, will grave eternally on the memory of the gentions the contrast of the result established, the immense advance of humanity re Cæsar fell.

God's instrument in a work which makes his name immortal, Lincoln died

at a glorious moment; success was assured, and if he had been ambitious could not have chosen another death. His work was done! We call out his tenacity in doing right, his steady honesty in executing justice temper with mercy; but these are qualities of our northern people, and he was gr only as he typified these. The people remain, and I doubt not will find th representative.

Meantime, what do we know of the divine purposes to be served by this crow ing crime which sets the everlasting seal on the forehead of this rebellion?

What is the position to-day of those men who rose against the republic the perpetuation of human slavery?

Speaking from Europe, I may say, already that assassin blow has done m to finish up the sympathies of men for the defenders of slavery and oligarc than all that has happened before or since the war began. Though the milit power of the rebels is broken, men still paid their tribute of respect to the va of their soldiery, the skill of their generals, and the political decision of th leaders; and these sentiments have great sway over the minds of men, and i pede them from discerning the deformity of the principles for which th armies and those leaders fought.

But the night of April 14, 1865, has dispelled forever the mistaken sym thies which the audacity of April 13, 1861, generated, and has left the enem of human progress naked before the world, with only such moral support hen forth as those decidedly of their own kind can give them.

This in Europe. I ought to forbear from speculating upon its effects America, but I will say that I do not suppose the men who have made th names illustrious in a bad cause had any personal connection with a deed foul; their errors have not clouded the moral faculties of the leaders of the reb lion to such an extent as this, nor are the southern people generally to be charg with immediate complicity in this infamy.

It is precisely because I do not believe this that I wait to see a reaction the south itself against the cause which can prepare such instruments, and g rise, even incidentally, to such a deed. God's hand shall work in the hearts the South itself through the martyrdom of Lincoln and the steadfast mag nimity of that great people whose principles he represented, and which I not look to see belied even under this last provocation. Thus I do not do the moral death of the rebellion in the South itself will date from the day L coln was murdered. And I shall be greatly mistaken if the political work pacification and reconstruction of the great democratic republic, homogene and united as never before, shall not be found to be notably facilitated by very events which might seem at first to disturb its course. Such is my fai pardon its expression.

I have not waited instructions to order mourning in this legation, and rec mend the same in all our consulates in this jurisdiction for thirty days.

The popular newspapers appeared in mourning yesterday. The member the foreign diplomatic corps and many eminent men have called to express th sympathy.

No manifestation has yet been received from the Queen's government, nor Chambers now in session.

The interior condition of affairs in Spain is at a point so critical that har anything else can be expected to be thought of by this government.

The minister of state is ill, and retires from Madrid. His substitute ad terim, the minister of grace and justice, is also ill and confined to his chamb

Once more, sir, I grasp your hand in respectful sympathy.

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. PERRY

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward.

o. 194.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, May 1, 1865.

SIR: After my despatch No. 190 was written, on the 29th ultimo, I received
official visit from the Duke of Valencia, president of the cabinet of ministers,
tended by his aids, who came to say to me, in the name, and by special order
the Queen, how great was the horror and the grief with which her Majesty
d learned the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and her Majesty
gged me to be pleased to make known to President Johnson her profound and
ncere sympathy with him and with the American nation for the loss we had
stained in the person of our late most worthy and illustrious President.

I thanked the duke, and begged him to convey provisionally to her Majesty
e expression of my own gratitude for her Majesty's warm manifestation of
mpathy in the grief of my government and nation, which I would not fail to
nsmit immediately to Washington.

Yesterday I received the official note from the minister of state ad interim,
. Arrazola, dated on the 27th instant, and which the Duke of Valencia had
so announced, in his visit on the 29th instant, was being prepared to be sent to
e. Sr. Arrazola is ill and confined to his chamber, and Sr. Banuelos, assistant
cretary of state, informed me this was the only paper he had signed for a
mber of days past.

The duke also informed me that Mr. Tassara, Spanish minister at Washing-
n, would be instructed to make a similar manifestation to you personally in
ashington.

To-day the Congress of Deputies, now in session, has also taken action upon
e same subject. The Deputy Lasala, of the opposition, inquired of the gov-
nment if anything had been done to manifest the sentiment of this nation at
e horrible events in Washington.

The duke of Valencia, in the name of the government, recited to the chamber
e steps taken by the Queen and by the ministers.

The Deputy Clavos, ministerial, also made a remarkable speech, which was
uted by the whole house with marks of applause.

Then the president of the congress, from his chair, said:

"SEÑORES DEPUTIES: I consider it my privilege as well as duty to interpret
this occasion the sentiments of you all, of the whole Congress, and of the
tion, declaring that this house associates itself to the profound affliction which
s fallen upon the United States, in the horrible crime committed upon the
rson of the President of that republic, and which has occupied the attention
the House at this moment."

The question being then put, whether the House adheres to the declaration
t made by the president, it was voted without a dissenting voice, and, on
tion of Deputies Jove and Hevia, it was ordered to be entered on the record,
h the adhesion of the House by an unanimous vote.

This debate is worthy to be transmitted to you entire, and I shall send it,
nslated from the official journal of the Chamber, as soon as it can be prepared.

With sentiments of the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. PERRY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

MADRID, *May* 31, 1865.

HONORED SIR: Our personal experience has taught us that true grief i friend of silence, and we feel that which overwhelms you and us to be m poignant because we have been silent.

For that reason we have restrained the impulses of our soul till now, and h suppressed the expression of the strong emotions that have agitated our liv But now that our sincere sorrow has become calm, and reason has resumed sway, we are going to fulfil a sacred duty—sacred to every generous mind, a most sacred to us because we are young men and Americans.

Sons of the two islands, only separated from you by a narrow sea, stric connected with the great republic by the interchange of produce and of ide whatever relates to her is of interest to us, inasmuch as we have silently sym thized with her in her recent days of glory, and now condole with her in hour of mourning.

As men we weep for Lincoln; the perfidy that deprived him of his earth existence is repugnant to the heart of every man; enemies to that social infa which, under the name of slavery, is a disgrace to the land of liberty, as it i reproach to the beloved country of our birth, we felt, with Lincoln, the h emotions that he felt when he saw his great task done; we Cubans and Por ricans, borne by providential destiny towards the future of America, shudde with the last convulsion of the great man; we spirits, lovers of goodness and liberty, which is its political expression, would have lamented the eternal abse of that strong mind that gave us the consolation of seeing liberty guaranteed least in the land he made greater by his greatness, if we did not know that de kills the body and not the soul; that Lincoln's body was killed, but his sp was the soul of the giant nation that he knew how to govern.

After Washington there came other Washingtons; after Lincoln there come, there has already come, another Lincoln. This hope, this assurance ca our grief, and it is scarcely a condolence that we send you, but a prayer t you may be worthy of America.

NARCISO URDANEBIO,
JOSÉ FERNANDEZ,
TRISTAN MEDINA,
CALISTO R. LOIRA,
FEDERICO FERNANDEZ DE LA REGUERA
ANTONIO GONZALES Y HERRERA,
RAMON P. TRUJILLO,
ALBERTO ABRISQUETA Y EBRENTZ,
FRANCISCO JAVIER CASERO,
FRANCO. PUENTO,
and twenty-three other names.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

SINEU, *May* 14, 186

To the President of the United States:

The Committee of Progress of the town of Sineu, in Majorca, regarding w the deepest feeling of indignation the horrible crime of which the liberator f slavery—the man of high principle, the great patriot, Lincoln, has been victim—Lincoln, the man whose vigorous soul never wavered in view of terrible trials reserved for his government, and for whom history, gathering

t testimonial of his lofty wisdom, valor, and patriotism, will reserve the highest
ce among the most illustrious citizens of the earth—sympathizes heartily
h you in the deep regret which pervades the great republic of which you are
worthy President; congratulating you at the same time that, if Providence,
its inscrutable designs, has permitted that he should be stricken down in order
finish the immense work of the reorganization of the Union, peace has
wned his colossal efforts, and that from this moment the fratricidal war
ich, for a time, desolated a country so beautiful and prosperous, may be con-
ered as at an end.

God preserve your valuable life.

DOMINGO PUNTORT, *President.*
ANTO. BAVEOLO.
SEBASTIAN FERRA.
MIGUEL OLIVEZ.
PEDRO RAY'DA REAL.
FRANCISCO GUECAS, *Secretary.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Count Manderström to Mr. Campbell.

[Translation.]

MY DEAR SIR: It is with the utmost dismay I find in the evening pape telegram from New York of the 15th instant, to the following purport:

"President Lincoln has been shot by an assassin. He died to-day. A derous attempt has been directed against Mr. Seward. His recovery is doubt

This news is from Hamburg. I have received nothing to confirm it u this hour. I hope it is an untrue, or at least exaggerated report; of cou will communicate to you what I receive.

You cannot doubt, my dear sir, the general sentiments of horror and indi tion by which this awful news will be received in my country, and I beg t press to you the feelings of my most cordial sympathy.

I remain, my dear sir, with great truth and regard, yours, very truly,

MANDERSTRÖ

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Count Manderström to Mr. Campbell.

[Translation.]

APRIL 27, 186

MY DEAR SIR: I hasten to communicate to you the following details, t mitted from London yesterday evening, but which reached me only this mor

It appears that President Lincoln was murdered in his box at the the the assassin, whose name is Booth, jumped down from the box on the scene effectually escaped. He went directly to Baltimore, and was apprehended t It was an accomplice of Booth who made the attack upon Mr. Seward, in his room, and wounded him dangerously. His son, Mr. Frederick Seward, ha ing to help his father, was murdered on the spot.

General Grant was to have been present at the play, but was prevente official business; this being mentioned, I suppose there was some plan against him.

Such a shocking series of atrocious crimes, up to this date never witness your country, cannot fail to impress the minds of all good citizens and them rally round the banner of order.

I reserve myself to answer officially to your note, but thought it my dut to lose time in giving you all the details I have received.

I am, my dear sir, your very obedient servant,

MANDERSTRÖ

Count Manderström to Mr. Campbell.

[Translation.]

STOCKHOLM, *April* 27, 1865.

SIR: I have received the official communication by which you have confirmed
s morning the melancholy intelligence, already in circulation yesterday even-
g, of the odious outrage to which the President of the United States fell a
tim on the evening of the 14th of this month.

I have thought it my duty to bring this overwhelming news immediately to
e knowledge of my august sovereign, and it is by his express order that I
sten to convey to you, sir, all the horror and profound regret with which it has
pired him. Not only the old and excellent relations which existed between
e two governments, but the high esteem and the sincere consideration pro-
sed by the King for the noble character and eminent qualities of the illustrious
esident, who has been torn from a country to the welfare of which he was
voted, by the most atrocious crime, may easily explain the sentiments of just
ef and sad sympathy with which the King is penetrated, and the reprobation
h which his Majesty stamps a shameful assassination, directed by a parricidal
nd against that good man.

This crime is aggravated by the infamous attack made upon the distinguished
tesman, confined to his bed of suffering, and who, wounded also in his most
rished affections, seems to leave us little hope of seeing him recover from his
ysical and mental anguish.

The King has charged me to beg you, sir, to testify to your government the
timents entertained by him, and which, be assured, are shared by the two
ples united under his sceptre.

In giving utterance to the most sincere wishes that this frightful misfortune
s not injure the United States of America, the government of the King ex-
sses the hope of continuing with President Johnson the same relations of
fidence and amity which have been maintained under the government of the
strious President whose loss we so bitterly deplore.

In begging you, sir, to accept the expression of my most profound personal
ret, I permit myself to add the assurances of my most distinguished con-
eration.

MANDERSTRÖM.

Mr. CAMPBELL,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

Baron de Wetterstedt to Mr. Hunter.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
Washington, April 16, 1865.

SIR: The lamentable events of which you did me the honor to inform me by
r note of yesterday had already come to my knowledge through the public
orts, and filled my heart with feelings of gloom and indignation. His Majesty's
ernment takes too sincere an interest in the welfare of this commonwealth
to learn with profound regret the sudden and violent death of the President
he United States, in a moment when his wisdom and experience were so
needed, and when the turn of events seemed to promise to himself some re-
l for the trials of the past.

ay the lives of those noble victims who have not yet succumbed under the
s of the assassin be spared, by God's mercy, to their country and their sor-
stricken families.

I thank you for bringing to my notice that the Vice-President of the Ur
States has assumed the functions of President, and that you have been authori
sir, to perform the duties of Secretary of State until otherwise ordered.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you the assurance of my
consideration.

N. W. DE WETTERSTED

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

[Extract.]

[Translation.]

NEW YORK, *May* 17, 186

DEAR SIR: Allow me to transmit to you, unofficially, a copy of a desp
which I have just received from Count Manderström, his Majesty's ministe
foreign affairs, giving account of the deep impression produced on the Sw
government by the news of the horrible murder of the late President, of w
despatch I would have taken the liberty to make lecture to you had I
present in Washington. I enclose likewise a copy of the accompanying
from Count Manderström to your minister at Stockholm, for the possible
that you should not yet have received the same from Mr. Campbell. You
easily perceive that these letters were written down on the first incorre
formation of the deed transmitted by the telegraph.

The Swedish newspapers that have reached me give ample evidence o
horror and indignation provoked in the whole country by the news of the mu
They are filled with articles speaking in the warmest terms of the event.
country in Europe, I venture to say—and it has certainly not escaped
attention—has the sympathy for the cause of the Union been more deep
unanimous, and the eminent qualities of the late President been better a
ciated than in my native land. Immediately on the receipt of the pa
tidings, the flags on the public buildings in Stockholm and Gothemburg ar
the vessels in the harbors of these cities were hoisted on half-mast; a p
feast which was to take place at Gothemburg in honor of the fall of Richm
was inhibited, as a token of respect for the memory of the lamented victim.

* * * * * * *

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

N. W. DE WETTERSTED

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

STOCKHOLM, *April* 27, 18

MONSIEUR LE BARON: We are astounded by the horrible news that ha
reached us from Washington. A telegram from Hamburg yesterday ga
the intelligence of the attacks on the President and Mr. Seward. I wro
mediately to Mr. Campbell, asking him if the report was confirmed, hop
might be untrue or exaggerated. A telegram from London that night gav
particulars, with the names of the assassins, and reported the death of Mr.
ard, junior. Early this morning Mr. Campbell showed me a dispatch fro
Adams, in London, in which the report is officially confirmed. Thereu
sent the enclosed note to Mr. Campbell, expressing the sentiments of the
and his subjects in regard to the affair.

he odious crime, unheard of till now in the annals of the United States, ires general horror and evokes universal condemnation, but it is the great irreparable loss to the country that causes the greatest regret.

Ir. Lincoln's firm and resolute character, his good common sense, and his ciations, acquired general esteem for him in Europe, and I fear it will be l to find his equal at the time of a crisis like that which prevailed at the ent of his death. And it is still more distressing to the United States to at the same time the eminent statesman at the head of its foreign affairs, whose demise I am sure will be most earnestly felt. We wait impatiently ear from you, though we cannot hope for an authentic report under a week. Ve hear that the murderer Booth has been arrested, but the report is hardly ect as it comes on the same day with the other rumors.

o words can express the horror felt here at the announcement of the execra- crime.

ccept my regards, &c., &c., &c.,

MANDERSTRÖM.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

17.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, April 30, 1865.

R: On the evening of the 26th of April a telegram from the embassy of Jnited States in London was received at this legation, announcing the death, ssassination, of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; also an k upon the life of the Secretary of State, resulting in injuries so severe as nder his recovery doubtful.

verwhelmed with horror by these woeful news, which were already in lation in Stockholm, inspiring grave misgivings and vague fears in the s of many friends of the republic who but imperfectly understood her or- ation, I deemed proper on the following morning to announce to the depart- of state and of foreign affairs of Sweden and Norway the facts of the death e President of the United States of America, and the installation of his itutional successor in executive office. At the same time I communicated ount Manderström, the afflicting intelligence of the condition to which you, ad been reduced by a murderous attack.

e prompt and sympathetic response of his excellency displays a warmth notion unusual in official papers, and is in harmony with the reprobation orror felt by all classes of Swedish people.

ese sentiments have sought expression at this legation in such varied forms ve deeply touched my heart, and caused me to feel that the blow dealt my ed country by an assassin's hand, is resented by all Christendom.

ave the honor to report the direct and marked action of the King, who issioned the Count Axel Cronhcilm, an officer of the royal staff, to visit gation of the United States with messages of condolence, coupled with the gest possible terms of detestation for the parricide, and assurances of the ration entertained by him for the personal character and attributes of our ited Chief Magistrate. These sentiments of sympathy for a mourning e, and reprobation for the crime by which they have been bereaved, were ssed in such feeling and earnest words, as were worthy of the noble heart Majesty, and must prove acceptable to the nation in whose behalf they uttered. It was also the desire of the King that I would convey to him rliest intelligence of your health, sir, as his Majesty felt the deepest inter- the preservation of a life so eminent and valuable.

addition to the official communication from the department of state of

Sweden and Norway, that most excellent gentleman, Count Manderström personal visit and private notes, evinced such feelings as commands my tude.

In some of the ports the flags were at half-mast for the death of the dent; the public journals spoke with appreciation of his life and death. The Swedish court has worn mourning for several members of royal hou Europe during the past winter, but in no instance have I observed a p tribute comparable with this. The members of the diplomatic corps in holm have been instant in their tokens of sympathy, and the American res here have sought at the legation such comfort and information, as might their grief and allay their fears. The Baron Feysack and Lieutenant A son, gallant officers of Sweden, whose swords have been drawn in the ser the United States, came to offer their condolences to the country they h fended, as did also the Count Piper, formerly minister resident at Washi and other distinguished Swedes. If the transmission of these details appe necessary, I find my excuse in the conviction that such tokens of sympa a remote land for their national grief, must be as acceptable to the Am people as they have been to their representatives.

I may be suffered here to give utterance to my own emotions upon th calamity which has visited my country. The hand raised against the life President has inflicted a grievous wound upon every American heart; common with millions bereaved of their chief, I deeply feel the outrage perp upon sacred national rights. With regard to Abraham Lincoln, whom I and loved as a personal friend, I recognize with awe, that God's instrume been laid away in heaven's armory. Remembering how, in the raging litical tornadoes he bore himself with the passionless calm of some gra straction, and, divested of prejudice or favor, devoted himself to the larg of human freedom and national life, I feel that his death was the seal deeds of his life, and he closed his eyes on great purposes achieved t them upon the immortal crown. To his country he leaves the rich leg a beneficent government preserved; the American ideal of liberty att and the noble record of the Christian life he lived, the patriot's end he wr and the martyr's death he died, to embellish her story.

Allow me to tender you, sir, my respectful sympathy for the ment physical suffering you have sustained, and express most fervid thanksgiv God, who in his mercy has spared a life so valuable to our country.

Praying for your speedy restoration to health, and usefulness,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAMPBE

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Letter of Fredrika Bremer.

[Translation.]

THURSDAY, *April* 27, 1

DEAR * * *: Can it be true, what a telegram from New York report night? Mr. Lincoln murdered! dead! I hope it is not true; I cannot, v believe it. Can you tell me how it is? If it should be so it is not for hin cause I grieve. His work is done, the cause is gained, the war at an e woe to the South! It has killed its best protector during this awful m Oh, if Mr. Campbell and you could tell me that it is not true.

Yours, faithfully,

FR. BREM

[Translation from a Stockholm paper of April 27, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

uring the whole time civil war was raging in the United States, we had been stomed to receive information of the most varied and changeable description. as seldom the friends of liberty here received any good tidings without hav- hem followed by others most painful in their character; but surely, after the week's glorious bulletins, bringing news of victory upon victory, nobody ected to receive a message so painful and full of grief as the telegram brought st evening. In the moment of his triumph, when the rebellion was nearly hed and everybody again was thinking sincerely of the regeneration of the n, Abraham Lincoln was struck by the assassin's bullet—He who, during war, the whole world was looking up to as the true symbol of that great the abolition of slavery, the established fact of universal freedom, and that labor is honorable: he should be sacrificed when these sublime thoughts almost realized. It is a beautiful death; the martyr's wreath of freedom o engrave on its leaves the name of a new victim for its holy cause, and oln will be forever surrounded by an imperishable glory of honor. But the n has in this instance, as has happened many times before, when the blood eroes for liberty was spilt, fallen by the assassin's hand, which will brand eternal infamy all those protectors of slavery who, rising under the plea of ding the rights of the single state, properly only fought for the preserva- of their feodal institutions, thereby being able to live by the sweat of the of slavery. It may seem hard and strange to throw the blame on those ns before knowing something more particular about this most painful event; t has too much of probability in itself not to suppose at once that the whole had its origin from that very source.

e remember still quite distinctly how Lincoln, on his way to Washington inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861, compelled against his own will, but by the pressing entreaties of all his ds, to make his journey through Maryland on by-roads and during the dark- of night to avoid these protectors of slavery who there laid in ambuscade im. Already then did those wretches aspire after his life, believing in their sightedness that their cause could be saved by the death of one of their v-beings. Rumors have afterwards been busy about conspiracy against his No one would believe it at the time; but now, when we have seen that arties never tired before they gained the end they sought for, it looks very ble. Yes; they have gained it, but their cause shall not gain anything by A party which uses such miserable means has pronounced its own sentence, ven their friends in Europe must surely take part in the general outcry of nation which now sounds through the whole civilized world, and perhaps be elled to turn their backs on their cause, if they do not desire to be counted complices in the deed. In the North this outcry will have serious conse- ces for those who have been the cause of it. Immediately after the last victory of Grant, several of the most prominent men, and almost all the ipal papers in the United States, advised Lincoln and his cabinet to issue a al amnesty for the rebels, only on the condition that the seceded States d submit and again join the Union. Slavery was already considered shed. Does any one now believe that the same spirit of reconciliation will ? Does any one doubt that this crime will not cry out for vengeance? If e must acknowledge we have been entirely mistaken in the Yankees. The al good-natured humor in these men makes it very easy for them to offer and of reconciliation, knowing themselves to be the victors. But should passions be roused once more before they hardly have had time to be d, they will, of course, be furious against all who stand behind this infamous and are its nearest accomplices. We observed already, a few days ago,

that this war, as far as the North is concerned, does not show a single d
sentence for political offences, which, at least, if we make any comparison
what we have been used to see under similar circumstances in our old Eu
will grant them an everlasting honor. The war has been one of the
spirited and hottest fought party wars, and in the North treachery has
raised its head so high that the most severe punishment could with justice
been applied. Shall we still be so fortunate as to see that same moderation
tinued? We do wish it for the sake of liberty; but who would dare to rep
those republicans now, if at the height of this excitement they should ex
retaliation? What we at least now are sure in saying is, that peace now
cost the southern States a great deal more than otherwise would have bee
case. (Here follows a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life.)

To write the history of Abraham Lincoln during the time he was Pres
even as brief as possible, would be the same as to write the history of the U
during the whole important period from 1860 to 1865, when the future o
republic was in the balance. Room for that is not in a short sketch like
and the time to do it in with impartiality will not be reached for many y
Many have reproached Lincoln for irresolution as a statesman, and accused
of being without determination to meet the issue of the day. This is said
specially with regard to his position on the slavery question when the reb
first commenced. Nothing was more natural than an accusation of this
upon a time when the different political parties were arraigned against
other in fierce combat; but the future will give him credit for his strengt
determination—that, surrounded as he was by that turmoil of wild passion
was yet able to control himself and preserve that firmness of purpose whic
leader of the destines of a great people so much needs, but which we do not a
find in them.

He often resisted the impetuous patience of his own party, which, wi
consideration or forethought, declared slavery abolished without payin
slightest attention to the words of the Constitution. Being cognizant o
fact, he tried in the beginning a conciliatory mode, and would accede to t
bell ous States the right to govern themselves. He appointed afterwa
certain time at the expiration of which they had to submit or to lose their
leges. He also procured a consent of Congress to recompense those S
who by their own consent abolished slavery, and to give them a limited
pensation for their "living" property. First, when every effort failed, an
only a party, but the whole people of the North—of course we do not in
that party called "Peace democrats"—had arrived at the conclusion
nothing could be done in that way; first then took Abraham Lincoln the
in his own hands and procured the consent of Congress to abolish slaver
conditionally. If we can judge from his actions and by their effects, does
seem as if it had been his plan from the beginning to make that the opini
the whole people which had hitherto only been the opinion of a few, and
these circumstances can he not with justice be called a far-seeing states
He was, besides all this, the type of the so-called Yankee people, of that
northern Anglo-Saxon race, persevering and determined to obtain the obj
had in view. In this way he had gradually become a man of the people
knew how to select the very moment when to speak, and also to choos
best practical way fit for the occasion. He was a good citizen, and to
American and to every friend of the progress of liberty his name will th
centuries shine beside that of Washington. Peace to his ashes, and may
bring forth blessed fruit to the cause of everything that is good. The tel
informs us that the assassins have not been contented with one victim.
seems only to have an accident to thank for the preservation of his life, a
Secretary of State, Mr. Seward—the right hand of the President—though
sick-bed at the time, was not spared by the hands of the murderer. His
not decided, but his brave son has fallen, trying to defend the life of a fat

SAXE-MEININGEN.

[Translation.]

Most Honorable Mr. Consul: His Highness the Duke, my most gracious ge, has received with pain the news of the great loss which the United States North America have suffered by the death of President Abraham Lincoln. Sincerely admiring the noble qualities of his heart and intellect, and the atness of mind with which he achieved the grand object of restoring the ion, his Highness has been most deeply moved by the atrocious crime to ich the illustrious representative of the United States has been sacrificed, and Duke cannot omit to express his most mournful sympathy, and through me equest your honor to convey to the government of the United States these pressions of his sentiments; expressing at the same time the wish of the ke, that the peril in which the life of Mr. Secretary Seward has been pend- may, by the favorable improvement of his condition, be considered as passed, that he may very soon be restored to health.

embrace the occasion to express, &c., &c.

VON UTTENHOVEN,
Provisional President of the Ducal Council of State.

S. Hirshbach,
United States Consul, Sonneberg.

SWITZERLAND.

[Translation.]

BERNE, *April* 28, 1865

The Federal Council have been apprised by the public papers of the horri crime, the victims of which are two of the most worthy and most noble citiz and statesmen of the United States.

One cry of horror and indignation at this act, inspired by the most bru passion and the most heinous fanaticism, has resounded through the whole civ ized world, and particularly through Switzerland, a country whose analog institutions unite it so closely with its great sister republic.

The Federal Council hasten to address their most sincere condolence to t honorable minister resident of the United States in Switzerland, by expressi to him their profound grief over this shocking event and the strong sympat which they feel at this great calamity.

Free Switzerland, with similar institutions, will not cease to devote all her sy pathies to free America and to her tendencies inspired by truth and humanity sympathies deriving new strength from this catastrophe.

The Federal Council cannot conclude without expressing the consoling ho that the new Union, reconstituted under the auspices of fraternity and rec ciliation, will follow with increased energy the path which Providence traced out for her, and erect before the eyes of the world the most sublime m ument to the glory of the illustrious victim.

With these sentiments the Federal Council have the honor to renew to M Fogg the assurances of their high consideration.

In the name of the Federal Council.

SCHENK,
President of the Confederation
SCHIESS,
Chancellor of the Confederation

[Translation.]

[No. 57.]

The Swiss Federal Council to the Swiss consulate general in Washington

MR. CONSUL GENERAL: Through the public journals the but too certain telligence reaches us of the terrible deed which deprives the Union of two her noblest and purest citizens and statesmen.

A thrill of horror and deep indignation over this consummation of infuria passion and fanaticism pervades the entire civilized world, and more particula Switzerland, considering herself united by the most cordial and nearest tie her great sister republic.

We invite you, therefore, to express to the present President of the Un States, in the name of the Swiss Federal Council, our most sincere and heart condolence. You will please assure the President of the renewed and sinc sympathies which free Switzerland, with kindred institutions, entertains for efforts of the American government in the cause of truth and humanity. Th sympathies have received new impulse by the last terrible calamity which befallen the people of the United States.

You will, finally, not fail to express our sincere hope that the American Un

united in love and conciliation, now mightier than ever, will, with renewed ergy, strive to accomplish the great destiny which Providence has assigned r, and thus present to the world herself as the grandest monument reared in mmemoration of the great dead.

Accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration, in the name of the wiss Federal Council.

The President, SCHENK.
The Chancellor of the Confederation, SCHIESS.

Mr. Hitz to Mr. Seward.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF SWITZERLAND,
Washington, April 15, 1865.

SIR: The national calamity which has just befallen the United States is, in its bearings, one of such stupendous magnitude that Switzerland, in the per- n of her representatives, stands appalled at the enormity of the deed which de- ived a republic of a Chief Magistrate who not only was first in establishing iversal freedom throughout the land, foremost in offering the hand of conciliа- n to a misguided enemy of traitors, devotedly beloved by his countrymen, but was o respected abroad, and looked up to with confidence in every clime where free- en draws breath. When, therefor, the representative of the time-honored re- blic of Switzerland expresses, in her behalf, sincere sympathy for the irreparable s sustained, just in an hour of triumph, by her great sister republic the United ates, I pray it may be accepted as the heartfelt emotion of a national heart which s ever beat in unison with that of the United States, and with those great prin- les of free government whereof his excellency, your late esteemed President, braham Lincoln, appeared to be the embodiment.

Switzerland joins in the universal bereavement of freemen, and while tender- her humble offering of sympathy at the shrine of an afflicted nation, seeks to ivey consolation in the assurance given, that "He whom the Lord loveth he asteneth;" wherefore these trials which Almighty God has, in the province of ine wisdom, seen proper to visit upon a free people are but an evidence of His e, and, it is prayed, harbingers of blessings evermore.

And now, sir, with feelings of inmost sympathy for your own personal and ily afflictions, and gratitude to the Lord for the preservation of your invalu- le life and services to a mighty yet sorely stricken nation in a most momen- s epoch of its history,

I remain with sentiments sincere, though unspoken,

JOHN HITZ,
The Consul General of Switzerland.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

The Mutual Aid Society of the north part of the Canton of Aargau, at a meet- held on the 21st instant, (seventy-six members being present,) unanimously olved to approve of the address of sympathy and condolence of the Swiss con- eration to the North American sister republic beyond the ocean.

While making this communication, we ask you to accept the sincere expres- n of our high esteem.

FERD. AFFOLSTER, *President.*
N. DINKELMANN, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Council of the Canton of Uri to the Bundesrath, in Berne.

ALTDORF, *May* 8, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Willingly following the example of other cantons, we ha the honor to inform you that in our session of this day we have unanimous resolved to assent to the general address of sympathy and condolence of t Swiss confederation to the North American Union, on account of the assassi tion of its excellent President, Abraham Lincoln. We have no doubt but t sympathy is universal, and we send you this declaration that you may take d notice of it and forward it to its place of destination. In the mean time, we gi our best wishes for your prosperity, and recommend you to the protection Divine Providence.

In the name of the council:

K. E. MULLER, *President.*
GISLER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

AARAU, *April* 28, 1865.

HONORED SIR: The government counsellor of the canton of Aargau h just heard of the great misfortune that has overtaken our sister republic beyo the ocean, on the 14th of April, by the hand of the assassin, and feels the gre est sympathy and indignation the event can impart. The general sorrow is t more intense, as it fell like a thunderbolt upon the joy and hope with wh the civilized world was congratulating the victorious star-spangled banner up the heroic days of Richmond and Petersburg. We have therefore unanimous resolved, in our session of this day, to express our deepest sympathy for the go ernment of the United States, upon the horrid death of their great Presid Lincoln, and we request the honorable minister resident of that country to co municate it to his government.

May God preserve the United States, bestow more great and unblemish victories upon their flag in contests for freedom and the holy rights of man, a soon crown the sublime sacrifice and heroic deeds of their arms with all t blessings of a glorious peace.

Accept, dear sir, with the above sympathy, the expression of our most d tinguished consideration.

In the name of the government counsellor of the canton of Aargau:

The landammann President, A. TELLER.
The Secretary of State, KINGIER.

Hon. Mr. FOGG,
Minister resident of the United States of North America, in Berne.

[Translation.]

AARAU, *April* 28, 1865

DEAR SIR: It is my desire to contribute to the great address of sympathy the American nation, and I therefore request you to add the enclosed sheet it. Be kind enough also to have a copy of it sent to the federal committee Berne, and oblige your very humble servant,

Professor Dr. TROXLER

The undersigned, as a free citizen of a free country, considers himself premely happy in having this opportunity to express his grateful feelings fo

country hat has at last succeeded in the emancipation of all its people of every ace and color. So many years have passed since we had the struggle for our iberties that we have almost forgotten our troubles at that time, and our reasons for contentment would not be appreciated now were it not for the existence of ome oppressed and suffering people in Europe not very far from our own borders, on either side of us.

The people of the United States of North America can now congratulate hemselves that they are one, that all cause of dissension is removed, and that hey have no Russia or Austria near them to disturb their peace. Let all animosities be buried; let the people of the same flesh and blood, though dwelling n different sections of the land, forget that they were ever mortal enemies, and ll may yet be well. They have the Bible and religion among them, and let hem rejoice that it is so. Religion and morality are the indispensable props of ublic welfare. Let them cultivate these and do unto their neighbors as they would be done by, and they will never come to harm.

TROXLER.

AARMADT, *April* 28, 1865.

Chief justice and council of the canton of Appenzell, of the Inner Rhodes, to Dr. John Wyttenbach, of the grand council in Berne.

[Translation.]

APPENZELL, *May* 5, 1865.

SIR: In a letter of the 1st instant, the committee for the address of sympathy nd condolence to the American Union invited us to participate with him in it, s many of the Swiss cantons have already done.

The sympathy of the people of the Inner Rhodes for the Americans in their our years of civil war for freedom and Union, and their sorrow for the sad misortune of the death of President Lincoln, the noblest citizen of that glorious nd, induce us, in the name of the inhabitants of our canton, to join in the address to our fellow-citizens of that bereaved country.

With great respect, in the name of the chief justice and council,

BROGER, *Justice.*

SONDEREGGER, *Secretary,*

[Translation.]

ARWANGEN, *April* 30, 1865.

To the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

I hereby empower and request you to add my name as a signer to the general address of sympathy and condolence from the Swiss Confederation to the overnment in Washington. You will also have the kindness to communicate e following resolution of a public meeting held in this place yesterday on the me occasion.

With much regard,

Dr. FRIEDRICH CAMPE.

THE RESOLUTION.

The citizens of Arwangen rejoice at the great victories of the North, while ey sincerely deplore the loss of the great man who perished by the assassin's nd. They assembled to the number of three hundred and two, and unani-

mously give this expression of their feelings, hoping the document may be con veyed to its proper destination.

In the name of the meeting, the special committee,

J. H. EGGER, *President.*
J. MORGENTHALER, *Secretary.*
S. L. ERNST, *Treasurer.*

Hundreds of signatures might have been obtained in this neighborhood fo the address, had our time not been so limited.

[Translation.]

AARMUHLE, *May* 27, 1865.

Mr. PRESIDENT: At a public meeting of the citizens of Aarmuhle, distric of Interlachen, it was unanimously resolved to ratify the Swiss address of grat ulation and sympathy to the people of the North American Union.

Respectfully,

M. WYDER, *President.*
P. VORTER, *Secretary.*

The Hon. BUNDESRATH
of the Swiss Confederation in Berne.

[Translation.]

AARBERG, *June* 2, 1865.

To the Bund, in Berne:

The teachers in the district of Aarberg have watched the events of the Amer ican war with much interest, and were exceedingly rejoiced when the news o Union victories resounded in our land. As our joy was profound, so was ou grief, when, a few days later, news saddened us with the sombre fact that th great republican citizen, Lincoln, had fallen by the hand of an assassin.

Thirty members of the district synod of Aarberg, in their session of the 29t of May, unanimously resolved to approve of the address of sympathy and con dolence to the American Union.

Requesting you to give notice of this fact, we remain, &c.,

MATTI, *Secretary.*

Mr. Fogg to Mr. Hunter.

No. 87.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berne, May 3, 1865.

SIR: Your despatch of April 17, apprising me of the assassination of Pres dent Lincoln, is just received. The shocking intelligence had already bee flashed by telegraph all over Europe, several days earlier, as had also the scarcel less astounding news of the probable fatal attempt upon the lives of Secretar and Assistant Secretary Seward.

No words can convey any sort of idea of the excitement produced among a classes, rulers and people, on this side of the Atlantic. At first no one wa willing to believe it. The news was too terrible for belief. But soon a despatc from Mr. Adams in London put an end to all doubts. The deed, terrible as was, had been done, and the "foremost man of all the world" in the hearts of mi

lions on both sides of the Atlantic lay stretched in death by the dastardly hand of an assassin.

The millions in America who loved Mr. Lincoln as a father and revered him as the purest and greatest of patriotic statesmen could scarcely have mourned him more profoundly than did the masses in Europe. Especially dear was he to the citizens of this little republic of Switzerland, where, from the beginning of our great struggle, his firm, true hand has ever been upheld by the warm sympathies and prayers of a free and gallant people, who had themselves, not long since, been called to strangle a somewhat similar though far less iniquitous and sanguinary conspiracy against their nation's life

You will have seen how all Europe is moved. I am able to do nothing but receive visits and letters of condolence from citizens, foreign ministers, and members of the government. These last—some of them at least—I will send you with my next despatch.

Of my own personal grief over this great calamity this is, perhaps, not the place to speak, but I cannot forbear. Few men, out of his own family and neighborhood, were so circumstanced as to know Mr. Lincoln better than myself, up to the time of my leaving for my present post. He was kind to me, and I loved him as a father. I mourn him now as my dearest earthly friend.

I pray God that the blow of the assassin may not have proved fatal to Mr Seward and his son.

Asking you to express to them, if living, my most profound and heartfelt sympathy in their and our countries' great suffering, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. FOGG.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. Fogg to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

No. 88.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berne, May 4, 1865.

SIR: * * * * Letters of condolence are being prepared and forwarded to me from nearly all the cantonal governments and from the citizens of every portion of Switzerland. The mourning and regret for the death of our President are universal from the old men to the boys in the schools. I am convinced that no other man in any part of the world held such a place in so many millions of hearts.

Later I will forward to the State Department copies or the originals of the addresses now coming into the legations from the cantons, cities and communes, near and remote, of Switzerland.

I herewith append also a copy of my note to the Federal Council in acknowledgment of theirs.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. FOGG.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. Fogg to Mr. Hunter.

No. 93.] UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berne, June 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith to the State Department, by th hand of Henry A. Smythe, esquire, of New York, appointed bearer of despatche to Washington, two bound volumes* containing over 300 original addresses congratulation, sympathy and condolence from the various cantonal governmen municipalities, communes, associations, schools and leading citizens of Switzerlan expressive of the universal joy occasioned by the triumphant suppression the rebellion in the United States, the destruction of slavery, and the re-esta lishment of the American Union, and of the quite as universal sorrow over th assassination of the late President Lincoln, the events of whose life, and t moment and manner of whose death, will enshrine him in the pantheon of histo as the most illustrious character of modern times.

The volumes contain official addresses from the governments of twenty-on cantons, (all save one, Fribourg,) something more than 20,000 original aut graphs, comprising all the members of the Federal Council, members of the ca tonal governments, magistrates, clergymen and military officers. In truth they comprise the aggregate and congregate voice of all Switzerland, whos heart, hopes and prayers have been with our government in all the long, bloody and sometimes apparently doubtful struggle through which we have passed.

As these various addresses have been sent or brought to me by delegation or committees, I have been obliged to make many brief speeches and writ many letters, returning thanks in behalf of the government and people of th United States, for a sympathy as sincere and deep as it was universal.

Trusting that these addresses and memorials will be sacredly preserved i the archives of the State Department, as evidence of the solidarity of sentimen and aspirations between the people of Switzerland and those of the Unite States,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. FOGG.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

Council of the canton of Berne to the Bundesrath.

BERNE, *May* 8, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully request you on our part, by diplomatic mean to communicate to the government of the United States of North America o congratulations on the recent Union victories, together with the expression our sympathies for their misfortunes, and our horror at the assassination of Pre dent Lincoln, and the attempt on the life of Secretary Seward.

These Union victories will serve to realize and strengthen the principles the free republic, will fix its fate, and form the most remarkable epoch in t pages of modern history. For these principles the great citizen and renown statesman offered himself as a sacrifice, and was immolated as a martyr!

But we are firmly persuaded that the cowardly assassination of its great lead

---

* The addresses referred to in this despatch are published in an alphabetical arrangement ba upon the names of the towns from which they emanated.

ll not impede the progress of the republic in the way of liberty, virtue, and telligence, and his successor may be urged on to complete the task begun in e good cause by his predecessor.

Accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

F. SCHERZ, *President.*
DR. TRÄCHSEL, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

the honorable George G. Fogg, minister resident of the United States, Berne.

the hands of his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States, at Washington:

BERNE, *May* 12, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor herewith to transmit to you the address of mpathy and condolence to the American Union voted by a meeting of Swiss izens at Bern, and accompanied by the declarations of accession sent in from parts of the whole Swiss Confederation.

It required but the slight impulsion of this address to arouse in Switzerland ively and most universal movement of sympathy for the American sister re-blic. After the members of the high Federal Council and of the grand council the canton of Berne had opened the list of signatures, the governments of govy and Soleure gave the signal for the accession also of the cantonal gov-ments, most of whom have, upon the immediate invitation of the address mmittee, not hesitated to comply either by letters to the Federal Council, or by ect individual signature, and in the names of their cantons.

In Geneva a meeting of 4,000, and in Chaux-de-fonds one of 2,000 persons s held in order to vote a separate address. The grand councils of Vaud and ssin also have voted separate manifestations of sympathy. Besides a number he most prominent citizens of the country, a great many communal authori-and private citizens, particularly from the cantons of Berne, Basle-Town, ufchatel, Argovy, Zurich, (town of Winterthur,) Fribourg, (town of Murten,) le, Campagne, &c., have acceded to our address. The aggregate number of natures, which at this moment cannot be given quite accurately, may be esti-ted for the accompanying address alone at about 10,000, if the number can anything to the value of the testimonials of sympathy from all classes and fessions, authorities and private individuals.

The greatest act of sympathy, however, was the resolution of the Landsge-nde of Glaris, an assembly of from 5,000 to 6,000 voters of a Swiss canton 30,000 inhabitants, who in the open air make the laws of their country, and of ch occasion they availed themselves, at the suggestion of their Landammann, nimously to rise, and with uncovered heads to manifest their sympathy with American Union.

n accordance with this manifestation, the government of another democratic ton, namely, Grisons, has submitted the question of a demonstration of sym-hy and condolence by the people of Grisons, to all the thirty nine district mblies, which in that canton are equal to the Landsgemeinde; and there is no bt that on Sunday, the 14th May, the voters of a canton of 90,000 inhab-ts will also unanimously proclaim their sympathy for the United States.

n view of these tokens it may well be asserted that it is the whole Swiss ple who, in this moment, offer to the American people their greeting of herly sentiment. Our sole wish is, that it may be received in the same it by the citizens of the American Union.

With the highest consideration, in the name of the address committee,

F. GENGEL, *Editor of the Bund.*

P. S.—It will hardly be necessary to explain that the term "democracy" the address is not synonymous with the party denomination in America. T address of condolence also is directed to Mr. Vice-President Johnson, because was drawn up before his (known) inauguration as President. And in regar finally to the external appearance of the signatures, the apology may be giv that though much may be left to be desired, they are not the less sincere.

The above undersigned.

[Translation.]

To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America:

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Switzerland, avail oursel of the occasion of the news of the termination of the American war to congra late you from the bottom of our hearts upon the reconstruction of the Union.

One hundred years have not yet elapsed since the American nation, by first war of independence, laid the foundation of her democratic and republi liberty. The fruit of her victory was the winning of a whole continent for republic, and the proclamation of the great sentiment of human rights wh soon spread itself over all Europe By the victorious termination of her sec war the people of America have also practically restored to life the rights man, and established by their acts that man shall be neither lord nor slave, *that all men are born to be free.*

But not only this: while destroying slavery and restoring to the oppres black race their rights, the American people have also saved the white r They have destroyed the fundamental elements of a rising aristocracy wh attempted to propagate the principle of oppression upon both sides of the oc and which would have substituted privilege for popular self-government, despotism for democracy. The triumph of the Union has shown that democr is not a vain idea but a real truth, and that the *nations also are born to be f*

Of all the nations of the globe none is more entitled or more qualified to cognize this than the Swiss. Switzerland is the oldest existing republic in civilized world, and liberty and equality of all her citizens her vital air. W might the monarchists and aristocrats of Europe, even those professing to liberal, have doubted the triumph of the North, and even secretly wished defeat Free Switzerland was aware that the struggle there going on was the cause of free labor and of the democratic republic, and that their champ the North, must finally triumph.

Of all the nations, also, none has more occasion for rejoicing at the triumph the North. Surrounded from all sides by great monarchies, where liberal i are undergoing a doubtful struggle, Switzerland is like an oasis, and with friendly sympathizers in Europe. She is strong enough, it is true, to de herself, and by her example to encourage others; but she is too weak to g the fortunes of Europe upon the republican track.

Across the ocean, however, now stands, new-born, a powerful, great repu superior to any enemies. By their own inherent power the American pe have themselves overcome the evil of which all the glorious republics of have perished, and which threatened her also with destruction. Recovered, t she now stands forever an example and a rock of liberty. The republic established herself forever in the history of the world. Who will now d that a republic can maintain herself with great nations?

This triumph is a historical fact—a fact for all mankind; for there can b doubt that this truth will not fail to send its lustre over to us. As the deli ance of the Union from a foreign yoke has driven its waves towards our c

nt with irresistible sway, so will also the surge of her regeneration reach the ropean shores.

All those who are in favor of despotism and slavery have received the news the fall of Richmond with a secret feeling of alarm; while all free hearts beat onger in the heightened hope that the cause of liberty must triumph also in rope. Of all, however, Switzerland rejoices the most; for to her the triumph the North is a pledge that the republic will never perish, but take deeper root. This is the reason for our lending a most emphatic expression to the sympathy ich we have invariably cherished for the feeling. No feeling of hatred ards the succumbed tarnishes our congratulation; while we are convinced t the government will follow up its triumph by firmness in matters of prin-le and magnanimity towards the subdued, to the complete political recon-uction of the Union. We declare our full, emphatic sympathy with the prin-les of democratic self-government and free labor, which have gained new und in the Union; with the men who have, in the true spirit of these prin-les, led her stars; with the genuine democratic statesman, Abraham Lincoln, so r to Switzerland; with the brave federal army and her excellent leaders; l, finally, with the noble American people, who have triumphed over their mies and over themselves.

The motto between the two sister republics shall be, forever: "The cause of nocracy and of the republic must triumph!"

[Translation.]

his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,

Vice-President of the United States, Washington:

HONORED SIR: We just receive the appalling news of the assassination of President of the United States, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. We are also aware t our address cannot reach the excellent man who has now fallen, as it were, ictor on the field of battle, a victim of his republican honesty, uprightness, conciliatory mind.

Permit us to express our most profound sympathy and grief over this event. e Swiss people abhor from the bottom of their hearts such a mode of warfare ermined on—but, we would gladly believe, not with the consent of the people—the partisans of the South. Switzerland, however, is fully confident that n if this new viccissitude should again disturb the hopes of a speedy peace, triumph of the cause of the North, and of the democratic republic, will be more complete.

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May 5*, 1865.

the Editor of the Bund:

HONORED SIR: As an opponent to the old and new Sonderbund, I respect-y request you to add my name to the address of sympathy and condolence he Swiss people to the government and people of the North American Union.

JUSTUS SCHALLER.

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May 5*, 1865.

the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

IR: We have the honor to inform you that the local section of the Commer- and Manufacturing Association in Berne has unanimously resolved to join in the general address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union.

We hereby transmit a list of the signatures of our numbers, (88 in numb and remain your obedient servants.

In the name of the committee:

C. WILHELMUS GRAFFENRIED, *President*
ALBERT YERSIN, *Secretary.*

(Then come the 88 names of the members.)

[Translation.]

Signatures of the members of the Helvetia Student's Union to the addr of sympathy for the United States of America.

GOTTFRIED FLENTISSEN, JR., *President*
ADOLPHE FRENE, *Law Student.*
JOHANN RITSCHARD, *Juris Student.*
FRIEDRICH MATHYS, *Theological Student*
ALEX. IMMER, *Theological Student.*
And fifteen other names.

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May* 3, 1865

The students of the Concordia Society, 19 members, have this day resol to unite in the address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union.

In the name of the Concordia:

A. SCHEURER, *President, Law Student*
BERGER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May* 7, 1865

MR. EDITOR: The Berne Typographia hereby announce their assent to address of sympathy and condolence to the government of the North Ameri free States.

For the society:

KARL KÖNIG, *President*
S. MAYER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The undersigned society, at a full meeting this day, unanimously passed following resolutions:

1. We cordially approve of the address of sympathy and condolence to American Union now circulating in this city.

2. We order that every member of the society sign his name to this pa and that it be properly executed. Berne, May 6, 1865. In the name of Frohsinn Männerchor, of Berne:

J. HUBER, *President.*
T. BUCHERT, *Secretary*

(Eighty-four signatures follow.)

[Translation.]

The Menner Turnverein (Men's Gymnastic Union) *of the city of Berne.*

Resolved, at a meeting on the 5th of May, 1865, to approve of the address of pathy and condolence to the United States of America, on account of the pression of the rebellion and assassination of President Lincoln, in the e of all their members, forty-four in number.

For the Turnverein:

GO. STRELIN, *President.*
A. FRANTOCHI, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

BURGDORF, *May* 6, 1865.

EAR SIR: In honor to the memory of the great man beyond the sea, who, so much courage, strength and patience, wisdom and moderation, directed destinies of his country through a long and bloody war, and was at last k down by the merciless hand of a cruel assassin, I desire that my name dded to the address of the Swiss Confederation to the American nation. de inquiries about a meeting to be held in this place; but I find there is ne here who takes sufficient interest in such things to get it up; I therefore this means of making my wishes known to you.

Yours, with great esteem,

F. WELCHLI.

r. TSCHARNER,
Editor of the Bund, in Berne.

[Translation.]

BLEIENBACH, (near Soleure,) *May* 7, 1865.

R: Since our government seems to have forgotten the address of sympathy condolence to the government of the United States, and nobody here thinks nore about it since it was first presented, and as I had not the good for to see it, being absent at the time, I respectfully request you to add my to the list of signers to the expression of joy and sorrow for our republi- rethren beyond the ocean.

With great esteem,

N. T. MOLLET, *Supreme Judge.*

[Translation.]

BOLLINGEN, *May* 7, 1865.

. EDITOR: The Bollingen Reading Society, consisting of twenty mem- at an ordinary meeting last evening, resolved to join in the address of athy and condolence to the United States of North America on account of sassination of their excellent President, Abraham Lincoln, and to rejoice them in their victories for the triumph of humanity by the abolition of y.

Respectfully, in the name of the Society,

SOLOMON FLUKIGER,
President.
JOHN MUHLETHALER,
Actuary.

[Translation.]

BREMGARTEN, (near Berne,) *June* 9, 18

The common council and Choral Union of Bremgarten declare that cordially join in the Swiss address of sympathy to the American Union, originated in Berne.

We hereby most sincerely wish the greatest prosperity to the American in its restoration after great victories, and express our most cordial sym for its bereavement by the death of its excellent President Lincoln.

(Twelve members of the council, and fourteenth members of the Union.)

The star-spangled banner,
O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave!

SCHELLENBERG GONDRATH
President of the Coun
FRIEDRICH AESCHER,
Secretar

In the name of the Choral Union:

FRIEDRICH AESCHER,
Direc
JOHANNES WUETHRICH
Secret

[Translation.]

BIENNE, *May* 7, 1

DEAR SIR: I hereby enclose you the signatures of the members of societies, assembled by order of the district authorities, to express their bation of the address of sympathy and condolence of the inhabitants o Switzerland to the great sister republic of the United States.

What man, what true Swiss, did not feel the warm blood run swifter veins and his heart pulsate audibly at the news of the great events in A the perpetual abolition of slavery!

I remain, with much esteem, the old interventioner,

ALEX. SCH

BIEL, *(Bie*

In the name of about 800 persons assembled on the 25th of April, to ce the victories and the abolition of slavery in the United States.

ALEX. SCHÖNI,
For the Standing Comm
JOHN SESSLER, *Secret*

Dr. JOHN WITTENBACH,
of the Grand Council in Berne.

[Translation.]

BIENNE, *May* 21, 1

SIR: Deign to accept the most profound condolence for the cruel deat man most dear to all republican hearts, from a true Swiss republican, wh fought against the southern rebels as chief of a company of light artillery first Virginia regiment.

e delay of this expression of sympathy from me is owing to my removal Morat to this place. When I left Morat the address had not been circulated , and when I got here it had been sent to Berne.

t I hope it is not too late to join a friend in sending congratulations to our ls beyond the sea, with wishes for their prosperity and that of their new representative.

cept our sympathy and our most sincere wishes for the future prosperity of nion.

Respectfully,

JEAN JENK, Senior,
at Bonjean, near Bienne.

ake pleasure in joining in the above condolence and good wishes.

R. MÜLLER,
Brother of a surgeon in the army of the Union.

s Excellency the MINISTER RESIDENT
of the United States of America in Switzerland.

[Translation.]

BRUNNEN, *May* 6, 1865.

he Bund:

the pious hearts of Switzerland have always throbbed in sympathy with ood people of America, now grieving for their noble President Lincoln, we lly join in the address of condolence prepared for them by the people of wiss Confederation.

e hope you will convey this expression to its proper address.

A. NIDERAST.
P. BENL.

[Translation.]

r and council of the canton of Basel-Stadt to the Bundesrath, in Berne.

BASEL, *May* 6, 1865.

NTLEMEN: We learn from the public papers that your supreme authorities voted an address of sympathy and condolence to the United States, on ac- of the death of their worthy President, at a time when long-desired peace ust taking the place of a terrible war.

e presume the address is in the name of all the cantons, and we are thankful ne opportunity of adding our names to it. But if we are mistaken, we st that a circular be promulged for the purpose, that each canton may know to do.

e commend you to the protection of Divine Providence, and subscribe our-

C. STCHLIN, *Mayor*
DR. BISCONOFF, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

a public meeting held in the Lutheran church, in Balgach, at half-past ten k in the forenoon of the 7th of May, 1865, on a motion made by C. Vulker, the close of the polls for the district election, the following resolution was mously adopted:

"The citizens of Balgach, at a meeting held on the 7th of May, 1865, un mously resolved to ratify the address of sympathy and condolence from Swiss Confederation to the American Union, and requested the authorities of canton of St. Gall to make it known to the proper persons."

Adopted unanimously. The above abstract is correct.

S. OESCH, *President.*
NÜNSCH, *Notary.*
T. U. SONDEREGGER,
EDWARD WÄLTZLER, *Vote counte*

[Translation.]

BULLE, CANTON OF FRIBOURG,
May 12, 186

To the Bund, Berne:

As no one seems to have the courage to get up a particular demonstratio sympathy for the cause of the northern States of America in this place, we, dent Germans, have thought proper to call a meeting and declare our approv the general Swiss address, and to express our pleasure at the northern victo and our grief for the murder of President Lincoln.

In thanking the Berne committee for having taken the initiative in this af the undersigned beg leave to express their high esteem for the promoters of good cause.

CARL BÜCHNER, druggist, of Darmstadt.
ADAM HENRICH, gardner, of Hesse-Darmstadt.
CLEMENT NARGELE, apothecary from the gr duchy of Baden.
VALENTIN ROTHGEB, knife-maker from Rhe Bavaria
JOHN MAYER, grand duchy of Baden.
REINHARD MEYER, weaver of grand duchy of Ba
H. ZECH, merchant, same place.
GUSTAV KAMMER, wood seller, Hesse-Darmstadt
MAURICE ANDREÆ, gardner, Saxony.
JOHN HENRY GÄRTNER, grand duchy of He Darmstadt.
CARL MEYER, blacksmith, grand duchy of Baden.
PETER KRANTZ, shoemaker, from Machenheim, He Darmstdat.

[Translation.]

Meeting of the inhabitants of Brittnau in church, Sunday afternoon, May 1865.

The number of qualified voters over 20 years of age, 385.

On motion of Parson Bauman, seconded by other persons present, it unanimously resolved to approve of the Swiss national address to the peop the United States of North America.

1st. In view of congratulations on the happy conclusion of the four y war, which has produced the greatest of blessings to the country, namely

itution of the rights of man, the enjoyment of personal liberty and freedom' hout regard to the accidental differences of complexion, corporeal circumnces or descent, in opposition to the execrable evil of negro slavery in the thern States; and

2d. In consideration of the expression of condolence for the death of that st excellent man, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The above is a true copy of the original.

MAT. WÄLCHLI, *President.*
A. WALCHLI, *Clerk.*
JACOB BRAK,
J. ZIMMERLIK, *Vote counters.*

[Translation.]

The Agricultural Society of the district of Baden to President Johnson.

BADEN, IN AARGAU, *May* 21, 1865.

As members of an agricultural society, and as citizens of a free country, we bound to join in the chorus that solemnly swells in the praise of the holy se of humanity, freedom and equality to all men as brothers, and that preus blessing of a republic, unbroken unity. Therefore have we followed with ense interest the banner of our sister republic beyond the ocean, which waved the holy blessing, and watched the changes of events as closely as if they been in our own land—now with joy, and then with fear and trembling. at was our exultation when the good cause triumphed; but a terrible blow ck down our joy. Close upon the news of victory came the tidings of the th of Lincoln, the noble unmoved champion of freedom and the Union.

Permit us, therefore, to express to you our most sincere congratulation on the mph of the good cause, and to tell our deep sorrow for the death of President Lincoln, the noble martyr of liberty.

Permit us, as kindred people, to extend the friendly hand of brotherhood, and vn his head with laurel in his last sleep, and plant the mourning cypress r his untimely grave.

May his martyrdom produce the rich fruit that the true martyrs of humanity e always yielded.

In the name of the society:

KETTIGER, *President.*
JOHN MULLER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

BÜREN, *June* 4, 1865.

SIR: We learn through the central state functionary here that you are authorized to receive the addresses of sympathy which societies and Swiss people are to make to the government of the United States. We therefore send you address of the teachers of Büren, that you may attend to the proper disposof it.

With esteem,

J. PFISTER,
Assistant Teacher.

The COMMANDER OF THE HUNTER CORPS *of the Canton of Berne.*

[Translation.]

Expression of adhesion to the address of sympathy to the North American Un by the people of Switzerland.

BÜREN, IN THE CANTON OF BERNE, *June* 5, 1865.

The great rejoicing on account of the recent great victories of the Ameri Union has found an echo in our hearts, as that country has always been friend to us, and friendly to freedom throughout the world.

"Freedom to man, though he be born in chains," says our great poet, Sch ler, in his ideal enthusiasm for freedom and the dignity of manhood. Whoe considers these words, and understands them properly, cannot help feeling h superior a man who believes in and practices them is to one who is governed the demon of servitude and oppression. Whoever has a heart that beats wa for the greatest blessings of humanity, must join the general gratulation of friends of freedom everywhere on the triumph of the glorious cause for hum rights on American soil.

Abraham Lincoln, the mighty leader of these great events, the manly mo of civic virtue, of pure and noble humanity, will be held holy in the memory the inhabitants of his native land, and be worshipped by the world. May t idea console the country that is destined to live on in prosperity for his cr death. May this view in the history of nations, and of our country in parti lar, teach us that it is the will of Providence for all religious, social, or politi reforms to be accomplished by a baptism of blood.

May God keep the people of the North American Union ever hereafter freedom, peace, and unity.

In the name of the synod:

JOHANN PFISTER,
Assistant Teacher.

[Translation.]

CHAUX DE FOND, SWITZERLAND, *May* 7, 1865.

The radical electors of Chaux de Fonds, republic and canton of Neufchat in Switzerland, assembled this day, to the number of two thousand, for the p pose of exercising their civil rights, and adopted unanimously the following dress to the government of the United States:

The news of the triumph of the northern cause has filled the hearts of all radicals of Neufchatel with joy, and has delighted their brothers of all the Sw cantons. Yours is the cause of true republicans in every country. Like y the Swiss radicals desire the emancipation of all men; the triumph of the ca of progress, with its happy consequences; the reign of order.

That abominable crime, the murder of President Lincoln, has received greater reprobation in any part of the world than with us. We will ever ke his illustrious name in our memories; but we comfort ourselves with the thou that the cause of the North did not die with one of its best citizens, but will l to triumph in the hands of his successor and his able generals.

It was also voted to have this resolution sent to the United States minister Berne.

This is a certified copy:

President of the Radical Committee
A. RIBAUX,
Justice of the Peace

[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

CHAUX DE FOND, *May* 4, 1865.

The undersigned give their most perfect adhesion to the address sent by the deral council of Switzerland to the government of the United States of Amer-a, both as regards the triumph of the northern cause and the memory of the ninent and lamented President Lincoln.

A. RIBAUX.	LEON INREY.
PAUL VUILLE.	JULES LAMBERCIER.
E. ROUILEN.	JULES DUBOIS.
ALEXANDRE HESS.	J. A. WILEIMRIER.
H. F. GERRIT.	AUG. BARBEY.
ARNOLD NICOND.	L. C. DELLENBACH.
EDOUARD ROBERT.	PAUL CALAME.
DUBOIS CALAME.	T'S ARMAND TISSOT.
ALB. DUCOMMUN.	LUCIEN HUMBERT.
ED. BEGUELIN.	ENG. JUNOD.
ROBERT BORNAND.	NUMA DIOZ.
GUSTAVE LUPOLD.	H'RI GRANJEAN PERRENON.
ULYSSE PERRETT.	ZINGO BERTON.

LOUIS BORNET.

And about 2,400 names from Chaux de Fond.

[Translation.]

CHUR, *May* 24, 1865.

The undersigned most cordially approves of the Swiss address of sympathy the United States, and requests to contribute his signature to its columns of bscribers in our native land.

DR. CARL HILTON,
Lawyer in Chur.

[Translation.]

e minor council of the canton of the Grisons (Graubünden) to Mr. Florian Gengee, editor of the Bund, in Berne.

CHUR, *May* 8, 1865.

SIR: Thanking you for your estimable letter of the 29th instant, we assure u that our chief authorities as well as the people in general feel the most pro-nd sympathy for the American Union; and we are confident that similar timents prevail throughout all Switzerland, on account of the calamitous ent that has overwhelmed that country.

Now as to the best manner of expressing this sympathy, it seems to us that official publication of the state council, as representatives, and in the name the whole confederation, and in the proper form, should be addressed to the vernment of the United States.

However, in case the address of sympathy and condolence is sent to us, we ready to assent to it with our signatures.

With much esteem,

H. P. BEELI, *President.*

In the name of the state council, the chancery director,

J. B. TSCHARNER.

[Translation.]

The minor council of the canton of Grisons to the honorable state council.

CHUR, *May* 10, 1865.

LOYAL FELLOW-CITIZENS: The recent important news from America, th glorious Union victories over the seceded States, the horrid murder of the wel deserving President Lincoln, have called up feelings of the deepest sympathy i all Switzerland.

The minor council, convinced that the people participate in this sentimen have not hesitated so to express it; but as they intend to call a meeting f that purpose on the 14th instant, we will leave the more perfect expression their feelings to the promised official report of the popular assembly.

We therefore invite the presidents of the different circles to meet here Sunday, the 14th instant, to consider whether it accords with the feelings an wishes of the authorities of the canton of Grisons to congratulate the Unit States on their victories, and offer condolence for the death of their excelle President Abraham Lincoln.

Not doubting but the people of Grisons will joyously accept the opportunit to express their republican sentiments and cordial sympathy for the America Union, we respectfully request the different presidents to answer the abo question without delay.

We commend you, brethren, to the protection of Divine Providence.

H. P. BEELI, *President.*
J. B. TSCHARNER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The minor council of the canton of Grisons to the Hon. Swiss Bundesrath, Berne.

CHUR, *June* 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: The latest important news from our sister republic beyond th ocean—the great conflict between the States of the North American Union, th signal victories of the loyal citizens and all their liberty-loving friends ov those who would have severed the bonds of Union, and the death of the Uni President Lincoln, the worthy, estimable, unmoved representative of the goo cause, who fell a sacrifice to the desire of accomplishing his holy commission— all these events are felt and appreciated or deplored, not only in the valleys our canton, but over all Switzerland.

The information that reaches us through the public papers of the glorio victories of the nation and the tragic death of its President has awakened th most lively feelings of gratulation on the one part, and the deepest sentimen of sorrow in our bosoms on the other, towards a country that has always be our friend.

The sincerity of this sympathy is the less doubtful, as many of our people kindred were the warriors in that holy crusade for freedom and right, and man more are still living free and happy under that star-spangled banner for whic they have victoriously fought.

With this intention, we thought proper to make out an address and send to the thirty-nine districts of this canton on the 14th ultimo, when the distric elections were to take place, to have the vote taken upon it. On the 10th special proclamation was issued, a copy of which has been sent you for yo consideration, and circulated throughout the canton, putting this interrogator to the voters: Whether it accords with the feelings and wishes of the a thorities of the canton of Grisons to congratulate the United States their victories, and offer condolence for the death of their excellent Pre dent Abraham Lincoln. The result of the votes in the thirty-nine distric

as reached us, after much delay, and we are happy to report it as unanimous in favor of the interrogatory, and at every precinct especial expressions of sympathy were made by many of the voters. It is now our wish and desire that this perfect expression of the sympathy of our people be sent to the government of the United States, through the proper channel. In the mean time we embrace the opportunity to send our respects and feelings of distinguished consideration.

H. P. BEELI, *President.*
J. B. TSCHARNER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The Chancery of Grisons to the Bund.

CHUR, *May* 19, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: As the report of the votes of this canton was late coming to hand, we have not been able hitherto to inform you of the result. In answer to yours of the 15th instant, we have the honor to say that the address of sympathy and condolence from the citizens of the Swiss Confederation to the American Union is fully approved of, as far as we can learn. Official reports from several places have not yet been received, but we have no doubt they will accord with the sentiments expressed in the Berne address.

Respectfully,

G. MARCHION, *Chancellor.*

[Translation.]

The Mannerchor and Musical Union of Diegten, Canton of Baselland, with fifty-four signatures and this motto:

Es blinken der Sterne so viele
In's dunkel des Lebens hinein;
Es dringen die Vœlker zum Ziele,
Bei ihrem helleuchtenden Schein.

Many stars twinkle
In life's weary way,
Leading us onward
To heavenly day.

[Translation.]

To the President of the Central Union of Glarus.

EINSIEDELN, *May* 10, 1865.

By order of the Working Men's Union of Einsiedeln, I herewith send you a list of signatures to the address of sympathy to the American people. Other lists from this canton must have been sent you already. Hoping you will have the kindness to comply with the request, I remain, in the name of the Working Men's Union of Einsiedeln,

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN FUCHS, *Actuary.*

[Translation.]

To the government and free people of the United States of North America.

The Swiss laborers and Working Men's Union have hereby resolved to approve of the address of sympathy and devotion to the free people of the United

States of North America, on account of their recent great victories and advantages, both in a political and social regard, and the undersigned citizens of Einsiedeln, in the canton of Schwyz, and the members of the Working Men's Union of the same place, send their cordial congratulations for triumphs, and their heartfelt sorrows for the atrocious murder of the noblest and greatest citizen of the Union, President Abraham Lincoln.

God preserve the republic.

CARL HENSLER,
President of the Working Men's Union.
E. SCHADER,
Vice-President.
And ninety-seven names.

[Translation.]

The Democratic Circle of Estavayer, animated by similar sentiments to those announced at the Fribourg popular meeting of the 14th of May instant, and anxious to show their brothers beyond the sea their sympathy for the victories over the South, thus restoring peace to the American Union by the triumph of the liberal cause, and also to express their indignation and sorrow at the ruthless and savage act of the monster Booth, who deprived them of the most worthy and pure of republicans, their illustrious President Lincoln, declare that they approve of the resolution passed at the public meeting at Fribourg, and join in the address to the republicans of the United States.

A. MOURET, *Attorney at Law.*
JOSEPH BRUNO VOLLERY.
A. BUCHS PROUVREUX.
NICHOLAS SANSONNENS.
P. N. COLLAND.
ANTOINE MARMY.
JAQUES SANSONNENS, *Teacher.*
C. A. L. DAFFLON.
And thirty-one other names.

[Translation.]

District of Franches Montagnes.

Signatures to the Berne address of sympathy to the people of the American Union, congratulating them on the victorious restoration of their government and condoling with them on the loss of Abraham Lincoln, their savior.

KATMANN, *Prefect.*
E. BROSSARD, *Judge.*
General QUELAIN.
Lieutenant HUSSBAUMER.
Captain HENNIN.
Captain GIRARD.
And forty-two others.

[Translation.]

FRIBOURG, *May* 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you the following documents:

1. An address, voted by a popular assembly at Fribourg, on Saturday, the 13th of May, with 411 signatures.

2. A supplementary address, signed by 106 citizens of Gruyere,* most of them from the industrious and liberal little city of Bulle.

3. A second declaration of assent to the address voted by the Democratic Circle of the city of Estavayer,† with 39 signatures, 556 signatures in all, which the people of Fribourg beg you to accept and transmit to your American countrymen, as a token of friendship, republican confraternity and very sincere sympathy.

Receive the assurance of our very distinguished consideration.

AUG. MAJEUX.

Mr. G. G. Fogg,
Minister Resident of the United States, at Berne.

[Translation.]

Fribourg, *May* 13, 1865.

To the Republicans of the United States:

All free nations, and those waiting for their freedom, hail the final triumph of your arms with sentiments of happiness and hope, as the cause of justice, liberty, humanity, and civilization were sheltered by your banners.

Without hate for your wayward brothers, the Swiss people shout with joy at the news of your success, for it assures the immortal principles of democracy, and restores peace, concord, and prosperity to your great and wonderful republic, which we are proud to call our sister and to love as such.

How great was our consternation, how sincere our lamentations, when we heard of the tragic death of your great citizen, Lincoln, a victim of the most atrocious crime known to the world, at the moment when we expected to see him crowned with the purest glory, and worshipped with veneration by all good people, as the fruits of four years of perseverance and gigantic struggles.

Why was not the assassin's hand disarmed at the last moment by so much republican virtue, so much nobility and magnanimity?

Republicans of the United States, who are weeping over the tomb of the most illustrious of your children, allow your brethren of Helvetia's hills and dales to join in your mourning, and lay upon the tomb in their turn the wreaths of regret and fraternal sympathy.

Republicans of America, republicans of Switzerland and old Europe, let us remain ever united, in days of misfortune as in times of prosperity.

May God give you consolation and courage, and always protect your beautiful country and free institutions.

AUG. MAJEUX,
Editor of the Fribourg Journal.
Z. CASTELLA,
Dr. C. HUYDUC,
T. THACSEN,
Dr. JOSEPH SCHNYDER, Sr.,
CHARLES SCHWAB,
CHARLES FONDLEY,
JOSEPH GENDRE,
PHILIPPE TECHTERMANN,
CHRISTIAN BLANC,
PIERRE WICHT,
AUG. MOHR PFLUGER,
LUCIEN BIELMANN,
And three hundred and ninety-eight other signatures.

---

* For this enclosure see Gruyere.
† For this enclosure see Estavayer.

[Translation.]

The president and council of the canton of Thurgau to the Bundesrath, in Berne

FRAUENFELD, *May* 3, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: By a circular from the Berne committee for the address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union, we are invited to join in its approval, together with the governments of Aargau, Ticino, and Soleure.

We have thought it would be better for each canton to draw up an address through its chief authorities, and have it presented at meetings of the inhabitants for their approval, and then send it to the general government to be forwarded through the minister to the foreign government.

But if our views of the subject are not correct, we willingly indorse your address in the name of the inhabitants of Thurgau, as our people rejoice at the victories for the holy rights of man, and highly condemn the atrocious crime that attempted to destroy their effect, wishing the greatest prosperity and peace to our sister republic beyond the ocean.

Requesting you to report this declaration to the proper authorities, we remain your attentive and serving fellow-countrymen.

EILOFF, *President.*
RUKSTUHT, *Chancellor.*

[Translation.]

Telegram from Frauenfeld to Berne, (received May 8, 1865,*) to the editor of the Bund, in Berne.*

The Thurgau Mutual Aid Society, at a special meeting this day, has unanimously declared its adhesion to the Swiss address of sympathy and condolence to the people of the United States.

MANN, *Actuary.*
STRAHEN, *Telegraph Agent.*

[Translation.]

The district synod of teachers in the civil district of Fraubrunn, canton of Berne, to the American legation in Berne.

The synod of teachers in the civil district of Fraubrunn hereby unanimously declare its full approval of and solemn adhesion to the address of sympathy from the honorable union council of Switzerland to the government of the American Union for the glorious preservation of its integrity, and offers its sincere sympathy for the decease of President Abraham Lincoln, and horror at the misdeed that deprived him of existence.

Accept this act as a sincere, though feeble, demonstration of its good wishes for the prosperity of our glorious sister republic of America.

With devotion and esteem,

K. LAUENBERGER,
President.
ULRICH CHRISTENEN,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

GRUTLI SOCIETY OF GENEVA,
Geneva, May 13, 1865.

the Bund, in Berne:

MR. EDITOR: I respectfully request you, by these few lines, to hand the enssed paper to the central address committee in Berne.

Accept my thanks for the invitation to join in the expression of sympathy our sister republic beyond the ocean, and believe me your humble and obent servant,

C. ROTH, *President.*

---

e Geneva Grutli Union Society to the committee on the address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union, in Bernė.

GENEVA, *May* 13, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Our society in its session of to-day unanimously voted to approve the address of sympathy and condolence of the Swiss Confederation to the ernment of the North American Union. The number of members voting is .

Accept the assurance of our high esteem and consideration.

C. ROTH, *President.*

[Translation.]

e state council of the republic and canton of Geneva to the honorable minister resident of the United States at Berne.

GENEVA, *May* 5, 1865.

IR: Impressed with the sentiments that animated the people of Geneva on ring of the crime committed upon the person of the honorable Abraham Lin-, the state council of the canton of Geneva wish to express, through your iation, to the great American republic the sorrow it feels at that deplorable t.

ur country participates in the mourning that is spread among your people, if words of sympathy can afford any consolation to them in their deep sor- we beg you to be our interpreter in presenting to the government of your try the expression of the profound regret of the people of Geneva, and their es for the future prosperity of the American Union.

he state council:

MOÏSE VAUTIER, *President.*
CHAS. RICHARD, *Vice-President.*
T. FLOT.
S. VENAY.
J. MOÏSE PIQUET.
ELIE DUCOMMUN, *State Chancellor.*

ost tenebras lux.]

[Translation.]

state council of the republic and canton of Geneva to the minister resident f the United States of America near the Swiss Confederation in Berne.

GENEVA, *May* 15, 1865.

R: We have the honor to enclose you herewith an extract of the deliberaof the grand council of our canton, which you will please remit to the

government of the United States of America, as a new evidence of the se ments that animate the republic of Geneva towards her sister of the New Wo

Accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

In the name of the state council:

ELIE DUCOMMUN,
Chancellor

Extract from the records of the grand council of the republic and canto Geneva, of the 15th of May, 1865.

DECREE OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The grand council, on motion of one of its members, unanimously reso to join in the pledge of sympathy sent by the state council, in the name of people of Geneva, to the United States minister on the occasion of the cr committed upon the person of President Lincoln, and to thank the state cou for offering its medium for the sentiments of sorrow the deplorable event excited in the bosoms of the entire population of Geneva.

Made and given in Geneva on the 15th of May, 1865, under the seal of republic, and with the signatures of the president and secretary of the g council.

ED. AUBERT,
President of the Counci
HENRI SUBIT,
Secretary

Examined for authentication of the signatures of Mr. Edward Aubert, p dent of the grand council of the canton of Geneva, and of Mr. Henri Su secretary of the same corps.

ELIE DUCOMMUN,
State Chancello

[L. S.]

GENEVA, *May* 15, 1865.

[Translation.]

The people of Geneva to the people of the United States of America.

GENEVA, *May* 3, 186

Brothers on the other side of the ocean:

The energetic defender of the integrity of his country, the valorous cham of the abolition of slavery, the great citizen, Lincoln, has fallen a victim o most cowardly crime. His death is a loss for humanity and for liberty in hemispheres. It is not the people of the United States alone, but all peoples with them who have to mourn for this upright patriot. Lincoln was type of those disinterested characters, of those valiant and humble hearts w democracies must count in great numbers to maintain their rights inviolate, to assure their continual march towards progress. In the midst of the ter trials which the American Union has encountered, in all the exigencies of war, this upright patriot had but one purpose in view, to respect his oa fidelity to the Constitution, to prevent the dismemberment of the great repu to efface the only stain upon its flag, slavery. This is what President Li has realized; he has accomplished this gigantic task without harm to the lib of the people, with probity and energy in the choice of means, with moder and generosity towards the vanquished; and for these eminent qualities this disinterestedness, he has been basely assassinated. This was more th

ne against the inviolability of human life. It was a crime of treason to re-
lics. In a country where the people alone is sovereign; in democracies where
s, freely discussed and agreed to, are the basis of society, magistrates have a
ed character; to strike them down is to insult the whole people—is to com-
the most abominable of high crimes.

eneva comes solemnly to associate her sorrow and regret with the great
f which this terrible blow has caused the United States. In the darkest
s, when the starry flag was held in check by a rebellion, whose real purpose
to consolidate the institution of slavery, and to extend it to territories
ined to form new States, the people of Geneva met to send a testimony of sym-
y and words of encouragement to the American Union. Her wishes have
realized. The United States emerge from civil war free and more power-
han ever. The little republic of Europe sees with profound satisfaction
result of the trials which the American people have undergone for four years;
breathes a prayer that this power may never be employed to weaken
ular liberty and sovereignty, to violate oaths, and satisfy ambitious projects
onquest.

he civil war of the United States will have the same effect for them, we
, as the Sundenbund, which in 1847 drenched Switzerland with blood. It
om this period the Helvetia dates the closest union between all the cantons
out distinction of language, without consideration of local interests. Let the
uct of President Lincoln serve as an example, and the same homogeneity
be realized in the United States. The only cause of division is slavery; may
be scattered forever, even to its smallests roots, and the great republic will
no more internal dangers. The maintenance of its integrity is of the last
rtance for the future of the republics of the New World. Events have shown
like a train of powder, no sooner did civil war break out in the Union,
American democracies were in danger. St. Domingo, Paragua, Mexico,
he plain proofs of this. These facts speak—they speak loudly, and need
ommentary. If any one could still doubt the necessity of maintaining the
republic in its integrity, such facts should dispel all uncertainty.

berty and power compel, says liberal Europe, while fixing her eyes upon
American Union. It is for you, strong and free people, to give an example
ther people; you have done it nobly up to this time; you will do it still—
will do it even to the end; you will utterly abolish slavery, and you will
h a tutelar hand to the liberties of all peoples. We earnestly desire this,
ave confidence that it will be, for you have numerous citizens, whose only
tion is to follow in the footsteps of the Washingtons, Franklins, and Lin-
. It is with this conviction that the people of Geneva, assembled in meet-
ay to you, brothers on the other side of the ocean: Long live the republic
e United States of America! Long live liberty!

ne in meeting, the 3d day of May, at the Electoral building, and unani-
ly adopted by the four thousand persons present.

MOISE NANTIER,
President du Consul d'Etat.
AD. CATALAN,
LOMBARD, *M.*,
CHS. PFEFFER,
A. CARTERET, *Deputié*,
AMBERY, *Avocat*,
H. FAZY,
G. KLAPHA, *General*,
FEHR. OTH,
CH. VOGT,
J. DIDAY,
G. ZARLINDEN,
The Committee.

[Translation.]

The Polish refugees in Switzerland to the great nation the republic of United States.

Fraternal greeting and profound sympathy!

Republican Citizens:

After a fatal struggle of twenty months for the independence and liber our country, after countless losses, we, exiles from our homes, under the æg the free Swiss nation, the only oasis of liberty in Europe, contemplate hearts palpitating with emotion your gigantic struggle, supported by right most sacred to humanity. The news of your heroic and glorious exploits f us with admiration, and your triumphs made us poor Poles forget our misfortunes on beholding the great champions of liberty.

Republican citizens: Now, when the most despotic governments of old Eu are hastening to send you expressions of their sympathy, on the occasio the horrible crime that has deprived you and all friends of liberty of its gre defender, your President elect, Abraham Lincoln, we beg you to accept feeble vote of sincere sympathy and profound sorrow from a few peopl handful of exiles.

Our whole nation cannot express its sentiments for you, because its p are scattered over the face of the earth; but you can accept our good wish the feeble echo of a friendly people.

Fraternal greeting and sympathy!

In the name of the Polish Mutual Aid Society of Geneva:

STRYIENSKI.
J. STELLA.
ANTOINE SZCZESNOWICZ.
JOSEPH CWIERORALUKWIC
FRANZ KASPERO.

In the name of the Polish Mutual Aid Society of St. Gallen:

The Polish abbot, E. SZCZENIOWSKI.
JOSAPHAT OKNIOSI
TOMAS KUSZLEJKO.
JAN BORACZYNSKI.
LUDWIH FRJHICH.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, citizens of Gruyere, join their fellow-countrymen o bourg in the address to the republicans of the United States.

J. GIENOZ,
JULES GLASSON,
CHAS. BRASCHAUD,
F. DEIRONE,
TH. BAYS,
F. DEEROUX,
F. DALER,
GIETENHOFF TOBIE,
JOSEPH DUBOIS,
FREDERIC LAMDRY,
And 96 other nam

[Translation.]

e state committee of the canton of Glarus to the honorable union council in Berne.

GLARUS, *May* 7, 1865.

President and Gentlemen of the Council:

n its meeting of this day the common council, through its presiding officer, posed an expression of its sentiments on account of recent events in America 'he oldest and smallest republic in Europe will not let this favored opportty pass to call a meeting of its citizens under the free azure of God's ven, and express to the youngest and largest republic in the world its mest sympathy for its sufferings, its sorrow for the assassination of the good en Abraham Lincoln, and its best wishes for the restoration of the American on and its continued prosperity.

Ve beg you to make this known to the American legation, and receive our mendations of you to Providence for our mutual welfare.

n the name of the land committee:

DR. T. HEER, *Chief Justice.*
T. CHAM, *Council Clerk.*

[Translation.]

GLARUS, *June* 4, 1865.

he Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

he undersigned has the honor to enclose you herewith lists of the autoh signatures of the Swiss work-unions, in the different sections of this on, to be appended to the address of sympathy and condolence to be sent e people of North America, with the request that you deliver it to the er authorities for that purpose. If I am not mistaken, there are 515 signa- in all. I am very sorry I could not send it sooner; but it is not my fault. o have to regret that the lists are in no better order.

the name of the Swiss Central Union:

L. GRIST *President.*

Here follow 515 names.)

[Translation.]

HERZOGENBUSCHSEE, *May* 20, 1865.

he Bund, Berne:

r: I herewith enclose you the address of the Mannerchor of this place, tor with the declaration of assent of the Waugen Trade Union, with many tures.

rcumstances prevented me from sending it sooner, but I hope it is not too o reach its destination through your kindness.

cept the assurance of my perfect esteem and devotion.

By order:

JOHN SPAHR.

[Translation.]

ting declaration of the Herzogenbuschsee Mannerchor to the Swiss address of sympathy to the American Union.

e members of the Herzogenbuschsee Mannerchor declare their assent to the ss of sympathy to the American Union as follows, inviting all neighbornions and citizens partial to the cause to join them in it.

The feeling of cordial friendship and warm sympathy which the Swiss press, in every rank, for the American people, in their varied fortunes, has penetrated our circle and awakened the deepest sentiments among us.

We join in the general jubilee of all persons who are friendly to freedor the great victory of the North American Union over Richmond. We hail joy the end of the four years' civil war, the end of frightful sacrifices and told sufferings; and we rejoice at the triumph of freedom and humanity over infamous system of oppression that ruled the nation so long.

We join our American brethren in their jubilation that the great and principles of our constitutions show that the democratic republic depends the sovereignty of the people, and the future is in their hands.

We feel that, by this victory, not only Americans, but all who have aroused to consciousness must see the great advances made towards the when the rights of man must prevail, when no other crown than that of can be worn, and no title of nobility but that of virtue and fitness.

We turn again with wonder and affection to the starry banner of our republic, that has blotted out its only stain in this baptism of blood, and a which so many heroes have assembled, to show the world how powerful i vine Providence in the choice of its instruments to prove the simple majes manhood.

The beautiful personification of all these virtues, in our opinion, was A ham Lincoln, "the man with the brow of iron and the heart of gold."

As we joined in the song of victory, the reward of the great citizen's labo did the news of his assassination strike our hearts with terror.

As we shudder at such events of history, we must remember, "that it is destiny to make the greatest sacrifices for the greatest good, buy the best sings with the dearest gifts, and remember that he must labor not only fo passing comforts of to-day, but for the lasting blessings of hereafter."

In this belief, we can understand why Providence often uses means, in prehensible to us, to heal the wounds of humanity, by offering its champio victims to martyrdom.

The angel of peace and freedom will now come from the vault of Spring to breathe the breath of resurrection and regeneration over the land; and men in after years shall commemorate Good Friday as the death-day of holy Redeemer, they will remember it as the day of martyrdom for his t disciple, the liberator of millions of slaves, the noble paragon of virtue an manity, Abraham Lincoln.

In conclusion, we express our steadfast hope in the future fate of our great republic, and our confidence in its manly rulers; and cordially join in th dress of sympathy of our countrymen, wishing the welfare of the Union words of the great Franklin, "May it live for ever."

Members of the Mannerchor:

A. FRIEDRICH BORN, *Presid*
J. G. WEGST, *Director.*
G. F. EBERBACH, *Secretary.*
And one hundred and forty nam

[Translation.]

The state council of the canton of Lucerne to the honorable Swiss council in Berne.

LUCERNE, *May* 4, 1

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council:

You have resolved to send the expression of your sympathies for the the President of the United States of North America, by assassination, legation of that country near the Swiss Confederation.

Ve participate in your feelings of detestation and horror at that awful deed, as your officers are the constitutional organs of communicating with foreign, ers, we have refrained from sending our letter of condolence to that legation, we now thank you for proposing the signing of the circular sent to us in name of the Confederation, to which we most cordially assent.

t the same time we embrace the occasion to express our distinguished con- ration.

n the name of the government council:

T. WEISS, *Chief Justice.*
DR. WILLI, *State Secretary.*

[Translation.]

LUCERNE, *May* 6, 1865.

EAR SIR: The sad news lately come across the ocean that Abraham Lin-, President of the North American Union, and now regarded as one of the test men who ever lived upon this earth, was ruthlessly struck down by the dy hand of an assassin, has filled the whole world with indignation and f.

ngland's proud Queen condescended to give her cordial sympathy in a writ- of her own hand, to the afflicted widow of the worthy republican; and the ernments of the highest monarchs of the world sent their sympathies and nn well-wishes to the democratic land. It is very natural, then, that the mes- of sad news from America should have been felt in free Switzerland, and ed our patriotic hearts to beat in sympathy with those of a sister republic, d to us by the closest ties of warmest friendship and similarity of institu-. America and Helvetia, may they ever bear the same relations to each r as now. We have seen the glorious American colors floating at a glorious val in our land, (the feast of Freeshooters at Lucerne, the 7th day of July, ;) we know the beauty of the stars and stripes, and let us wish them suc- wherever they may wave, in whatever battle they may be tried.

hen the first news of the horrible assassination of the greatest man in rica reached us, we were overwhelmed, and felt as if the country was ruined, when we reflected it might be the inscrutable orders of Divine Providence ve us a lasting monument of a free country we felt resigned to fate.

have not thought proper to wait till a public meeting should be called in rne, but I have given expression to my feelings now, and send you the that you may insert it in the Bund, and add my name to the address when brought up.

ccept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN KILCHMAN.

Mr. F. GENGEL,
Editor of the Bund, in Berne.

[Translation.]

he Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

ONORED SIR: As the undersigned had not the good fortune to see the ad- of sympathy and condolence to the American Union, being absent from lace of residence while it was circulating, respectfully requests you to add ame to the list of signers to that patriotic document.

I remain yours, with much esteem,

KASIMIR PFYFFER.

[Translation.]

Council of the canton of Basel-Landschaft to the Swiss Bundesrath, in Be

LIESTHAL, *June* 5, 186

We hereby communicate to you, for the information of the authorities of American Union, that a vote was taken in this canton, on the 28th of May when 6,040 legal voters approved of the address of sympathy and condole which was drawn up at the Cassino, in Bern, the 25th of April, congratula the people of the north on the happy delivery of the country from rebel and condoling with them on the loss of their excellent and worthy President a murderer's hand.

Some few precincts of our canton remain to be heard from, and we thoug well to wait for the entire vote; but as we are confident that ours are the s ments of all the Swiss people, we conclude to send this as it is.

Commending you to the protection of Divine Providence, we accept the casion to express the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

F. BRODBEETZ, *Presiden*
B. BANGA, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

State council of the canton of Ticino to Dr. John Wyttenbach, member of grand council in Berne.

LUGANO, *May* 4, 186

SIR: We have received Mr. F. Gengel's letter of the 1st, inviting us to in the address of sympathy and condolence of the central committee of the ital to the American Union, on account of the assassination of President Lin

This is the text of the resolutions passed by our state government: grand council of the republic and canton of Ticino—

1. In the name of the people, expresses its profound sorrow for the h assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious President of the United St

2. The flag of the Ticino parliament shall be draped in mourning for t days.

The council of this state fully accedes to the above resolution of the g council of state and the republic.

We hereby communicate it to the federal council, and also to you, accor to Mr. Gengel's directions, and avail ourselves of the occasion to express greatest esteem and consideration.

By the state council:

C. MOROFINI, *President.*
L. PRIODA, *Secretary of Sta*

[Translation.]

LAUSANNE, *May* 6, 186

SIR: In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, we are instructed to in you that the grand council of this canton, on the proposal of the state co had voted an address to the Congress of the United States of North Ame to express the sentiments of profound regret it feels at the news of the ass nation of the President of the United States, and at the same time to gi the Congress and people of the United States a public pledge of sympath

cause of liberty, defended with so much patriotism, courage, perseverance moderation by the noble victim whose loss we now deplore.
Accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration.
In the name of the chancery of the state and canton of Vaud:

The Chancellor, CAREY.

Mr. F. GENGEL,
President of the Committee for the address to the government of the United States, at Berne.

[Translation.]

State council of the canton of Vaud to the Swiss federal council in Berne.

LAUSANNE, *May* 8, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COLLEAGUES: We have the honor to transmit you a olution passed by the grand council of the canton of Vaud, at its session of 3d instant, enclosing an address to the Congress of the United States, on occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln.
The resolution is accompanied by a letter addressed to the President of the ited States.
We respectfully request you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the council, to e these documents sent to their place of destination through the United tes minister resident in Berne.
We accept this opportunity to repeat the assurance of our high consideration, l to recommend you to Divine protection.
In the name of the state council:

JOLY, *President.*
CAREY, *Chancellor.*

[Translation.]

e state council of the canton of Vaud to the President of the United States of North America.

LAUSANNE, *May* 8, 1865.

MR. PRESIDENT: On hearing of the atrocious crime under which President coln fell, the grand council of the canton of Vaud voted an address to the gress of the United States and to the citizens of the republic, in expression ts grief at the sad event, and its sentiments of sympathy for the noble cause eld by the illustrious victim.
In performing the duty of transmitting the resolution of the grand council of canton, and the address it includes, we fully agree with the sentiments ein expressed.
Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of our high consideration.
In the name of the state council:

JOLY, *President.*
CAREY, *Chancellor.*

[Translation.]

THE RESOLUTION.

he grand council of the canton of Vaud adopts the following resolution:
RTICLE 1. The following address shall be sent to the President of Congress he United States of North America:

The grand council of the canton of Vaud to the President of the Congress Representatives of the United States of North America, in Washington:

MR. PRESIDENT: The double crime that took the life of the illustrious Pr ident of the United States, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, and threatened the day Secretary Seward, caused an instantaneous movement of horror and indigna among our people and in the midst of our assembly.

We hasten to express to you our sentiments of profound sorrow on acco of the event, and to give the Congress and people of the United States a pu token of our sympathy for the cause of liberty, defended with so much patr ism, courage, perseverance, and moderation by the noble victim whose loss deplore with you.

In addressing our republican greetings to you, Mr. President, we avail o selves of the opportunity to recommend you to the protection of Divine Pr dence.

ARTICLE 2. The state council is charged to transmit this address to its d tination.

[SEAL.] Given under the grand seal of state, at Lausanne, the 3d of M 1865.

CHS. VAUD,
President of the Grand Council.
LS. IACCARD, *Secretary*

[Translation.]

The Männerchor of Langnau to the editor of the Bund.

LANGNAU, *May* 7, 1865

SIR: The above named society, composed of five-and-twenty members, h this day resolved to unite in the address of sympathy and condolence to North American Union.

In the name of the society:

FRITZ. HOFER, *President*
SCHAFFER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Expression of approval.

The undersigned, citizens of the Swiss Confederation, unite in the Berne dress to the President of the North American Union with all their hearts, approve of it in every particular.

GEISEN STAP,
of Langenthal.
F. H. HÜDI.
JOHANNES PFISTER.
J. GUT.
THEOD GEISER.
Lieutenant A. MARTI.
FRIED WITSCH.
F. KRONAUER.
And several other

[Translation.]

eclaration of adhesion of the Israelite citizens of Lengnau, to the Swiss address of sympathy to the President of the United States of America.

LENGNAU, *May* 3, 1865.

The sad news of the death of the noble President Lincoln, by the hand of an sasssin, has troubled our hearts deeply, and so great was our consternation at at first we could hardly credit the horrid news. But, alas, the public papers on confirmed the horrid report and cast a gloom of sadness over our spirits. As an expression of our sentiments we willingly add our names to the address sympathy of the Swiss confederation to the President of the United States.

JACOB BRAUNSCHWEIG, *Notary.*
MORIZ MAIER, *Clerk.*
(Thirty-nine other signatures.)

[Translation.]

MANIFESTO.

LOCLE, *May* 3, 1865.

At a public meeting of 350 Swiss citizens, held in Locle on the 3d of May, the purpose of elections, the following resolution was spontaneously adopted:
In presence of the universal mourning that now covers the American people, e citizens present at this meeting declare their profound sorrow and deep in-gnation at the monstrous act of assassination committed upon Abraham Lin-n, President of the United States.
This manifest shall be transmitted to the Federal Council for communication its proper address.
In the name of the public meeting:

ALFRED DUBOIS,
Justice of the Peace, President.
J. GAVEREL HUGUENIN, *Secretary*

[Translation.]

his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
Vice-President of the United States in Washington:

LOCLE, *May* 2, 1865.

On hearing of the conclusion of the American war, the undersigned, inhabi-ts of Locle, a mountain village of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, were preparing express their joy for the signal triumph of the cause of liberty, in an address their brothers of America, and especially to President Lincoln, the true dem-atic statesman, and to manifest their full and perfect sympathy for the prin-les of republican rule and free labor that now prevail throughout the entire ion; but at that moment the terrible news of the assassination of Abraham coln, the President of the United States, reached them. Permit them now express their saddest regrets and most profound sorrow for that horrid crime, l be assured they detest from the bottom of their hearts that kind of combat v used by southern partizans.
Although the new accident may tend to disturb the hope of a speedy pacifi-on, the undersigned have a perfect conviction that the cause of the North and democratic republic will triumph more completely and gloriously.
In the name of the Swiss society of Locle, composed of one hundred and five mbers, assembled this second day of May, 1865:

VANKÜNEL, *President.*
J. GAVEREL-HUGUENIN, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

LOCLE, *May* 19, 1865.

To the Bund:

DEAR SIR: Excuse the liberty I take of requesting you to have the kindn to hand the enclosed address to the American people to the United States m ister resident in Berne, and oblige your obedient servant,

SEBASTIAN GYGER, *Secretary*

LOCLE, CANTON OF NEUFCHATEL, SWITZERLAND,
May 19, 1865.

HONORABLE SIR: Through the kind mediation of the editors of the Bu we have the honor to inform you that the German society entitled Harmo consisting of ninety members, unanimously resolved at its last meeting to prove of the general address of sympathy and condolence of the Swiss Conf eration to the American people. Be pleased, Mr. Minister, to forward this dress, with the many others, to your government, and accept the assurance our perfect consideration.

In the name of the Harmonie:

JEAN DIETRICH, *President.*
SEBASTIAN GYGER, *Secretary.*

His Excellency Mr. GEORGE G. FOGG,
United States Minister Resident in Berne.

[Translation.]

LOCLE, *May* 18, 1865.

SIR: I take the liberty of sending you an address in the name of the Sw gymnasts.

Have the kindness to be the interpreter to the American government of sincere regrets for the loss of the great citizen, Lincoln, and of our wishes the happy accomplishment of his work.

Receive the assurance of our best wishes for the success of the cause of great nation you represent.

In the name of the Swiss gymnasts:

HENRY GRAND JEAN,
President of the Central Committee.

His Excellency Mr. GEORGE FOGG,
Minister Resident in Berne.

[Translation.]

THE FEDERAL GYMNASTIC SOCIETY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States:

LOCLE, *May* 5, 1865.

The central committee of the Federal Gymnastic Society, in the name the young men of Switzerland, join in the many testimonies of sympathy wh have been sent to you from Switzerland, for the noble cause you are defendi

The news of the horrid crime committed upon the person of your wort President Abraham Lincoln, the great citizen who did so much for liberty in country, was painfully received by the sons of free Helvetia; but his task not remain unfinished, it will be continued by his worthy successor.

A great cry of condemnation arose in Europe, and we join it with all our
ıl, hoping the noble cause you defend will yet triumph over all opposing
stacles.

We address ourselves to you, Mr. President, in the name of all the sections
the Federal Gymnastic Society, in expression of the confidence we have in
e successor of the noble and virtuous Lincoln.

HENRY GRAND JEAN, *President.*
ALFRED DUBOIS,
GUSTAVE VUILLEME,
Vice-Presidents.
ALEXANDRE COURVOISIER,
JULES GUINAND,
Secretaries.
FERDINAND RICHARD,
Treasurer.

[Translation.]

MUNSINGEN, *May* 6, 1865.

The members of the Official Song Union, amounting to one hundred and fifty
number, met in Konalfingen on the 30th of April, 1865, and resolved as follows:
The undersigned declare their deep sympathy in the general sorrow, on
count of the atrocious assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, and
dialy rejoice at the happy consequences of northern victories in the North
nerican Union.

They also request the proper execution of this resolution by the superior
horities.

In the name of the Union:

Z P. STÜNG,
Notary, President.
JACOB FISCHER,
Secretary.

[Translation.]

MENZINGEN, *May* 7, 1865.

the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you fifty-seven signatures of the members
the Sternenleistes to the address of sympathy and condolence to our sister
ublic of America. You will please forward the document to the legation of
United States.

T. KONRAD, JR.,
Cloth Painter and Actuary of the Sternenleistes.
G. WEBER VOGEL.
ED. AMSLER, *Druggist.*
I. IRMIGER.
M. SOGT.
W. BERGES.
JOSEPH MERZ, *Canemaker.*
A. IRMIGER.
GABRIEL WIRZ, *Machinist.*
GOTTLIEB WEBER.
F. HUNZECKER.
RUDOLF WEBER.
And forty-six other names.

[Translation.]

MEIRINGEN, *May* 20, 1865.

The district synod of Oberhasli has this day unanimously resolved to appro
of the Swiss address of congratulation and sympathy to the North Americ
Union.

In making this communication, it takes the occasion to express its perf
esteem.

A. ABZLANALZ,
President.

I certify the exactness of the above copy:

F. GENGEL,
Editor Bund.

[Translation.]

The inhabitants of Murten to the American Union.

Whenever the cause of freedom rejoices in a new triumph the hearts of o
people beat warmer and higher in sympathetic union with the victors. So,
the news of the glorious successes of the North our bosoms beat with a roari
storm of joy and jubilation; but, as with lightning from a clear sky, we w
struck down with this overwhelming news—Abraham Lincoln, the distinguish
President of the United States of America, the indefatigable champion a
standard-bearer of popular personal liberty, has fallen by the mortal bullet fr
the assassin's pistol.

The ocean which divides your republic from the free child of the Alpi
heights is grand and deep; but greater is our horror and detestation of t
abominable crime committed against you, and deeper our sorrow for the los
the great republican, Lincoln. We weep with the people of the North Ame
can Union at the grave of their immortal citizen; we press their hands wi
deep-moved hearts to show them that their grief is ours, their sorrow ours, t

May the bleeding wounds, the consequence of crime, be cicatrized by tim
and the star-spangled banner ever wave high and victorious in the cause
freedom and the defence of the sacred rights of man. Soon may the trees
peace and plenty grow again and flourish upon the blood-drenched plains
your once unhappy land, and spread their blessed branches of conciliation ov
all your once-more-united States.

With republican greeting:

For the Männerchor, (three members)—
J. J. GERBER, *Leader.*

For Friends' Aid Society, (fourteen members)—
AB. BRELO.

For the city schools—
JOHN HAAS, *Director.*

For Under-officers' Union, (forty-five members)—
F. CHATONEY.

For Grutli Union, (twenty members)—
J. RUBLI.

For Mutual Aid Society, (one hundred and seventy members)—
ABR. FASSNACHT, *President.*

[Translation.]

ncurrence of the Mutual Aid Society of Neuveville, canton of Berne, in the address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union by the Swiss people.

NEUVEVILLE, *May* 6, 1865.

SIR: The Mutual Aid Society met to-day and decided to join in the sponta-ous manifestation of the Swiss people, and thank the citizens who proposed it. It also requested its officers to sign the present resolution of concurrence and nd it to its address, in the name of the society.

H. TSCHIFFE, *President.*
FRED IMER, *Vice-President.*
SCHEM KARLEN, *Cashier.*
E. CIBOLLET, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

NIDAU, *May* 6, 1865.

the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

The teachers in the district of Nidau, in the canton of Berne, hereby declare eir cordial approval of the vote of sympathy and condolence to the United ates of North America, and beg that their names be added to the address of e Swiss Confederation.

In the name of the synod of Nidau:

D. SCHMUTZ, *President.*
J. A. KAUFMANN, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

e, the president and committee of the Workingmen's Union of Niederunen, in the canton of Glarus, to the supreme government and free people of the United States of North America, greeting:

We, in consonance with a great internal desire to express our heartfelt joy the late victories of the free people of the United States of North America, animously approve of the address of sympathy and gratulation to be sent to em. We rejoice with them in their victories, in the triumph of the great cause the benefits of humanity, and we lament with them the atrocious murder of eir great and good citizen, Abraham Lincoln, at a time when peace was about smile upon the great republic.

God grant that the free people of America may long enjoy the blessings of eir victories and advantages of their triumphs; may He console the citizens a free country for the loss of their noble champion of freedom and martyr of triotism; and may His Almighty Hand direct the great nation in the ways of ace, prosperity, and happiness.

God preserve your country and ours.

Adopted at the general meeting on the 14th of May, 1865.

In the name of the Union:

HEINRICH BEITENHOLZ, *President.*
JOHANNES BOHRY, *Actuary.*
Followed by signatures of eighty members.

[Translation.]

The state council of the republic and canton of Neufchatel to the Presid and members of the federal council, Berne.

GENTLEMEN AND COLLEAGUES: We are informed that an address of sy pathy for the American Union, on account of the loss to the nation of its fi citizen by the hand of an assassin, is now being signed.

Wishing to participate in the demonstration, we take the liberty of requ ing you, gentlemen, to sign the address in the name of the government of N chatel.

Thanking you in advance, we embrace the occasion to assure you of our hi consideration and federal devotion.

In the name of the state council:

U. FRANRENAU, *President.*
GEORGE GUILLAUME, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

State council of the republic and canton of Neufchatel, to the president and m bers of the Federal Council in Berne.

NEUFCHATEL, *June* 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN AND COLLEAGUES:- Our newly elected grand council, in first session now held, wishes to begin with a testimony of sympathy for t people and government of the United States, as well as for the family of Pre dent Lincoln, on account of the lamentable death of that illustrious citizen.

We send you the decree voted unanimously by the grand council of Ne chatel, and request you to transmit it to the minister resident of the Uni States.

We accept the opportunity to express our great consideration and devotio

In the name of the state council:

HENRI TOUCHON, *President.*
GEORGE GUILLAUME, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

DECREE.

The grand council of the republic and canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerla unanimously decree to express their profound sympathies to the government the United States and to its people, on account of the death of their illustri President, Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the slaves; and also to expr their profound sympathy for the family of President Lincoln.

Given under the seal of the grand council at Neufchatel, the 1st of Ju 1865.

In the name of the grand council:

[SEAL.]

ALF'D DUBOIS, *President.*
A. GUYAT EUPOLO,
S. D. BONJOUR,
Secretaries.

[Translation.]

MANIFESTO.

NEUFCHATEL, *May* 6, 1865.

The following resolution was spontaneously passed at a public meeting of 0 Swiss citizens, held in the Vuille brewery, Neufchatel, on the 6th of May, 65:

'In view of the great sorrow now oppressing the American people, the citi- ns present at this meeting declare that they feel profound indignation and ceeding grief at the news of the atrocious act that brought death to Abraham ncoln, the excellent President of the United States.

'This manifestation shall be communicated to the Federal Council for trans- ssion to the proper authorities abroad."

In the name of the meeting:

EUGENE BOREL, *President.*
HENRI FOUCHON, *Vice President.*
ALFRED PERROSET,
EUGENE PIAGET,
F. BADER,
Secretaries.

[Translation.]

NEUFCHATEL, *May* 8, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: As we learn through your estimable paper that not only soci- es, but every lover of freedom, can have an opportunity of expressing their mpathy for the American Union, we take the liberty, with this view, of ad- ssing ourselves to you.

The great triumph of the American Union over the South, in a four years' r, has caused a jubilee in our society, for we look upon it as a triumph of the ple over despotism, another step in advance for people's rights, and as an itation to us not to despair. The death of Mr. Lincoln, President of the ited States, who fell by the assassin's hand on the 14th of April, a sacrifice umanity, infuses hope into our hearts, and bids us weather out the storm. May many such men still exist to bless the Union and other nations with r happy presence! Long live the American republic as a model for our- es!

Our society, composed of 70 members, has this day voted its unanimous as- t to the address of sympathy to the American people.

n the name of the German Industrial Union of Neufchatel:

P. FANGEL, *President.*
A. KNAPP, *Actuary.*

[Translation.]

OFTRINGEN, *May* 14, 1865.

e council of Oftringen to the Bundesrath, Berne:

ENTLEMEN: The citizens of Oftringen, at a public meeting this day, unan- usly adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we accord our most sincere sympathy to the North American ublic in its great victories, and give our most cordial condolence for the murder ts great President Lincoln."

Will you have the kindness to communicate this resolution to the government ne United States in Washington.

e pleased to accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration.

BERNARD ZIMMERLI, *President.*
G. ZIMMERLI, *Secretary.*

[[Translation.]

OFTRINGEN, *May* 30, 1865

To the Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

We hereby respectfully request you to insert the enclosed communication your estimable paper. Hoping you will oblige us with such a slight favor, remain, yours, &c.,

LANG HUSSY, *Councellor*

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FOR THE AMERICAN UNION.

"On motion of Mr. Lang Hussy, at a meeting of many citizens of Oftring just after the state elections, it was unanimously resolved to approve of Swiss address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union."

[Translation.]

ROGGWEIL

MY DEAR FRIEND: At a meeting held this day the fire corps, of 40 m passed the following resolutions:

1. We hail with joy the triumph of freedom over slavery in America.
2. We grieve with the patriots of that country over the death of their belov President.

You will please see that this communication is transmitted to the proper thority, and oblige,

RUDOLF HEGI, *Captain*

[Translation.]

Signatures of the members of the Grutlé Union, Romont section, to the addr of sympathy and condolence to the American Union.

To President Andrew Johnson:

The members of the Romont section of the Grutlé Union offer their sinc sympathy and deepest sentiments of regret and indignation on account of great misfortune recently occurred to our sister republic beyond the ocean, the hand of a ruthless assassin.

Our grief and pain is the greater, as the joy with which we were about celebrate the victories of northern arms over Petersburg and Richmond, interrupted by the sad news of the death of President Lincoln.

All eyes were turned to that great man as his iron hand was stretched emancipate the blacks from the white tyranny that was scourging them unm cifully. Kingly powers trembled at his strength and could offer no interventi

May his great unfinished task which has fallen into your hands be prope accomplished, for the happiness and prosperity of our sister republic, so that happy inhabitants may bless you for a lasting peace. May a providential s of light guide you in the direction of the destinies of a great nation. Fina our countrymen offer their aid and well wishes to your wisely directed governm

In the name of the union, consisting of twenty members,

GOTTLIEB SCHEIDEGGER, *President*
JACOB KURTH, *Actuary.*
J. EGGERSTEIN, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

BERNE, *May* 1, 1865.

By the authority of the government counsellor of Solothurn, I hereby sign enclosed address of sympathy and condolence to the President of the United tes of North America, in the name of the canton of Solothurn. (Soleure.) For the Swiss Union Chancery:

SCHIESS,
Chancellor of the Confederation.

Bundes-kanzlei
Schweizeirsche
Eidgenossenschaft.

[Translation.

ST. GALL, *May* 3, 1865.

e chief justice and government council of the canton of St. Gall to the Swiss Union council in Bern.

IR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: As we cannot refuse approval of the Berne address of sympathy and condolence to the governt of the North American Union, we give it most cordially; and, moreover, are pleased to send an address to the government of the American Union n our own government.

n sending the original of it to you, we respectfully request you to have it vered into the hands of President Johnson.

n the mean time we take the occasion to commend you as well as ourselves ne protection of Divine Providence.

n the name of the government council:

SAILER, *Chief Justice.*
ZINGG, *State Secretary.*

[Translation.]

ST. GALL, *May* 3, 1865.

his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America:

he people of the Swiss Confederation in general, and of our canton in particu- from the commencement of the sanguinary civil war which at one time atened to destroy the integrity of the great free nation of the United States orth America, up to the present time, when the bitter contest of the South nst the highest interests of the country is coming to a close, have always he warmest sympathy and expressed the best wishes for the unwavering tenance of the unity of the great transatlantic sister republic, when remem- g the perfect friendship and uninterrupted commercial intercourse that has existed between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America. hanks to the guidance of the Almighty, and to the determination and energy e supreme government of the Union and its brave people, the bloody civil s now at an end; and its result is the triumph of freedom and the rights of and the strengthening of the unity of the great North American States. nd now, in sending our sympathy for your many victories and our best wishes he continued prosperity of your country, we only perform a pleasant duty, nbent upon us at the conclusion of your sanguinary contest for existence. s our joy for the victories of your valliant hosts is sincere, so is the condo- we offer at the death of your President, Abraham Lincoln, whose life was ed to the welfare and liberty of his people.

hile we abhor the cruel deed that sacrificed the man most respected of the

nation, we entertain the assured hope and firm conviction that the destinie
the people of the North American Union will be guided with the same spir
strength, wisdom and conciliation possessed by the illustrious deceased.
ask your excellency to receive the humble expression of our high esteem
personal consideration.

In the name of the confederate canton of St. Gall:

SAILER, *Chief Justice.*
ZINGG, *State Secretary*

[Translation.]

ST. GALLEN, *May* 3, 186

The chancery of the canton of St. Gallen to Mr. F. Gengel, in Berne.

SIR: By order of the government of the canton, in acknowledging the re
tion of your estimable communication of the 1st instant, we have to say
answer to the committee charged with the address of sympathy and condol
to the American Union, that we heartily accord in its approval, and desi
have this expression conveyed to the proper destination through the mediu
the union council of the confederation.

The Secretary of State,

ZING

[Translation.]

ST. GALL, *May* 17, 186

Council of the canton of St. Gall to the honorable Swiss Bundesrath in B

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the wish of the council of this district
send you an abstract* of the minutes of the popular meeting held on the 7
this month to ratify the address of sympathy and condolence to the Amer
Union.

Accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

SAILER, *Preside*
ZINGG, *Secretary*

[Translation.]

ST. GALL, *May* 12, 186

To the Bund:

The Company of Free Hunters of the city of St. Gall, numbering one hun
and fifty members, at its last meeting, resolved to approve of the address of
pathy to the American Union. We beg you to note this, and subscribe
selves your obedient servants,

BURGE, *Captain.*
J. HAEBERLIN, *Secreta*

[Translation]

SCHÖFTLAND, *May* 5, 18

The Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the lists of the signatures o
Feldschützen and Leist-Gesellschaft of this place to the general address of

---

*For abstract referred to, see Balgach.

ny and condolence to the North American Union, and its inhabitants, our thers beyond the ocean, on the occasion of the assassination of the martyr sident, Abraham Lincoln, and for their recent glorious victories over the thern rebels. You will please have them sent to the proper address, and oblige undersigned.

T. GLOOR, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

SCHÖFTLAND, CANTON OF AARGAU, *April* 27, 1865.

The subscribers heartily join in the address of sympathy to the President and e-President of the United States on account of their recent complete victories their enemies.

The Feldschützen-gesellschaft of Schöftland:

ADOLPH HÜTHY, *President,*
T. GLOOR, *Secretary.*
A. WIRTZ, *Cashier.*
A. DIENER,
SAMUEL HAURI,
Directors from Hirschthal.

Members of the Association.

R. MULLER.
T. HUMM.
F. LÜTNY.
FRIEDRICH GLOOR.
Z. FEHLMANN.
T. SUTER.
J. SÜTHI.
G. LANZ.
G. WIRZ.
HEINRICH FREY.
S. HAURI.
CHRISTIAN SCHELL.
JACOB MÜLLER.
S. MÜLLER.
RUDOLPH HÜNZICKER.
RUDOLF WIRZ.
HÜTHY BASLER.
RUDOLF ZINNHARD.
R. MATHYS.
RUDOLF BOLLIGER.

Members of the Leist-Gesellschaft of Schöltland

F. R. WIRZ, *President.*
FRIEDRICH MÜLLER, *Sec'y.*
REV. F. ZIMMERLIN.
R. WIELAND.
DAVID STÜHSI,
Teacher in the District School.
CASPAR DIENER.
S. GLOOR.
LUTHI FUSTER.
SAMUEL SCHILLING.
S. MÜLLER.
H. LEIST.

[Translation.]

R: All the members of the Grutli-Union, of Schönenberg, twenty-six in ber, congratulate the brave North in their recent victories for freedom and nity in the United States. They also deeply deplore the death of Presi- Lincoln, and hope that God will now give the country a permanent peace.

JOHN GURTLER, *President.*
ED. ULRICH, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

SCHWANDEN, *May* 6, 1865

The Bund:

SIR: We are not men of many words, but our feelings are not the less de and we now wish to express them, through you, to the American people, a free people and our fellow-laborers in freedom.

In the name of the Factorymen of the Schwanden Verein:

C. ZEHN, *Chairman*

[Translation.]

STEFFISBURG, *May* 6, 1865

The cruel assassination of President Lincoln, the pious ruler of our si republic beyond the ocean, has awakened feelings of sympathy and the dee indignation in our patriotic hearts. We have therefore unanimously resol to express our approbation of the general address of sympathy and condole to the people of the American Union. Enclosed is a list of the signers.

In the name of the Men's Choral Union:

J. R. SCHUPBACH, *President.*
W. F. WINTERFELD, *Actuary*

(List of twenty-six members follows.)

[Translation.]

Committee of the Industrial Society of Sion to the Editor of the Bund, in Be

SION, *May* 7, 1865

The Industrial Society of Sion, by order of the committee, at a regular m ing this day, unanimously resolved to adhere to the address of sympathy condolence to the sister republic of the United States. Our society, numbe ninety-four members, makes it a pleasant duty to congratulate the people, as as the supreme government of the United States, on their glorious victories o the South, which put an end to the abominable curse of slavery; and at same time we express our deepest condolence for the murder of the noble citiz President Lincoln, so ruthlessly and unexpectedly struck down by the mon Booth at a time when the nation was on the point of great rejoicing.

N. B.—The editor of the Bund will have the kindness to have this conve to its proper address.

In the name of the society:

JOSHUA ALBRECHT, *Presiden*

[Translation.]

State council of the canton of the Valais to Dr. John Wittenbach, membe the grand council of Berne.

SION, *May* 8, 186

SIR: In reply to the letter addressed to us the 1st of May by the commi charged with the address of sympathy and condolence to the legation of United States of America, we have the honor to say that the proceedings n with the full approval of the government of this canton, and we therefore quest the committee to include us among the signers to the address, as

ıncil is convinced that we represent the sentiments of the entire population of lais.

We thank the committee for proposing the subject, and seize the occasion to ress the assurances of our distinguished consideration.

CH. LE DURON,
President of the State Council.
E. BARBARIN,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

e state council of the canton of Valais to the legation of the United States of America in Berne.

SION, *May* 19, 1865.

IR: The grand council of Valais that met on the 15th of this month, gave entire approval to the addresses of sympathy and condolence on account of assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States of America, by a in full session on the 17th instant, which were sent to your legation by the e council of this canton and the governments of the other states of the ss Confederation.

Ve have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the act of adhesion signed he officers of the grand council, and present to you the assurance of our consideration.

CH. LE DURON, *President.*

. BARBERIN, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

grand council of the canton of Valais to the legation of the United States of America in Berne.

R: The grand council joins in the addresses of sympathy and condolence to the legation by the government of Valais, and other states of the Swiss ederation, on the subject of the assassination of President Lincoln. The l council is convinced that this is the expression of the sentiments of the bitants of the canton.

ven at Sion, May 17, 1865, in the name of the grand council.

ZERMATTEN, *President.*
Z. DURIER,
L. E. ROURY,
Secretaries.

[Translation.]

SISSACH, *May* 8, 1865.

e Editor of the Bund, in Berne:

consideration of the news of late events in North America, and particu- of the deep sympathy we feel for its patriotic citizens, on account of the r of their good President Lincoln, allow us to embrace a list of about 170 , collected in this place and neighborhood, in approval of the general ad- of sympathy to the United States.

MEYER & SÜTTERLIN,
General Agents.

[Translation.]

SCHWYZ, *May* 10, 1865

Council of the Canton of Schwyz to the honorable Bundesrath, in Berne:

GENTLEMEN: The news of the heinous crime of the murder of Abra Lincoln, the worthy President of the great republic of the United State North America, who had won the esteem not only of his own country, bu the whole world, has filled the hearts of the people of this canton with deepest grief. We feel ourselves compelled to join in the general lamenta now expressed everywhere, and therefore request you to convey these our sentiments to our brethren of the United States of North America.

With highest respect, &c.,

J. A. STEINEGGER, *Presiden*
A. EBERLE, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

ST. MAURICE, *May* 12, 186

MR. PRESIDENT: The eminent man who fell by the murderous hand of infamous villain Booth, at the moment his soul winged its flight to the cele regions, left regrets and profound grief in our hearts. The atrocious crim which Mr. Abraham Lincoln was the victim has filled us with indignation horror.

We regret the great loss to the North—the loss of a great, generous, and heart, who did so much for the abolition of slavery, for all his aims were t good to his fellow-man. Yet we hope that the Americans of the North finish the great work of the noble martyr, whose motto was, "*Liberty, equa and fraternity.*

Such is the sincere wish of the undersigned citizens of St Maurice.

HENRY GARNY,
THOS. PRUDE,
ALBERT DEBONNAIRE,
ANTOINE DUTART,
FRANCOIS GEX,
PHILIBERT CHEVALLIE
LOUIS SEYDOUX,
FRANCOIS BURNIER,
LOUIS SARRASIN,
F. GAY,
CHARLES VOEFFRAY,
JOSEPH DUBOULE,
JOS. MEIZOZ,
PIERRE DUFOUR,
And several othe

[Translation.]

SARNEN, *May* 4, 18

Council of Unterwalden to the Bundesrath, in Berne:

GENTLEMEN: Following in the worthy footsteps of many of our canton feel ourselves obliged to express our deepest sympathy for the American on account of the recent horrid murder of its excellent President, Sir Ab Lincoln. Though the consequences of this atrocious deed cannot be for

sincerely hope it may have no sinister effect either on the prosperity and ace of that country or of the foreign world.
You will please communicate this to the United States legation in Berne, and cept the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

AL. MICHEL, *President.*
W. S. GASSER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

he state chancery of the canton of Unterwalden to the committee for the address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union.

SARNEN, *May* 7, 1865.

In answer to your note of the 1st instant to our government, we respectfully that our council most cordially joins the federal Union in the address of npathy and condolence to the American Union.
Accept the assurance of our high esteem.

W. L. HASSER,
Chief Justice for the State Chancery.

[Translation.]

uncil of Unterwalden to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States.

STANZ, *May* 4, 1865.

The terrible news of the sudden death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the rth American Union, who was the noble champion of human rights to all h loyalty to the Union, has caused a feeling of the greatest indignation in bosoms of the people of Nidwald, denizens of the mountains of old Switzerd, and hate for the perpetrators of the horrid deed.
And we, the authorities, in the name of our people, congratulate you, Mr. e-President, on the glorious victories of the holy cause, and pray the Alhty to have you in His holy keeping.

LWYRSOH, *President.*
A. WAGNER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

STANZ, *May* 4, 1865.

Council of Lower Unterwalden to the honorable Bundesrath, in Berne.

GENTLEMEN: Following the example of the Union Council and the governts of several cantons, allow us to express our deepest sympathy for the erican Union. It is a great honor for the Swiss people, at a time when at grief has overwhelmed the sister republic of America, not to remain dumb, to speak out their sympathy for the cause of social freedom.
We therefore enclose our address of sympathy, and beg you will send it, with others, to its proper destination.
We recommend you to protecting Providence.

LWYRSOH, *President.*
A. WAGNER, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

The president and council of the canton of Schaffhausen to Mr. G. G. Fo
United States minister resident in Berne.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *May* 3, 1865

HONORED SIR: The shocking news of the murder of Abraham Lincoln, P
ident of the United States, makes it our duty to send you the expression of
sincere grief and profound sympathy for the loss of that great man. We
with horror from this deed of blood, perpetrated upon the person of a man
fought indefatigably, with wonderful wisdom, moderation and patience, to rest
unity and peace to our great sister republic beyond the ocean.

Accept the assurance of our esteem.

ZACH GIESEL TILLE, *Presiden*
H. AMMAN, *Vice-President.*
JOHN HALLANER, *Secretary.*
STOKAR, *Second Secretary.*
F. G. GASSER, *Counsellor.*
DR. WANNER, *Clerk.*
N. CRINGOLF.

[Translation.]

President and Council of Schaffhausen to the Bundesrath, in Berne.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *May* 3, 1865

We have the honor to enclose you a letter of condolence, which we resp
fully request you to forward to Mr. G. Fogg, minister resident of the Un
States of North America, as an expression of our sorrow for the terrible
sanguinary deed perpetrated upon Mr. Lincoln, President of the United Sta

We accept the occasion to commend you to the protection of the Almigh

ZACH. GIESEL TILLE, *Presiden*
DR. WANNER, *Clerk.*

[Translation.]

The magistrate and state committee of the canton of Appenzell, outer Rho
to Dr. John Wittenbach, Grand Counsellor, in Berne.

TEUFFEN, *May* 5, 1865

SIR: In answer to the circular enclosed to us by the central committee on
address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union, on account of
dreadful catastrophe that has just overtaken that once happy republic, by
loss of its worthy President, we say we are ready to approve it most heart
with the rest of the cantons of this confederation. As the manifest contains
most sincere expression of our real sentiments, we cannot refrain from givin
our most cordial approval.

Be pleased to accept, honored sir, the expressions of our most distinguis
considerations.

In the name of the Union committee,

The Chief Magistrat
ROTH.
Secretary of the Counci
KOHL.

[Translation.]

eclaration of adhesion to the addresses of sympathy and condolence to the United States.

Representatives and delegates from all the districts of the Bernese Jura, mely: Porrentrui, Bienne, Courtelari, Delemont, Franches-Montagnes, Lauf-n, Moutier and Neuveville, to the number of two hundred and fifty, (250,) held ublic meeting at Tavannes, on the 14th of May, 1865, and adopted the fol-ving resolutions unanimously and by acclamation:

1st. We cordially join in the addresses of congratulation to the United States, account of their recent victories over secession.

2d. We sincerely sympathize with them in their sorrows for the loss of their rthy President, Abraham Lincoln, the victim of a most atrocious crime.

We cherish the ardent hope that the universal tokens of sympathy now shown both hemispheres for the great republic of the United States may tend to sauge the profound grief for the tragic and lamentable death of their most strious citizen.

In the name of the representatives of the districts of the Bernese Jura, assem-d at Tavannes, May 14, 1865:

S. JOLISSAINT, *Lawyer, President.*
S. VOISIN, *Mayor, Secretary.*

[Translation.]

THUN, *May*, 1865.

The undersigned authorities, societies and private individuals in the district Thun, rejoicing over the final victory of human rights and the end of the il war in the American Union, on the one part, and lamenting the murder of greatest man in the nation, on the other hand, feel it their duty to join cor-lly in the address to the American people and their leader in the cause of edom and humanity in our sister republic beyond the ocean.

HEINRICH HOFER, *President.*
A. KREBSER, *Notary.*

280 other signatures.)

[Translation.]

TRAVERS, *May* 15, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: The Neuenburg, Boudry, Travers, Couvet, Fleurier, and Chaux-Fond sections of the Swiss Grutli Union, in their meetings of yesterday, nimously resolved to approve of the address of sympathy and condolence to American Union.

The undersigned, as secretary, has the honor to enclose you the resolution, subscribe himself your obedient servant,

J. STEFFEN, *Secretary.*

The BUNDESRATH, *in Berne.*

[Translation.]

THIERACHERN, NEAR THUN, *May* 30, 1865.

Being prevented by absence from attending the meeting for the adoption of address of sympathy to your supreme government, I now have the honor sk you to add my name and the following words:

I hail the Union victories with joy, and deplore the loss of its Preside Lincoln. May God protect it from similar disasters in future, and preserve government of North America forever.

With great respect,

FAHRNI DUBOIS

The UNITED STATES MINISTER RESIDENT, *Berne*.

[Translation.]

ZURICH, *May* 4, 1865

From the state chancery of the federal state of Zurich to the committee for address of sympathy and condolence to the American Union in Berne.

HONORED SIR: We have the honor, by order of our state council, in ans to your esteemed letter of the 1st instant, to communicate to the author inviting our participation in the address of sympathy and condolence to American Union, that our state council expresses the friendly feeling it has the late successes of the Union in its war for freedom, and the deep sorrow the atrocious assassination of its excellent President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, makes this known to the federal council for its proper communication to authorities in the United States of America.

Accept, sir, the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

The state chancery of the canton of Zurich, by the second secretary of st

T. BOKHARD

[Translation.]

ZURICH, *May* 4, 1865

The president and council of the canton of Zurich to the honorable Bundesrath.

GENTLEMEN: The news of recent events in the North American Union aroused our sympathy, as is the case everywhere else. Just as peace appea to rejoice desponding hearts, and all were giving themselves up to anticipati of returning prosperity, the terrible murder of President Lincoln, the C Magistrate of the American Union, struck all mute with wonder, and filled hearts with grief and indignation.

As you are preparing expressions of joy and sorrow to be communicated the government of the United States, in the name of the Swiss Confederati we respectfully request you to add this expression of our feelings for the peo of the sister republic, and beg you to accept the expression of our esteem consideration.

ED. ZIEGLER, *Presiden*
J. BOKHARD, *Secretary*.

[Translation.]

To the loyal people of the United States of America:

At a mass meeting in the city of Zurich, on the 2d of May, 1865, the Ger residents, Swiss citizens, and others present, resolved unanimously to exp to you, the loyal people of the United States, their heartfelt sympathies.

We are, above all, animated by the most profound sorrow that your sim minded yet great, wise, and noble President, just realizing the joyful convic of the overthrow of the rebellion, has been taken from you by the hand fiend in human shape.

To him, the reconstructor of the Union, next to George Washington, its under, immortality is secured. The name of Abraham Lincoln will, in history, e identified with the gigantic four years' contest which has been fought, not r America alone, but also for Europe and all mankind.

With most renowned valor, energy, and sacrifices cheerfully made, have you, ldiers and leaders, people from the humblest to the highest positions of life, iumphantly upheld your rights and laws, the supremacy of the glorious Con- itution of the greatest republic on the globe. May all "chivalry" rebellions erywhere thus be trodden into the dust!

But you have done more; you have gloriously vindicated the divine rights man without distinction of race; you have opened an honorable field to free bor, and given the death-blow to slavery wherever it exists. With enthusi- sm we welcome this eventful deed, one of the greatest in the history of the orld.

The foundation of your republic hastened the outbreak of the French revolu- on. The rejuvenation of the Union will give strength and speed to the great rinciple of self-government in its march through the world.

We, therefore, offer to you, the loyal citizens of the United States, our warmest xpressions of joy, admiration, and gratitude.

In conclusion, to you, our beloved countrymen on the other side of the ocean, e express our pride at your vigorous and manly participation in the battles nd victories of the Union, and with overflowing hearts we press your brave nds.

Loyal citizens of the United States, remain true and steadfast to the cause of berty and humanity.

The star-spangled banner forever!

The committee:

O. BULLE, *President.*
C. GOEDEL, *Secretary.*
H. BEHN ESCHENBURG.
K. NAUWERCK.
G. A. WISLICENUS.
N. E. MARN.
THO. MARGONALL.
WM. HOFFMAN.

[Translation.]

ZURICH, *May* 5, 1865.

Signatures of the polytechnic scholars from the canton of Ticino, to the address sympathy and condolence to the American Union:

LEONARDO ROSSI, *of Castelrotto.*
CARLO FONTANA, *of Tesserete.*
OLINDO BOLETTI, *of Locarno.*
IGNAZIO ZANATTA, *of Lugano.*
GIOACHIMO TIODA, *of Locarno.*
CAETANO FONTANA, *of Tesserete.*
ACHILLE RUSCA, *of Locarno.*
GIULIO GIANINI, *of Sobrio.*
FEDERICO BEZZOLO, *of Cornologno.*
PLINIO DELLBARCHI, *of Astano.*
GIACOMO LEPORI, *of Deno.*
TEODORO ANASTASIA, *of Breno.*
VESPASSIORNO PALEARI, *of Mezcatte.*

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE WEISSE ADLER,
Zurich, May 10, 1865

Editor of the Bund, Bern:

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to join in the address to the American people h been received. I willingly accede to it; but as several private addresses h already been circulated here, it will be impossible to obtain many more nam

I enclose several subscription lists of the Polish emigrants in this part of t country.

Yours, respectfully,

WILHELM HABICHT.

[Translation.]

BENDLIKON, NEAR ZURICH,
May 2, 1865.

We, the emigrants from Poland, participate in the feeling of horror experienc by all nations at the death of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, w deserved well of humanity. Received with hospitality upon the soil of Switz land, we join our voices with the Helvetians in expressions of condolence wi the American people, and with their wishes that the country where Pulaski a Kosciusko fought with Washington may be strengthened in its independen and integrity by the absolute abolition of slavery, clemency towards the co quered, equality of all its inhabitants, and respect for the liberty of other natio

Managers and printers of the Polish paper called the Ojczyzna:

AGATON GILLER, *Responsible Editor.*
RADOMIRISK.
ANTOINE SWIEREZEWSKI.
JOSEPH KOSSOBRUZKI.
THEODORE DZWIGATSKI.
JOSEPH HARASIMOWICZ.
LEOPOLD BUCZON.
JULIUSZ MILEWSKI.
BOLESLAS KOWALEWSKI.
HEINRICH KAPPE.
HIPOLIT OBRYSKI.

[Translation.]

ZURICH, *May* 3, 1865.

Address of Polish emigrants.

To his excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

The Polish emigrants participate in the recent joy and sorrow of the Amer can people; they hail the triumph of the principles of equality and liberty America, and the expected triumph of those principles in Europe, assuring th regeneration of Poland by putting an end to the rule of brute force and to whi slavery, as they have done to black slavery in the New World.

The Polish emigrants cordially mourn with the people of the great republi suddenly deprived of its chief by a guilty hand.

Happily for humanity, the liberal institutions of America are imperishabl and the blood of the great citizen will only tend to cement the bonds of unio

Citizen President! The soldiers of liberty, the countrymen of Kosciusko ar

ılaski, who fought for the independence of America, take this solemn occasion express through you to the American people their horror at the great crime at put an earthly end to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious representative patriotism and of civic virtues, who, with the intelligence of a statesman, ew how to reconcile energy with moderation, and severity with magnanimity. The sons of Poland who are fighting from generation to generation in a holy ıse, and who suffer martyrdom for it, are firmly convinced that the power of United States, once clear of domestic broils, will have its influence upon ıer nations, and that facts will soon appear to prove this faith.

In this conviction, the Polish emigrants join in the joy and sorrow of the nerican people, and express the most sincere wishes for their greatness and ure prosperity, so intimately connected with the future liberty of the world.

Signatures in Munich.

Alexander Zarduki,
Albert Wikowski,
Wladazslaw Preshowicz,
Wactaw Budjiszewski,
Piotrowski Pawet,
Aleksander Mierzwinski,
Marulli Wajae,
Bromislaw Abramowicz,
Mikstaj Martynow,
Stanislaw Bojanouski,
G. Kamisiski,
Romauld Ziomezynski,
Putknownik Rucky.

Signatures of Polish emigrants in Munich.

Antoni Sadowzkj,
Franuszeck Bitteck,
Marcin Bixkowski,
Weinenty Gernke,
Jan Puiskrowski,
Michal Saganowski,
Arnold Zandi,
Stanislaw Brodewikz,
Antoni Lubkowski,
Teofil Gnutkiewicz,
Michael Kosseck,
Roman Łysahawski,
Longin Zadarnoski,
Antoni Piasezki,
Karil Goetz,
Josef Strazinski,
Antoni Lipinski,
Kostaty Zebrosky,
Adam Zielinski,
Theodor Steingreber.

Polish signatures in Soleure.

Major Bienienic,
Tadewsk Kuchowski,
Captain Brochoki,
W. Koniarski,
Lt. Szydvowoki,
F. Nettyn,
B. Hempel,
O. Zbrowick,
K Reych,
Ignacy Stecki,
Jan Giemiski,
W. Witowski,
K. Poniatowski,
Tursky,
A. Gralowski,
Jakob Taworowskki,
C. Ladislas Plater,
M. Langewicz,
Wilhelm Habicht,
Wm. Kamieniki,
J. Kelbiki,
Filip E. Skorakzewski,
Leopold Budnowski,
Leon Strumild,
H. Filokowski,
J. Jaruzelski,
T. B. Gooski,
W. Zaluowski.

Signatures in Kussnacht, near Zurich.

Gr. Wasilawski,
J. Knasneki,
A. Goroski,
J. Savicki,
Jan Skabicki,
Protazi Deverniki,
Wladislaw Zaremba,
Szymon Antoniac,
Edmud Novariki,
Jan Polakoski,
J. Antoniac,
J. Pitenski.

Signatures in Lucerne, May 3, 1865.

Ladislas Kulwicz Kukawka,	Opalski Pioth,
Teofil Stezpowlicz,	A. Kutyuski,
Stanislaus Majewski,	A. Lizenski,
L. Zawiczucha Szacinski,	Jan Novaki,
Szreter,	J. Kamrivski,
W. Skrzypick,	X. Barras,
Antoni Kortowski,	Z. Buczatowski.

Signatures in Zurich, Switzerland.

Jan Stronski,	Malcun Koriki,
Antoni Grabowski,	Andrzej Zarkowski,
Jakub Wyewski,	Franiczel Dobrowolski.
Leon Kazenewski,	

And 123 names from Zurich and adjoining towns.

[Translation.]

MR. EDITOR: We have the honor to inform you by these presents that Song-Union of Zweisimmen, nineteen members, has this day resolved to join the address of sympathy and condolence to the free State of North America.

In the mean time the members take the occasion to express their distinguish consideration.

In the name of the society and for the president:

D. GEMPELER,
Acting Secretary
F. VERRENI,
Actuary

[Translation.]

ZUG, *May* 9, 1865

Council of Zug to the Bundesrath, Berne:

GENTLEMEN: The Berlin committee has given us the latest news from United States, (the glorious victories of the northern States and the atroci assassination of the President,) and invites us to join in an address of sympa and condolence to the government and people of the sister republic beyond ocean.

We do not hesitate to give our fullest consent and approbation to the addr and hope it will be welcomed by all of our fellow-citizens.

We are glad that the proposal of sympathy originated at the capital of confederation, and we have no doubt but the good example will be followed all the other cantons, and we know it will be approved by the Swiss peopl general.

We think it would be well for this canton to have a special address, as m others have; but as this is not yet determined on, we beg you to accept expression of assent to the general address, and ask you to accept the prot of our distinguished consideration.

M. LITTA, *President.*
A. SCHWERZMANN, *Secretary*

[Translation.]

ZOFINGEN, *May* 18, 1865.

e council of Zofingen to Mr. G. G Fogg, United States minister resident in Berne.

HONORED SIR: We are pleased to enclose herewith a list of two hundred and enty-five signatures of our inhabitants, intended to be annexed to the Berne dress of sympathy and condolence to our brothers beyond the ocean, in commoration of their victories and in lamentation of their sorrows at the death of ir excellent President, who was murdered with the design to destroy the ect of his good deeds.

We accept the occasion to assure you of our distinguished consideration.

S. R. RINGIER, *President.*
R. F. ZIMMERLI, *Notary.*

[Translation.]

Community of Zofingen.

The undersigned citizens of the canton of Aargau, with all our heart, approve the Berne address of sympathy and condolence to the President of the United tes, in every part and particular.

S. R. RINGIER,
And 224 other names mentioned.

SALVADOR.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR,
Brooklyn, April 17, 1865

SIR: I was grieved to hear of the death of the excellent President of United States of America. The news reached me before your despatch of 15th instant, informing me of the sad event, and of the manner of its perpe tion. I am the more grieved at the deplorable circumstance, as Mr. Linc was one of the best friends to the governments I have the honor to repres and his death will be the more regretted by the republics of Guatemala Salvador.

I hope the Hon. Mr. Seward and his son, Frederick William Seward, soon be restored to health, as the papers announce, for the interest of the Uni States.

I am informed that the Vice-President of the United States has assumed functions of President, and that you are authorized by him to take charge of Department of State till further orders.

I embrace the occasion to offer you the assurances of my distinguished c sideration.

A. J. DE IRISARRI

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SALVADOR,
Brooklyn, June 9, 1865

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that I have receive despatch from the minister of fore gn relations of Salvador, dated the 19th last month, in answer to my letter to that department, communicating the n of the assassination of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious President of y republic, in which I am instructed to express to your excellency the profou grief of the President of Salvador for the sad event, as well as for the atte upon your life.

That government has ordered the civil and military employés of the repu to put on mourning as a token of sympathy for the government of the Uni States. I expect a similar communication from the government of Guatem by the next steamer. I learn by the last mail that my despatch, communicat the lamentable event of the 14th of April, had not reached there when the steamer started.

I remain, with feelings of the highest consideration, your very obedient vant,

A. J. DE IRISARRI

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF GUATEMALA TO THE UNITED STATES,
Brooklyn, June 26, 1865.

MR. SECRETARY: When the Acting Secretary of State informed me of the l death of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, I answered immedi-ly, expressing the sorrow I felt at the unfortunate event, and the assurance a similar sentiment on the part of the governments of Guatemala and Salva-: that I have the honor to represent.

On the 9th of June I communicated to you the reply of the minister of for-n affairs of Salvador to my note bearing the sad intelligence, and I now have honor to communicate what the under secretary of the government, charged h the department of foreign relations, has written on the subject.

It is as follows:

'SIR: The news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the ited States, has caused the deepest sensation in the minds of those now com-ing the government of the republic of Guatemala. The noble character of Chief Magistrate of the United States has everywhere inspired the most pectful sympathy; and the manner in which his life was taken—a life dear ll his fellow-countrymen—has caused the deepest affliction to the personages this government, and all our people were mute with horror at the announce-nt of the terrible catastrophe of the 14th of April.

'The minister of foreign relations, now in charge of the government, desires to be the interpreter of this sentiment to the Secretary of State of the ited States, and to express to him the profound grief of the government of atemala at the horrid death of the excellent citizen who directed the desti-s of the great nation.

Be so good as to manifest to the Secretary of State the sympathy of the ernment and people of Guatemala, and their wishes for the prosperity of the ited States."

You may be assured of the sincerity of the sorrow of the government and ple of Guatemala for the lamentable death of Mr. Lincoln, the well-deserving sident of the United States.

With the greatest consideration, I have the honor to be, your most obedient ant,

A. J. DE IRISARRA.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

TURKEY.

His Highness Aali Pacha to Mr. Morris.

Translation.]

SUBLIME PORTE, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 186

SIR: The Sultan, my august sovereign, has learned with profound afflic
the mournful news of the cruel death of President Lincoln, and of the woun
of the Secretary of State, and I have been commanded to convey to you an
pression of the regrets of his Imperial Majesty.

I need not state to you, sir, how much the imperial government, in its cha
ter of sincere friend of the United States, is interested in their prosperity,
how great has been the sorrow which this event has occasioned.

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration.

AAL

Mr. MORRIS,
Minister Resident of the United States of America.

BEIROUT, SYRIA, *May* 13, 186

At the call of J. Aug. Johnson, esq., American consul at Beirout, a mee
of the American citizens resident in Syria was held at the consulate this a
noon, at 5 o'clock, to give expression to the sentiments of the local Amer
community with reference to the assassination of President Lincoln.

The consul was called to the chair, and the Rev. Philip Berry appoi
secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Van D

After a statement of facts by the Chair, a committee was appointed, con
ing of the Rev. Messrs. Van Dyck, H. Jessup, and Post, to draw up suit
resolutions embodying the sense of this meeting, and which are as follows:

Whereas in the inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence our cou
in the midst of its rejoicings for victory, has been overtaken by a great nati
calamity in the assassination of President Lincoln and severe wounding of
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in the attempt to assassi
him: therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby express our detestation of the dastardly
horrible crime which has deprived our nation of its Chief Magistrate, at su
crisis in its history as the present, and our unfeigned grief and humiliation
der this sorrowful dispensation.

Resolved, That we do hereby unite with our fellow-citizens and country
at home and abroad, in expressing our high appreciation of the characte
President Lincoln as a patriot, as a citizen, and as Chief Magistrate of
United States, and that, as a mark of respect for his memory, we wear
usual badge of mourning for forty days.

Resolved, That we earnestly pray for the speedy restoration of Mr. Se
to health and strength.

Resolved, That J. Aug. Johnson, esq., United States consul for Syria
Palestine, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, signed by

hairman and secretary, to the Department of State at Washington, and another
the family of the deceased President, with whose grief we deeply sympa-
ize.

J. AUGUSTIN JOHNSON,
U. S. Consul, Chairman.

PHILIP BERRY, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

o the Editors of the "Bund," in Berne:

Your appeal to the Swiss people to perform an act of patriotism in presence
the great events that have just occurred in the United States has found a
werful echo among us.

We consider it our duty to add our signatures, with those of our fellow-citi-
ns, to the two proposed addresses—one of congratulation for the victorious
use of the republic, the other of condolence on the occasion of the death of
worthy President Lincoln.

As the news reached us late, on account of our great distance, we sent a tele-
am ordering our signatures to be affixed in time.

I enclose the original of the despatch and signatures, which you will please
nex to the national address.

Accept the expression of our perfect consideration.

HANS HERZAL.

BUCHAREST, *May* 11, 1865.

[Copy of the original.]

We Swiss, residing in Bucharest, cordially approve of the two addresses
ntained in Nos. 115 and 116 of the Bund, and request the editors to annex
r signatures to them.

N. ZWIEFEL,	F. WIELAND,
I. H. ISELIN,	A. DUPERRESE,
F. F. SCHWEIZER,	R. DEVENOGE,
F. MATTHEY,	LS. CHARDON,
F. BRATSCHY,	C. GUBLER,
AUG. KÖLLA,	H. AESCHMANN,
M. SURBER,	LS. LEYVRAZ,
M. ISELIN,	A. VULLIET,
L. S. KELLER,	G. BAITER,
H. RUEGG,	H. HERZOG.
H. HINNEN,	

BUCHAREST, *May* 10, 1865.

Mr. Morris to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

111.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, May 1, 1865.

SIR: The receipt of a telegram from London, on Friday last, announcing
assassination of President Lincoln, and an attack on your own life, produced

a great excitement in this country. A universal sentiment of indignation
of horror for such a crime against such a man as our late President, at the
ment when the shouts of our victorious armies proclaimed that he had sa
the country, and had won the respect and admiration of the world by the
cessful issue of the struggle he had directed against that foe alike of huma
and American liberty and union—southern slavery—was expressed by all
various nationalities of this capital.

The half-masted flag on the legation had hardly been raised before my
leagues of the diplomatic corps called to express their sympathies for our
tional loss. The Society of Italian Workingmen delivered me an add
of condolence, and the subjects of the Hellenic government, in large n
bers, yesterday repaired to my residence to express their grief for such a
lamity. Several of their number addressed the crowd in their native G
and in reply to a formal discourse from the chairman of the committee, I
livered to the assembled people an address. In recognition of such a frie
act, I caused the Greek flag to be raised above the half-masted American
The spectacle of these two flags, of the two most intensely liberty-loving
ple in the world, floating together in kindred sympathy on the same staff,
ated a deep sensation among the passing crowds.

It gives me a melancholy pleasure to refer to these incidents as showing
wide-spread was the fame achieved by President Lincoln, and how earnest
the admiration felt for the services he had rendered to his race and to his c
try even in this remote corner of Europe.

I cannot be mistaken, for I see and feel it all around me, in predicting
this assassination, be the motive what it may, will produce important polit
consequences throughout Europe, and will arouse and stimulate the friend
liberty to new efforts against despotism and arbitrary power.

The assassin's hand has consecrated the life and death of President Linc
He fell a victim to his devotion to the cause of liberty and human rights,
he will take his place in history among the martyrs whom universal huma
honors as its benefactor. * * * * * * *

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my fervent prayer
the life of Secretary Seward may be spared, and that, by the favor of Almig
God, he may recover from the wounds under which he is suffering. Never
his services to his country more evident than now, and never was there suc
general concurrence in the opinion, both among strangers and Americans, of
immense importance of your excellency's life to the dearest interests of
American people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRI

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Morris to Mr. Hunter.

No. 112.] LEGATON OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, May 3, 186

SIR: I have the honor to transmit enclosed copies of a correspondence
tween his highness Aali Pacha and myself, relative to the late melancholy ev
at Washington.

Since the answer was written to the letter from the Porte, we have rece
the sad news of the death of Mr. Seward. This intelligence has caused a

inful impression through all circles, and particularly those of the government d the diplomatic corps. He had won the admiration and esteem of all who e conversant with our politics by his eminent ability as a diplomatic writer, d by the rare skill and judgment with which he directed our foreign policy the most critical periods of American history. His name and fame will be separably associated with the great events in which he was so conspicuous an tor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Morris to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, May 4, 1865.

SIR: * * * * * Since the writing of my spatch of yesterday's date, we have been overjoyed to learn that the rumor your death is not true, and that you are recovering from the dreadful wounds licted on you by the assassin. We humbly invoke an all-merciful God to tore you to health for the sake of the best interests of our beloved country. owever variant may be the opinions of people in Europe as to the American r, they are accordant in the recognition of the consummate ability and sagacity th which you have directed our foreign policy. The preservation of your e is regarded as an event in which the world at large has a common interest th your fellow-countrymen. May Heaven prolong your useful life for new vices to the American people!

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Morris to Mr. Hunter.

[Extract.]

. 114.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Constantinople, May 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 87, and circular containing the official announcement of the assassination of Presi- t Lincoln. In a previous despatch I referred at large to the universal ling of horror and indignation which such a monstrous crime had produced ong all classes of the population of this capital; no human event, it seems me, could inspire a deeper and more widespread sense of sorrow and abhor- ce than such a crime against such a man. President Lincoln's course of ion, during his four years' term of office, had been so honorable to himself

and so useful to his country, that he had won even the respect of the enem of the noble cause he championed. He lived long enough to refute the calumn of his foreign assailants, and to confound the wicked schemes of domestic traito His steady perseverence in the course of right, his unshaken faith in ultim success, and the stern loyalty he exhibited to the Constitution astonished European world and enforced its admiration of one of the grandest exhibiti of moral courage, and of the conscientious discharge of duty to be found in anci or modern history. He has descended to the tomb with an untarnished fa and honored alike by the kings and people of Europe, and the citizens of publican America.

Since my last despatch a deputation has called on me, on the part of American church and nationality, to express their condolence, and their ho that slavery, the cause of all our woes, will be forever eradicated in the Uni States. This delegation consisted of three of the highest ecclesiastical dignita of the American church. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. MORRIS

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

Letter to the United States minister at Constantinople from members of a G man masonic lodge in that city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 7, 1865

The undersigned, members of the German masonic lodge entitled the G mania of the Golden Horn in this city, have the honor to express their sinc condolence with the people of the United States of America for the deatl their President, Abraham Lincoln.

Your compatriots are not alone in deploring that great misfortune; their g is felt and shared by the entire universe, by all true friends of humanity, a especially by members of the masonic order, as they have lost a brother in person of the illustrious deceased, and they have seen but few like him si the foundation of their order.

But we are comforted with the friends of the republic with the conviction t the crime committed by a villain at the instigation of a band of fanatics, has interrupted the even march of events.

The enemies of the republic have given it a terrible blow, but its child have defended it bravely, and have shown that the free man never loses cour in the most serious events of life, and that liberty and order in a republic do depend on the existence of a single man.

The immense sacrifices and enormous losses suffered by the people of United States have produced a good result; the republic has come out of five years struggle greater and more powerful than ever; its enemies trem and in their fright forget their former feelings.

And events have produced a still more glorious sequel: slavery, that cri against the dignity of human nature, is no more; its stain no longer dims brilliancy of the star-spangled banner of the American Union, that will now w more grand and glorious.

Abraham Lincoln lived long enough to witness the success of his cause. T last moments of him whom we deplore were solaced by the triumph of libe and humanity, of which he was a martyr.

In asking you to accept this sincere expression of our sentiments, we send best wishes for the prosperity of your great and beautiful country, hoping may continue to be the asylum of liberty and the defence of the oppressed. Receive the assurances of our distinguished consideration.

Signatures to the original.

G. TREU,
for the Venerable, now absent.
SIEGFRIED KURLAENDER,
Venerable.
DR. E. M. WEINBERG.
T. SAXL.
M. STOENESEN.
BREDE.
F. G. HELM.
C. MAUBACH.
PETER LEHRENBECHER.
MARTIN MASCHEK.
T. MÖSNER.
CARL LAMPERT.
GEORGES DEMPWOLFF.
JOHANN FILZ.
CARL HUMANN.
H. STEFFENS.
A. SEMADENI

[Translation.]

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF CONSTANTINOPLE,
April 29, 1865.

SIR: The tragical death of President Lincoln, lately snatched from the presidency of the great American republic, is a loss to be deplored by universal humanity.

Under this impression the Italian Industrial Society of Constantinople, of both male and female sections, hasten to bear their tribute of grief for this deplorable event to your excellency.

We beg your excellency to accept this tribute of sorrow as a proof of that fraternity which at no distant day will unite in sympathy the people of both hemispheres, and we humbly request that you will do us the honor to transmit this letter to the government at Washington.

Accept, excellency, our most cordial salutations.

For the society:

GUISEPPE DE ANDREA,
Vice-President.
PIETRO TABBUCA, *Secretary.*

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS,
United States Minister at Constantinople.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF PERSIA,
Constantinople, May 17, 1865.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE AND DEAR COLLEAGUE: Telegraphic information having been received at Teheran of the assassination of the illustrious President

of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, I have received instructions by te graph to convey to your excellency the expression of the regret and sorrow tertained by my august sovereign his Majesty the Shahinshah and his impe government for this sad event.

I have also been directed by my government to solicit your excellency to co municate to the President of the United States its sentiments of condolence, its wishes for the prosperity of the United States of America, and for perpet amity between the two countries.

In executing these orders of my government, I beg you, Monsieur le minis and dear colleague, to accept the expression of my own profound sympathy the cruel death of your illustrious President, and my sincere condolence for same.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my high c sideration.

HOUSSEIN.

[Translation from the Greek.]

An address of sympathy of the Hellenic Greeks of Constantinople to Hon. Joy Morris, United States minister, April 30, 1865.

Honored Minister of the American People:

Amidst our rejoicing for the triumph of the sacred cause of human rights the United States, our hearts have been afflicted by the sad news of the assas nation of President Lincoln, and of the attempt on the life of the Secretary State, William H. Seward.

Overcast with clouds of war are the faces of sorrowing millions! Univers humanity weeps in sympathizing sorrow with bereaved America! The cha pion of the people, the friend of man, the savior of his country, the illustri President Lincoln has fallen a victim to the malignity of a hireling assassi The demoniac passions of slavery, which in vain vented their fury against t solid structure of the American Union, have exhausted their revengeful malev lence in the murder of the best of men and the wisest of rulers! Accursed be the a that struck the fatal blow! Enemies of God and man must be they who planned a they who executed such a terrible deed! In immortal infamy will their nam live, side by side with the imperishable glory of him they slew! Posterity w never forget the hideousness of the barbarous cause of which they were t mercenary instruments, nor the world-wide services of their noble-hearted victi Another martyr to liberty and right has been sacrificed to the hatred of t enemies of the people, but the great republic, of which he was the head, and whi they sought to kill also, lives in spite of their malicious rage—it yet lives, thanks God, a terror to despots and a pillar of hope to oppressed millions!

The race of great men is not yet exhausted in your country, respected si liberty is prolific in statesman genius, but despotism casts a withering blight society, and dries up the springs of national greatness. In this hour of need t intellectual might of the republic will exhibit itself in all its strength. The ho of peril for a free country is the hour of glorious achievements. Despond n America. Mighty and inexhaustible are your resources in men, such men as fre dom alone can create. Honored sir, convey this Grecian wail of sorrow to yo fellow-countrymen, and tell them the name of Lincoln is endeared to the hea of every Greek, that we regard him as our friend and benefactor as well as thei and that his name and actions will never be effaced from our grateful memo Deign to accept, sir, this laurel-crowned portrait of the illustrious man, who cruel death we mourn in common with you. The laurel is interwoven with t sable emblem of mortal woe. It is typical of the blended feelings with whi

e have this day approached you—joy for deeds of unfading renown, and sorrow at so glorious a career has been so suddenly arrested. Cherish, sir, this humble ft of the Greeks of Constantinople as a testimony of the good will we bear to e nation you represent, and of our appreciation of the character and services of great citizen, whom the genius of history will crown with a wreath of unfading ory as the mighty liberator who broke the shackles of four millions of slaves, and ever effaced from the national escutcheon the reproachful stain of human aldom.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ldress from the British community of Constantinople to the Hon. E. Joy Morris, American minister to the Porte.

On Thursday, May 11, a meeting of British residents was held at Misserie's otel, Mr. Consul General Logie in the chair. The attendance was numerous d influential.

In stating the object for which the meeting had been convened, Mr. Logie d it was not necessary to make any detailed allusion to the crimes which had ined and shocked Englishmen everywhere, little, if at all, less than Americans emselves. He felt confident that every member of our local community would are the sorrow and indignation excited throughout Europe by the cowardly rder of Mr. Lincoln and the attack upon Mr. Seward, and would condole artily with the American people under the great national disaster which had fallen them. He would, therefore, at once, call on his respected friend, r. Hanson, to move a resolution expressive of this unanimous sentiment of our ony.

Mr. Hanson briefly expressed his concurrence in the sympathy so well exssed by the consul-general, and moved:

'That this meeting has heard with sorrow and indignation of the murder of late President of the United States, and of the murderous attack on Mr. cretary Seward.

'That an address, expressive of the feelings of the British community at nstantinople on this subject, be signed and presented to his excellency the nerican minister."

Mr. McCoan having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. H. J. Knapp then read a draught of the address—which had been pared by the consul-general—and moved the second resolution, which was onded by Mr. E. Lafontaine:

'That the address now read to the meeting be adopted, and that it be preted, when signed, by a committee of British residents, composed of the folving gentlemen: Mr. Consul-General Logie, Messrs. Hanson, McCoan, Rev. J. Knapp, E. Lafontaine, and Lamb."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Logie then intimated that the address would lie at the consulate for sigure by all British residents from Friday morning till Monday afternoon, en, or on Tuesday, as might be most convenient to Mr. Morris, it would be sented. After a cordial vote of thanks to the consul-general, the meeting arated.

Mr. Morris having appointed yesterday forenoon for receiving the deputation, 11 a. m. the latter proceeded to the American legation, where, after a short roductory conversation, the address, which was in the following terms, was sented and read by Mr. Logie:

To his Excellency the Hon. E. Joy Morris, &c., &c.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, British residents at Constantinople, have he with horror and indignation of the recent crimes at Washington, which h deprived the people of the United States of America of their respected Pr dent, and put in jeopardy the life of Mr. Secretary Seward.

We speak, sir, to the representative in this capital of a people of our o blood, with whom we share in so many kindred feelings and so many gr memories, and we feel that it would be alike unnecessary and unbecom to seek for phrases to express that we deeply abhor a cowardly and cold-bloo murder.

We feel that this crime is even made more hateful by the attempt of the sassin to clothe it in the garb of an act of political revenge. To us, sir, it pears that the facility with which the act was perpetrated and the murd escaped for the moment from the retribution due to his crimes, is in itsel touching proof of the single-minded simplicity with which the late Presid conformed to the spirit of the institutions of his country, and which ought have made his person sacred, even to the most bitter and desperate partisan.

Although it would be highly unbecoming in us to say a word to your exc lency respecting the domestic politics of the States, we feel that, in joining personal tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Lincoln, we do not p beyond our province.

We are sure that history will bear testimony to the unshaken fortitude wh he displayed in difficulty, to the spirit of moderation with which he met succ and to that simple, unselfish, single-minded devotion to his country which brought to the performance of the duties of his high office.

We desire, sir, to express briefly to your excellency, as the representative the United States, our hearty sympathy with the great misfortune which th have sustained, our earnest hope for the future welfare and prosperity of republic, and the unfeigned desire we feel, in common with our fellow-count men at home, for the perpetual maintenance of kindly feeling and peac intercourse between our nations.

CHAS. V. HANSON,	E. LAFONTAINE,
REV. H. J. KNAPP,	CHAS. W. HOGLAN
WM. WOOD,	GEORGE BAKER,
HENRY SWAN,	THOMAS TODD,
S. A. BROWN,	THEO. W. DIMON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 11, 1865.

Here follow the signatures of nearly every British adult male resident Constantinople.]

Honored Minister of the United States of America:

The Armenian Protestant community of Constantinople has the honor to v upon you, on the occasion of the deplorable occurrence which has plunged government and people of the United States of America in mourning, for purpose of offering a respectful expression of our horror of the detestable cri and of our profound sympathy in the grief of a people which has always ta so active an interest in our welfare.

We have learned with the deepest pain and regret that the execrable act vile assassin has deprived the great republic of the New World of its belo and talented President, the lamented Abraham Lincoln, and greatly endange the life of William H. Seward, Secretary of State. The Almighty, in his scrutable providence, has visited a great nation with the most poignant of af tions in the midst of its joy for the prospect of an early restoration of the blessi

peace, without permitting its illustrious Chief Magistrate to enjoy the fruits
his patriotic labors, as interesting to the nation over which he presided as to
universal cause of humanity. In the death of Abraham Lincoln the world
lost a bright Christian example and a man of irreproachable purity and
nesty of character. As a statesman and a patriot he was among the most
inent of his age, and will, therefore, in all time to come occupy a most promi-
t place in the history, not only of his own country, but in that of the human
e, of which he was so great a benefactor. Although so far separated from
scene of his labors, we have been deeply interested spectators of his career,
rejoiced in the prospect of the termination of a struggle which had for its
ect the preservation of so good a government and the freedom of millions of
man beings held in degraded bondage. Honor to the memory of so noble
rted a philanthropist, to a government which has shown itself so fully able
preserve itself against an unhallowed attack upon its existence.

We are fully aware, sir, that the great loss which your country has sustained
not affect in the smallest degree its vigor or its vitality, or arrest it in its
tined career. Its wise Constitution provides for the continuance of its prin-
les under every possible contingency, and we have full confidence in the
fection of the humane policy of the deceased President under the eminent
son who succeeds to his office.

May the Most High guide all the councils of the great American nation of the
ited States so that it may continue to be, as it has always heretofore been, a
ght beacon to enlighten the path of man in his loftiest aspirations, and the
servation of those divine principles of benevolence and peace proclaimed by
beloved Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

We offer to yourself, honored sir, and to the government and people of the
ited States of America this very inadequate expression of our sympathies on
mournful occasion, and beg you will do us the honor to convey them to the
erican government.

STEPAN SEROPYAN,
Deputy of the American Protestant Community.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 10, 1865.

At a meeting of the citizens of the United States of America at Constantinople,
vened in the American legation, Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1865, at-
led by the members of the legation and consulate general, and all of the com-
nity of that city, the honorable E. Joy Morris was called to the chair, and
John P. Brown nominated secretary.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Reverend Dr. William Goodell;
r which the chairman addressed it on the subject of the deplorable occur-
es which had called it together.

committee was then nominated to frame resolutions suitable to the occasion,
posed of the following persons:

he Reverend Dr. William Goodell, chairman; Reverend Dr. Elias Riggs,
nber; Dr. D. Stamatiades, member; Reverend George Washburn, member;
John P. Brown, secretary; who adopted the following:

Whereas, when about to assemble together with grateful hearts in thanks to
ighty God for having blessed our beloved country with the prospect of a
dy restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, we have learned
the deepest grief that it has also pleased the Almighty, in his inscrutable
idence, to chasten our hearts with the death of Abraham Lincoln, President
ne United States of America, and the grievously wounding of William H.
ard, Secretary of State, by the hands of assassins. We, therefore, humble

ourselves before him in our deep affliction, and unite with our fellow-citizen the United States, as well as in all parts of the world, in an expression of abhorrence of so execrable a crime, and of our sorrow of this dispensatio Providence, as also of the high estimation in which we hold the eminent ch acter and services of the illustrious deceased, and of the great patriots who h been victims to the cause of our country and of that of humanity:

Resolved, That, as a mark of the deep respect which we all entertain for memory of the lamented President, we wear the usual badge of mourning forty days, and that we respectfully request the honorable E. Joy Mo minister resident at this capital, to transmit a copy of these resolutions, sig by the chairman and secretary, to the Department of State, at Washington, another to the afflicted family of the deceased President, in whose grief we p foundly participate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the public pa in this city.

WILLIAM GOODELL, *Chairman*
JOHN P. BROWN, *Secretary*.

Address of British residents in Smyrna.

SMYRNA, *May* 24, 186

SIR: The crimes that have been committed upon the persons of the lamented President of the United States, and of the Secretary of State, honorable William H. Seward, have excited in us the strongest abhorrence. would fain add our voice to that of our countrymen in England in giving pression to the feelings to which those deplorable events have given rise.

The great principles of morality, which are above all social or political tingencies, have been outraged in the crimes above alluded to, in a manner makes it incumbent upon every community, however small, to brand with cration the perpetrators of them, and to reject with indignation whatever may be put forward in extenuation of them.

The many and rare virtues that were combined in the person of Presi Lincoln, make his loss a great misfortune to the American nation, and dem that we should offer to it, as we do, our utmost sympathy and condolence.

We beg, sir, that you will be so good to transmit to your government expression of our sentiments, and to add our respectful request that Mrs. coln may be informed how deeply we grieve at the calamity that has befallen

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servants,

ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consu
C. WHITTALL.
A. EDWARDS.
FRED. LA FONTAINE.
J. T. WOOD.
WILLIAM B. LEWIG, M. A.,
British Chaplai
R. J. LAWSON.
HENRY E. ROSE.
W. GILBERTSON.
RICHARD BARKER.
And fifty other name

JOHN GRIFFITT, Esq.,
Acting United States Consul, Smyrna.

Meeting of American citizens in Smyrna.

SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR, *May* 19, 1865.

Yesterday a meeting of the resident citizens of the United States in reference the late deplorable events at Washington was convened.

Rev. Daniel Ladd opened the meeting with a few remarks, stating its object; ereupon Mr. Joseph Langdon was chosen chairman, and Mr. F. C. Blackler retary.

Rev. Mr. Ladd then addressed the meeting, (which was numerously attended ladies and gentlemen,) in a feeling and appropriate manner, after which the ional hymn "America" was played and sung, followed by a fervent and im-ssive prayer by Mr. Ladd.

Mr. Langdon made some remarks on the life and character of the late Presi-nt Lincoln, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with indignation and profound grief the assassi-ion of the beloved President of our republic, Abraham Lincoln, and of a ther horrible attempt to destroy the lives of our Secretary and Assistant retary of State. That as regards the taking of the life of our Chief Magis-te at this critical moment, when all true Americans were trusting that great l good man to bring us out of the troubles which this terrible rebellion has sed, we all execrate the monster who has perpetrated the horrid deed, and s deprived our country of one we all loved and trusted in.

Mr. Blackler proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American citizens of our republic resident in Smyrna der our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Lincoln and family in the irreparable s they have sustained, as well as our country, by the death of our beloved ief Magistrate.

Mr. John Griffitt, United States vice-consul, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in this our deep distress we feel consoled in having such a suc-sor to our late lamented chief as Andrew Johnson, one in whom we repose ry confidence, and whose long and honorable career in various departments public life have qualified him in the highest degree to occupy the distin-shed position of President of the United States.

Rev. Mr. Ladd proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be appointed to take charge of foregoing resolutions, and to transmit a copy of them to Mrs. Lincoln, and opy to the Department of State, at Washington.

The above resolutions were severally seconded and unanimously adopted.

After other remarks from other members of the meeting, expressive of the at loss sustained by our country, the meeting was closed with religious exer-s.

F. C. BLACKLER, *Secretary.*

TUNIS.

[Literal translation from the Arabic.]

Praise to the only God!

To the excellence of him who has given distinction to the ministry—has at the same time ordered and directed its affairs—to the excellence of who is the glory of eminent ministers, whose renown is universal, and wh character and services are above all praise, Monsieur William H. Seward, ister of state and of foreign affairs of the United States of America: may always be the head of the ministry and the director of eminent men.

Rendering due honor to the distinguished office and to the high characte your excellency, we make known to you that his Highness our august so eign ceases not to entertain for your government an abiding and ever increa friendship and regard, the cause of which is your admirable conduct and y noble policy. His Highness has received the news of the re-establishmen peace and tranquillity in your great country. This news has afforded him measured satisfaction; and sincere friendship makes him share with you pleasure consequent upon this happy result and great event.

To this end, then, his Highness sends to your government the honorable, beloved, the elect, General Otman Hashem, to express to the President sincere felicitations, and also to express to the President the heartfelt g which his Highness experienced at the death of the lamented President, A ham Lincoln, which sad event wounded all our hearts. We pray God that may be the end of trials and misfortunes to your beloved country. His H ness also sends with his ambassador his portrait, to serve as a souvenir of friendship, as stated in his letter.

His Highness looks with confidence to your excellency to arrange fo agreeable reception of his envoy, General Hashem, by his Excellency the P ident.

We take this occasion also to inform your excellency that we have foun the conduct of him who is distinguished among his colleagues, Mr. Amos Pe consul of your government at this court, the best disposition to maintain strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite our two governments. His Perry's) courteous and honorable bearing merits and receives the approba and the best compliments of his Highness our august sovereign.

We make this statement to bear our testimony to a worthy representat and to show that your choice falls only on meritorious men.

Written by the poor before his God,

MUSTAPHA,

Major General, Prime Minister, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Highness the Bey of Tun

TUNIS, *the 7th Rabi el tami*, 1282. *A. C., August* 29, 1865.

[Literal translation from the Arabic.]

Praises to the only God!

To the excellence of the eminent personage whose merits are celebrated, whose renown is universal, like the light of the sun, which cannot be hi from the day; to the excellence of him who is the glory of great men, the cr of men of distinction, and whose virtues are above all praise; to our fri

ndrew Johnson, President of the United States of America: may he always
exalted, and may his days be ever prospered.

Having rendered due honor to the elevated rank and to the eminent character
your excellency, we inform you that we have heard the agreeable news of the
iitful victory gained by your government, and of the consequent re-establish-
ent of peace and tranquillity in your great country. This news has rejoiced us
yond measure, and has awakened our warmest sentiments of gratitude by
ason of the great and sincere friendship which unites our two governments;
nich friendship has been bequeathed to us as a heritage by our ancestors, to
come stronger and stronger forever.

We were the more cheered by this news from having shared in the grief of
e American people in the loss which they experienced in the death of their
te President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, a loss which we keenly felt. This grief
ould have remained unalterably fixed in our hearts but for the news of the re-
tablishment of tranquillity in your country; which news came to moderate and
suage our affliction.

We desire to present to your excellency and to your people our best com-
ments, with expressions of condolence in your affliction and sorrow, and with
pressions of felicitations in your prosperity and joy. We despatch our envoy,
e honorable, the beloved, the elect, our son, General Otman Hashem, to be the
erpreter of our sentiments in the presence of your excellency and in your
untry. We send at the same time with him our portrait, to be a souvenir of
r friendship.

May God preserve your excellency, and perpetuate the happiness and pros-
rity of yourself and of your illustrious nation.

Written by him who has for your excellency the highest consideration, the
ve of his God, the Moosher Mohammed Essadek, Bashaw Bey, possessor of
e Kingdom of Tunis.

TUNIS, *the 7th Rabi el tami*, 1282. *A. C., August* 29, 1865.

[LOCUS SIGILLI.]

[Literal translation from the Arabic.]

Praises to the only God!

To the lady for whom we pray God that he would save her from trial and
iction and protect her from dangers and sorrows, both by day and by night—
her who is distinguished among ladies of distinction, the cream of elevated
sonages, and whose virtues are above all praise, to Madame Abraham Lin-
n: may God shield her from every ill.

Acknowledging the honor due to your elevated character and position, we
ire to express to you the pain inflicted on our heart by the sad death of your
oved husband. How cruel this fate, and how deep the wound inflicted by
terrible event. All hearts are put in mourning. The news of this catas-
phe both plunged us into affliction and overwhelmed us with consternation.
urned our eyes upon the distressed of this earth, and our spirits were troubled.
Against death all effort is vain, and one's sole remedy is to resign himself to
decrees of the Great God, and with him to seek consolation. May the Great
l, then, grant you patience and resignation, increasing your worthiness in
portion to the keenness and depth of your affliction and pain. May He
er that this be the last of your trials, and that your days become long years
Written by him who has for you the highest consideration, the slave of his
l, the Moosher Mohammed Essadek, Bashaw Bey, possessor of the kingdom
Tunis.

TUNIS, 7 *Rabi el tami*, 1282. *A. C., August* 29, 1865.

[LOCUS SIGILLI]

Mr. Perry to Mr. Seward.

[Extract.]

No. 68.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunis, April 29, 186

SIR: * * * * * * * *

The prevalence of a strange and cruel rumor, of whose truth or falsity I h no knowledge, may illustrate the excitability of the Tunisian populace in re to American affairs. "Peace proclaimed in America, and President Lin assassinated at Richmond." These have been the words bandied through city from noon to night. Great numbers have flocked to the door of this sulate to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, and the dragomans instructed to say that the consul has received no reliable information relati the matter in question. The names of President Lincoln and Minister Sew have by recent events become almost as well known to the populace of T as those of the Bey Mohammed and his minister Sidi Mustapha.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS PERRY

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Perry to Mr. Hunter.

No. 70.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunis, May 13, 186

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 11th instan the two circulars of the 17th of April, 1865, one circular giving a staten relative to the assassination of our lamented President and the attempted as sination of our honorable Secretary of State; and the other circular naming insiguia of mourning to be adopted by those subject to the orders of the dep ment.

All the national vessels in this harbor had their flags at half-mast three d commencing on the 8th instant, in honor of our lamented President, and wi an hour after receiving your circular. On the 11th instant circulars to the s effect as yours were in the hands of all my colleagues, and the flags of all nations here represented were hung in mourning. Last week each of my leagues did himself and our nation the honor to call upon me with express of sorrow for our deceased President and wounded statesman, of indigna against the perpetrators of these crimes, and of congratulation upon our glor victories and our prospects of peace.

I deem it inadvisable to trouble you with detailed accounts of the interest sympathy awakened in this place by the recent events in our country. Bey's minister has replied to my circular with touching expressions of ho and sympathy. My colleagues have most of them written me long and i esting letters. A delegation from the Italian Masonic Lodge of this city wa upon me yesterday with an address of condolence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS PERRY

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Address of the Italian Lodge.

TUNIS, *May* 12, 1865.

SIR: We come as the delegates of the Italian Lodge (Carthage and Utica) of ee and Accepted Masons in this city, to express to you, who so fully partake the elevated sentiments of your countrymen, our profound sorrow for the death your illustrious Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln. The name of Abraham ıcoln will henceforth be honored in our annals. Though he was an Ameri-, we in Africa are benefitted by his life, and the world is his debtor. He s wise, honest, and persevering; and while putting down the greatest and st infamous rebellion that ever disgraced the annals of history, he struck a ıth-blow to the institution of slavery, thus giving vigor and strength to the ıse of liberty throughout the world. While we honor Washington as the ıer of his country, we shall still ever venerate Lincoln as the liberator of ves and as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity. While admiring character of Abraham Lincoln, we are instructed by our fraternity to ex-ss the hope that the work of emancipation so well commenced by him may fully consummated by his surviving countrymen.

And now, honored sir, praying that the republican institutions of your country y ever be maintained in their purity and powers, diffusing blessings far and r, we beg you to accept the sincere expression of our profound respect.

DR. G. MUGNANI,
T. SANTI,
DR. G. ZERAFA,
L. FALCA,
G. B. GIOJA,

Delegates of the Italian Lodge, Carthage and Utica

Hon. AMOS PERRY,

Consul General of the United States of America at Tunis.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

President Murillo to Mr. Burton.

[Translation.]

BOGOTA, *June* 21, 186

MR. MINISTER: I am advised that, by the death of your great fellow-citi Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson has entered upon the discharge of presidency of the United States of America for a constitutional term.

From the time the mournful echo of the night of the 14th of April in W ington reached our community you have been able to note how deep and pa has been the sensation produced in it. My fellow-citizens have sadly lame the loss of that high magistrate who has associated his name with emancipa of four millions of men, and erasing the stigma of an odious institution, a misfortune in itself; and I, who had the favorable opportunity, almost of mate association, to appreciate the gifts and to receive proofs of his benev character, have united with lively emotion in the just grief of the Ame people.

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Bogota, October 11, 18

The undersigned, secretary of the interior and foreign relations of United States of Colombia, had the honor to receive the note in which the h able minister of the United States of America makes known his having rec instructions from his government directing him to communicate to the ci President the lively sentiments of friendship and gratitude produced in the n of the American people and government by the unmistakable demonstra of grief caused in the Colombian Union by the death of Abraham Lincoln soliciting at the same time a special audience of the first magistrate for the pose of making to him said communication by order of his government.

The citizen President has designated Thursday next for such reception being profoundly grateful for this mark of consideration on the part o American government and people, he will have the pleasure to manifest and officially the profound feeling which has been caused throughou Union by the unfortunate death of that honest and virtuous citizen w honorably for the republican world sustained the just Union and true libe the great republic.

The undersigned renews to the honorable Mr. Burton the assurances very high consideration.

SANTIAGO PER

[Translation.]

Speech of President Murillo to Mr. Burton.

MR. MINISTER: It is very flattering and pleasing to the people and g ment of Colombia to know that the American people and government

re been gratified at the expression of sorrow and kindly sympathy emitted
us when we heard that a crime had deprived your country of one of its most
ightened citizens, as a victim offered upon the altar of duty, and these fre-
ent manifestations of sympathy between the two countries are very grateful
me, because they tend to strenghten the mutual esteem which ought to exist
ween republican peoples living on the same continent.

[Translation.]

Legation of Colombia to the United States.

NEW YORK, *April* 17, 1865.

SIR: The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of
lombia, has received your note of the 15th instant, informing him of the
lent death of the President of the United States, and of the criminal attempt
n the life of Mr. Seward and his son, in consequence of which events Mr.
drew Johnson, the Vice-President, has assumed the functions of President,
l has authorized you to act as Secretary of State.

The undersigned, in expressing his sincere regret for the unfortunate events
t have taken place, and which he has hastened to communicate to his gov-
ment, makes himself the interpreter of his countrymen, and assures you that
sad event will be deplored in the United States of Colombia, as well on
ount of the fraternal interest they feel for this nation, as their sympathy in
humane policy of the lamented President, which is cherished in our country,
l inspires our institutions, based on justice and liberty.

The undersigned is pleased to learn from the daily papers that the honorable
Seward and his son are recovering from the atrocious attempt to take their
s, and that their wounds will have no serious consequences.

The antecedents of the eminent citizen who is called to preside as Chief Magis-
e of this country is the best guarantee the undersigned can offer his gov-
ment that the new administration will continue its frank, cordial, and friendly
icy towards the United States of Colombia.

The undersigned congratulates you on your appointment as Acting Secretary
State, and embraces the occasion to repeat the assurances of his most dis-
guished consideration.

E. SALGAR.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Burton to Mr. Seward.

181.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bogota, July 31, 1865.

SIR: Intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempt
murder the Secretary of State, reached this city on the 23d of May last.
e news created a general and profound sensation of horror and indignation.
Excellency President Murillo sent immediately to his secretary of foreign
tions to express the deep grief experienced by the Colombian government
people at this frightful and melancholy event, requesting me to convey the
e to the President of the United States, with his sincere sympathy and
dolence. The spontaneous manifestations of sympathy offered by the dip-
atic and consular bodies in this capital, and by the citizens, were of the
t touching nature.

I set apart the 21st of June as a day of mourning for our great misfort which was responded to in an impressive manner, as will be learned from accompanying papers. On consulting the foreign secretary as to the appropriate day for this purpose, wishing to avoid any conflict with the nume days dedicated to religious ceremonies, his Excellency the President tend me a public audience to announce the death of our lamented President, w I accepted out of respect to his earnest desire to pay the most expressive ho to our late Chief Magistrate. After making the announcement I repaire the office for foreign affairs, and announced to the secretary the attempt on Secretary Seward and his son. He expressed his deep sympathy for the their misfortune and sufferings, and the consequent misfortune to my cou and requested me to make the same known to them, with his sincere hope they would be restored to health, and to the great cause of which he reg Secretary Seward as the worthy representative.

In consequence of our affliction I did not intend to open the legation to usual ceremonial rejoicings on our national anniversary. I learned, howe on the evening of the 3d of July, that the Colombian government, for representatives and citizens, had arranged to pay their respects in a sol manner, and I received them accordingly. The occasion was one of melanc satisfaction. At six o'clock p. m. the whole military of the city passe mourning in front of the legation, and through the evening the preside bands, numbering sixty musicians, saluted it with solemn dirges.

In common with our afflicted people I mourn our sad bereavement. common with them I render devout thanks to God for the delivery of Secretary of State, his sons, and faithful attendants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLAN A. BURTO

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Burton to Mr. Seward.

No. 194.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bogota, October 13, 186

SIR: As directed by your No. 126, I, on yesterday, in public audience, livered to his Excellency the Citizen President of Colombia the messag gratitude for the condolence and sympathy tendered by the Colombian gov ment and people on the bereavement sustained by the death of the lame Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, with which I had intrusted. As other bodies in the republic had followed the example of constituent convention of Bolivar, I ventured to extend the message to whole country. His excellency the secretary of foreign relations communic it in a note to each body. The annexed papers will explain how I attempted to fulfil your instructions.

I was received on the occasion by the military in full dress, and by b of music. The attendance at the audience, as well as the whole proceed was highly flattering.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLAN A. BURTO

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Nov. 1, 1865.—P. S. Having previously announced the attempt on the liv the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, I had the pleasure, by a to the foreign office, to announce their recovery. My correspondence

pended with that department a day or so after, on account of my health, explained in my No. 195, I have, consequently, not received the secretary's nowledgment. These papers will be sent to the department hereafter.

ALLAN A. BURTON.

[Translation.]

TED STATES OF COLOMBIA—SOVEREIGN STATE OF CUNDINAMARCA—EXECUTIVE POWER.

e President of the state to the Hon. Allan A. Burton, minister resident of the United States of America.

BOGOTA, *June* 20, 1865.

The undersigned hastens to answer the note which the honorable Mr. Minister he United States of America has done him the honor to address him, under e of yesterday, announcing officially the death of the never-to-be-enough-ented Mr. Lincoln, late President of that republic.

The honorable Mr. Minister knows the high considerations which the under-ned entertains for the United States of America and its government, and the eration he has always attached to the name and merits of the deceased, Lincoln, and it is, therefore, useless to express to the minister the sincere f and deep pain with which he has received this unhappy intelligence; and certain that the state of Cundinamarca will be sadly impressed by this ancholy event, and in evidence of which the state flag will be displayed in rning from the government house on to-morrow.

The undersigned gives to the honorable Mr. Burton, individually, the most feel-and cordial condolence, and has the honor to improve this opportunity to erate to him the expression of his high esteem and distinguished considera-

RAFAEL MENDOZA.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Bogota, June 20, 1865.

IR: I have this moment had the honor to receive your excellency's note of day's date, by which you announce to me the melancholy intelligence of death of the President of the United States of America, in the city of Wash-on, on the morning of the 15th of April last.

n stating your belief that this sad announcement would awaken within me ngs of sincere sympathy, your excellency has truly interpreted my senti-ts. No one, indeed, could have heard with more profound grief, with greater or and indignation than I, the intelligence of the fearful calamity by which United States has been deprived of its illustrious Chief Magistrate. It is, efore, with a mournful satisfaction that I avail myself of the opportunity afforded me to give utterance to these feelings, and at the same time to ey to your excellency the expression of my heartfelt condolence.

need not add that, in compliance with your request, and as a tribute of re-t to the memory of the illustrious dead, I shall cause the British flag to be layed to-morrow from this legation.

have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your excellency's obedient humble servant,

CHARLES O'LEARY.

is Excellency Mr. ALLAN A. BURTON,
Minister Resident of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

Minister of France to Mr. Burton.

[Translation.]

BOGOTA, *June* 20, 186

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Majesty the Emperor, has received the note of to-day by which his excell Mr. Allan A. Burton, minister of the United States of America, has made kn to him the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the Union.

The undersigned has learned with feelings of the most profound regret of sorrowful event, which happened under circumstances rendering it, if poss still more afflicting. The minister of the Emperor loses no time in praying excellency Mr. Allan A. Burton, minister of the United States of Americ freely accept the sincere expression of the pain the legation of his Majesty Emperor has experienced, and to assure him that he will perform the du uniting with the representatives of the United States of America in hoisting flag of the empire at half-mast through to-morrow.

The undersigned takes this sad occasion to renew to his excellency the as ances of his high consideration and esteeem.

BARON GOURY DU ROSLA

His Excellency Mr. ALLAN A. BURTON,
Minister of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA,
Bogota, June 21, 186

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's note under date of terday, informing me of the death of his Excellency President Abraham Lin and desiring me to display on this day the flag of my country as a mar honor to the illustrious dead.

Your excellency well knows how strong the mutual and friendly feeli which exists between our native countries, and I believe I can assure excellency that the death of his Excellency President Abraham Lincoln awakened the deepest sympathy in the hearts of all Netherlanders.

According to your excellency's request the flag of my country is displa

Hoping that the never-to-be-sufficiently-lamented death of the chief of excellency's government may be no obstacle to the speedy restoration of United States to their former prosperity, I desire your excellency to ac the sentiments of my perfect esteem and consideration.

VAN ARCKE

His Excellency Mr. ALLAN A. BURTON,
Minister Resident of the United States of North America.

[Translation.]

BOGOTA, *June* 20, 186

It has been with the deepest pain that the undersigned has received official note addressed him to-day by the honorable Allan A. Burton, min resident of the United States of America, announcing the death of the lightened citizen Abraham Lincoln, late President of the Union, and signif the hope that the flag of Venezuela may be raised at half-mast on to-mo on this consulate, as a sign of grief for that calamity, and in honor to the m ory of the deceased.

For days past the undersigned has lamented, as a great misfortune to repub-
an America, the tragic and unexpected death of President Lincoln; and
thfully interpreting the sentiments of his nation and government, he will, on
part, contribute to the demonstration of grief and horror indicated by the
norable Mr. Burton, by hoisting at half-mast on the consulate general of the
ited States of Venezuela the flag of said republic.
The undersigned improves the occasion to reiterate to the honorable Mr.
rton the assurances of personal esteem with which he is his very obedient
vant,

LEON ECHEVERRIA,
Consul General of Venezuela.

Hon. ALLAN A. BURTON,
Minister Resident of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

BOGOTA, *June* 20, 1865.

The undersigned, consul general of Chili, has had the honor to receive to-
y the attentive note of the honorable Allan A. Burton, minister resident of
e United States of America, by which he is pleased to announce the deplorable
d unhappy news of the decease of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, President of
e United States of North America, on the morning of the 15th of April last.
The consul general of Chili partakes cordially and profoundly of the feelings
at must have saddened the heart of the honorable Mr. Burton, by reason of
e unfortunate event which has deprived his country of the important services
ich that enlightened man was lending to it, and by which he had won the
mpathy and admiration of the civilized world. All humanity prostrates itself
fore the tomb of that martyr to duty, and the rights of man, to offer to him
e just and merited homage of their admiration, respect and gratitude.
The undersigned believes himself the faithful interpreter of the feelings of
e Chilian government and people in affirming to the honorable Mr. Burton,
at, bound by ties of close friendship with the great republic, they will look
on that never-to-be-sufficiently-deplored event as a great misfortune to a
other people, and that the loved and venerated memory of Mr. Lincoln will
er be associated with the most grateful and, at the same time, the most horrify-
recollections.
For its part, this consulate general will perform the sad duty of raising the
g of Chili in the manner desired by his excellency, in commemoration of
e mournful event which we all lament, and the undersigned also has the honor
offer personally to the honorable Mr. Burton the most sincere expression of
feelings.
The undersigned improves this occasion to renew to the honorable Allan A.
rton the assurances of the high esteem and respect with which he has the
nor to subscribe himself his very obedient servant,

MANUEL ANTONIO CORDOVEZ.

Hon. ALLAN A. BURTON,
Minister Resident of the United States of America, &c., &c., &c.

[Translated from La Opinion, (Bogota,) June 7, 1865.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—BY HON. SALVADOR CAMACHO ROLDAN.

The name with which we head these lines will be one of the most famous
ich this century, fruitful in great men and great events, will transmit to
admiration and love of posterity. Of the many great men whom war, diplo-

macy, and politics have raised upon the wings of human passions, none will, p
haps, enjoy a history, a fame, so pure and imperishable as he who, controlli
the turbulent waves of the most colossal civil war of modern times, p
served order with liberty, and maintained the integrity of a great republic, wh
the bonds of its society were being broken into atoms by the advent of a n
civilization.

This will not be because history will present him brandishing a flaming sw
over heaps of slain enemies, disposing in despotic councils of the fate of peop
or erasing and changing the lines of territories; neither boldly putting his f
on the unchained liberal spirit of his age; but because, as in all great revelati
of truth to man, the divine spirit of a great idea incarnated itself in an hum
being, and inspired him with the faith, the courage, and the perseverance to dra
safely fom the agitated ocean through breakers, and in spite of hostile winds,
the port of safety and of triumph.

The greatness of Mr. Lincoln consisted not so much in his talents, which w
more solid than brilliant; nor in his education, which was neglected, as that
every man who, like him, is born and grows up in the bosom of poverty; neith
in the sagacity of the politician nor the audacity of the tribune, or of the reform
but in his manly good common sense, in the firmness of his character, in the
stinctive sagacity with which he anticipated the genius and tendencies of
people, in his devoted patriotism, in his genial honesty, his guileless frankne
the serenity of his spirit, in his unequalled capacity to follow without ever los
sight of the thread of events, and to adapt his efforts to the magnitude and act
stage of the crisis, and to give to the cause of an abstract idea all the interest
enthusiasm and of passion; but above all, in raising himself from the narr
field of a local advocate to the immense field of passions, conflicting intere
and opinions, which was suddenly lighted up before him by the devouring c
flagration of civil war.

What strife so gigantic as that in the United States? What men and wh
interests? What passions and what resources? The high, proud magnates
slavery with their two thousand millions' worth of human flesh, the pride of co
mand from the cradle, with all the wealth that tobacco, sugar, and cotton co
bring at their orders; a vast territory traversed by mountains and furrowed
great rivers, slavery and liberty, panting avarice and disinterested self-abnegati
contending hand to hand; all the extraordinary discoveries of the second quar
of this century face to face with the barbarism of the past ages; the last lega
of the Old World disputing the way to the march of ideas of the New Worl
the soul of old Europe and the heart of virgin America, the past and the futu
contending in a duel to the death on the grandest field on the face of the ear

To raise within a few months, in a nation that had lost all their military hab
from long uninterrupted peace, an army of seven hundred thousand men; to
crease a navy from forty to nearly a thousand vessels within three years; to obt
from a people accustomed to economy and yearly expenses of forty millions
dollars, resources to meet an expenditure of two millions and a half daily;
feel the before hidden hate of despots now violently hissing in its face; to
ambition and treason spring up in its bosom, where before had been only submiss
adoration of the people; to listen, amidst the general tumult, to the most disco
ant counsels; to face all these necessities, all these troubles, annoyances a
dangers, and to march on, like Atlas, with the world on his shoulders, firm a
full of faith to the last, was the task intrusted to and heroically performed
Abraham Lincoln and his ministers, those Titans, Seward, Chase, Stanton a
Welles.

From the beginning France and England wished to recognize the indepe
ence of the confederates, but they had to shrink before the boldness of
Lincoln, who, through Mr. Seward, announced that that recognition would
considered a declaration of war. The confederate privateers were armed a

ady to sail from French and English ports, but at the potent voice of the nerican government they were seized and detained. It was necessary to ectively blockade a coast of 3,000 miles in extent; and the voice of Mr. elles created and cast upon the waters 960 vessels, and covered the whole of at long line. It was necessary to spend $750,000,000 per year, and the wand Mr. Chase found those millions, and the resources to pay their interest and to tinguish the principal within a few years.

There were not 50,000 muskets when the war began, nor 4,000 men in the nks. The voice of Mr. Cameron first, and of Mr. Stanton afterwards, called gether and organized more than 700,000 brave men, and made, in American ops, more than 2,000,000 of fire-arms, thousands of cannon, mountains of munition, and other elements of war hardly to be calculated.

There were no generals. The penetrating sagacity of Mr. Lincoln drew from ecurity McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and many others.

General Frémont, the idol of the northern masses, attempted to press the esident forward on the road to emancipation; putting on the airs of a dictator, ving out in his magnificent carriage, drawn by four white horses, displaying train of a prince in the heart of the republic, Mr. Lincoln plucked off his mes and stars, and removed him from the command of the West.

General Hunter, with extemporaneous zeal, declared the liberty of the slave ly in 1862. Mr. Lincoln revoked his proclamation and took away his com- nd.

On the victorious field of Antietam General McClellan undertook to impose the President a policy favorable to slavery. Mr. Lincoln broke the sword he presumptuous chieftain, and launched forth the proclamation of emanci- ion.

In addition to these we might refer to innumerable other examples of elevation firmness of character indispensable to guide a country in the midst of civil r. To his firmness is due the absence of chiefs dangerous to order and lib- y; that freedom to the slave should not have produced a servile war; that red and vengeance did not engender bloody retaliations, dangers so common, ortunately, in the civil wars of Spanish America. No forced loans, brutal uiting, or disorderly seizure of property, so demoralizing to the soldiery; e of those savage demonstrations of energy so common here. Nothing of has been seen in the United States; neither have the federal authorities ented political or moral ideas, or attempted to manufacture public opinion to own ends—evils which, among us, follow in the track of revolutions as the id and unhealthy sediment follows the freshets in our rivers. With all this, virtues of the people have, of course, had much to do; but not a little has ended on the high character of the leaders who have marked out the way given the example to popular impulse.

t has been thought, mistakenly to our view, that Mr. Lincoln was gifted n an invincible stubbornness in his purposes, and a blind fanaticism in his as. We have noticed, on the contrary, in studying the acts of this public n, much moderation and a great inclination to conciliation. Although an itionist for many years before, his inaugural programme of 1861 offered all the rantees to be desired by slavery, asking only that it should not be extended the newly settled territories.

The emancipation of the slaves was not decreed until the measure became only a wise means of securing their powerful assistance in the war, but also resistible exigence of popular opinion. When, in 1863, propositions of peace e talked of by the South, Mr. Lincoln did not hesitate to declare his willing- to submit the validity of the emancipation proclamation to the decision of Supreme Court, and the approval or disapproval of Congress. It was only so much blood had been shed that it cried to heaven for recompense, he judged the only price of this blood was the irrevocable, complete, and

absolute extermination of slavery, and that ground alone he manifested a position not to yield.

The last phase of his public character, and which appeals most lively to sympathy, was his magnanimity. The formidable and groundless insurrect which had threatened to destroy the unity and force of the country, subdued first and only purpose was to reorganize the conquered territories, return them their existence and their own governments, without retaining for a mon longer than necessary and just the discretionary power with which the rebe had armed him. He never thought from the first of humbling and punish or of showing that healthy energy which is always the inevitable source armed reaction. The stupid assassin, more stupid than his murderous bu without doubt did not think that, amidst the dangerous fermentation of pass which follows a day of victory over brethren, the surest guaranty of restora and liberty to the South was the noble life of Mr. Lincoln.

In the vulgar sense of human language, Abraham Lincoln was certainly a great man. He had not the dazzling prestige of victorious achievement war; he was not a conqueror of peoples and countries; he never enveloped plans in the gloomy obscurity of mystery, dissimulation; he never took himself the credit of results which followed from the inscrutable decrees of P dence; his voice had not the enchanting harmony of Demosthenes or Mirab or of Clay; he was free from that satanic pride, which, in others, supplies want of true greatness. But he possessed something greater than all th which all the splendors of earthly glory cannot equal. He was the instru of God. The Divine Spirit, which in another day of regeneration took the f of an humble artisan of Galilee, had again clothed itself in the flesh and b of a man of lowly birth and degree. That man was Abraham Lincoln. liberator and savior of the great republic of modern times. That irresis force, called an idea, seized upon an obscure and almost common man, b him with its holy fire, purified him in its crucible, and raised him to the s of human greatness—even to being redeemer of a whole race of men. whose boyhood was passed at the plough-handle in the then solitary pra of Illinois; whose early manhood was dragged out in fatigue at the oar Mississippi flat-boat, and the only repose of whose maturer years was the n labors of the forum; that man was called to be the arbiter of the fate of country—the great man of state, whose destiny it was to manage the ru during the most frightful storm of this age. In the critical hour of trial danger, all rested on him. Even the lines of his physiognomy, half grave, comic, had been transformed by the agitations of his life. In the languag a distinguished journalist of his country, "his kind and powerful face slightly marked by the circular track of his jocose thoughts, and de ploughed and cross-furrowed, the visible signs of his profound anxiet There is in his last words something of the fire of the old prophets. "Fo do we hope," (he said in his inaugural address of the 4th of March l "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of may pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth pile the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be s and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash be paid by another drawn the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'" And that not should be wanting to complete the true grandeur of his life, the hand of c snatched it from him in the midst of the triumph of his cause, and bound temples, already pale from the vigils and anguish of four years, with the res dent crown of the martyr.

The tragic death of Mr. Lincoln has its only semblance of comparison in tory in that of Henry IV, cut off in the plentitude of his genius and o vast enterprises by the dagger of a fanatic. The wretch's pretext of tyr

le is absurd and ridiculous applied to a man who had freed four millions of ves, and prepared the way to freedom for the three millions more in the panish colonies and Brazil, and inaugurated the era of universal emancipation the races, which, like the fellahs of Egypt and parias of India, are yet the ject of spoliation by more powerful races. The regeneration even of Africa elf, of that great continent which is the affront of the century, will be, per-ps, one of the consequences of the abolition of slavery in North America.

If the emancipation of the negroes could give the right, not to a fanatic or ebriate, but to a slaveholder, to avenge himself by murdering the liberator, hat right would not the being enslaved give the slave against the master?

If the assassination of Mr. Lincoln could find an excuse with the slavery party, th what show of justice could any vengeance be lamented which, in the name of vhole race invoking the recollections of two centuries of oppression, the negroes ould now take on their ancient spoilers? What good was to result to a cause eady fallen in the opinions and consciences of men, by the assassination of a gle man, who was not the creator but simply the instrument of an idea before ed in the brain of all, and master of their wills? Abraham Lincoln is dead, t his work is finished and sealed forever with the veneration which God has ren to the blood of martyrs. He who was yesterday a man, is to-day an apostle; who was the centre at which the shots of malice and hatred were aimed, is w consecrated by the sacrament of death; he who was yesterday a power, is day a prestige, sacred, irresistible. His voice is louder and more potent from e mansion of martyrs than from the capitol, and the cry which was boldly sed among the living is mute before the majesty of the tomb.

Abraham Lincoln passes to the side of Washington—the one the father, and e other the savior of a great nation. The traditions, pure and stainless, of e early times of the republic, broken at the close of the administration of the ond Adams, were restored in the martyr of Ford's theatre; and the predom-nce of material interests which has heretofore obscured the country of Frank-, will abdicate the field to the prelacy of moral ideas, of justice, of equality, l of reparation.

The whip has dropped from the hand of the overseer; the blood-hound will nt no more the fugitive slave in the mangrove swamps of the Mississippi; the nmer of the auctioneer of negroes has struck for the last time on his platform, l its hateful sound has died into eternal silence. The sacred ties of love ich unite the hearts of slaves will not again be broken by the forced separa-n of husbands and wives, parents and children. The unnatural and infamous sort between the words liberty and slavery is dissolved forever; and liberty! erty! will be the cry which shall run from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and m the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

This great work has cost a great price. Humanity will have to mourn yet many years to come the horrors of that civil war; but above the blood of its tims, above the bones of its dead, above the ashes of desolate hearths, will e the great figure of Abraham Lincoln, as the most acceptable sacrifice offered the nineteenth century in expiation of the great crime of the sixteenth. Above the anguish and tears of that immense hecatomb will appear the shade of Lin-n as the symbol of hope and of pardon.

[From El Tiempo de Bogota of May 24, 1865.]

[Translation.]

AN AMERICAN CALAMITY! ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

The most horrible and frightful crime, without example in republican Ameri has just been perpetrated in Washington; a crime without defence, excuse, extenuation; a crime coldly premeditated and coldly executed, as a consequen of the dark political plottings of the leaders of a ferocious party; of that pa which opposes throughout the world every principle of liberty, every aspira of independence, all progress in the life of humanity. The crime committed Washington is not an isolated crime engendered by spirit of the slavery fanati the point of putting the pistol and dagger in the hands of New Ravaillacs. N the crime committed in Washington, being futile for the return of things to state in which they were before the proclamation of emancipation, the law ab ishing slavery and the surrender of Richmond, could have had no other th vengeance for its object. But in republics, where the killing of men does kill ideas, the death of Mr. Lincoln could have had no ulterior object connect with the war or the re-establishment of slavery in the southern States. Th were and are still dead questions. The object of removing Mr. Lincoln and Seward from the political scenes of the world was more distant, of grea dimensions, and of more transcendent consequences to republican America. may be mistaken in our fears, but we catch a glimmering from the dark coun of the despots of every lineage on the other side of the Atlantic, of the exter nating thought which armed the assassins of the night of the 14th of April.

Lincoln was a man of iron, of firm will, irresistible; he was the person cation of the liberal idea in its genuine acceptation; he was beloved by fellow-citizens, and sustained by the statesmen and generals of the greatest most merited renown in his country; he was terrible, in fine, but not a terror the conquered confederates, to whom, in his magnanimity, he had opened arms for reconciliation; but he was a terror to others—to the unwelcome invad of Mexico, to the enemies of republics, of the world of Columbus.

There may be temerity in our conjectures, but the idea, the fear, the suspici are not exclusively ours. Not a single friend who has casually fallen in way that does not harbor them. There is a secret instinct in men which t them from whence come the dangers that threaten them, and rarely are th mistaken in listening to it.

Mr. Seward was, and may continue to be, as he still lives, the second pers the second thought of Lincoln—the incarnation with him of the liberal opin and progress of his country; of that country the most enlightened, the riche the most indomitable, the most powerful of the earth now and henceforwa Seward has been able to do much for the republican liberty of the contine and he was a terror also.

But they are sadly mistaken who think of checking in the United States the north the inevitable course of events long since marked out by opinion, opinion is the true despotic queen of the American Union. It wills and d everything in spite of those who govern. There the people command, the p ple give impulse and make themselves obeyed by their chiefs and leaders.

* * * * * *

We cannot but feel deeply pained and an indefinable indignation at the s rowful event. Sympathizing for four years past with Mr. Lincoln and his S retary, admiring their ability and patriotism, we are overwhelmed with grief the immense loss, which is a loss so great to the cause of America. Our broth of the north receive our deepest and most sincere condolence.

If Lincoln and Seward have died, their glory, their splendid glory, survi them; and that glory is and will be the glory of a gigantic people.

[From El Tiempo de Bogota, June 21, 1865.]

[Translation.]

OFFICIAL MOURNING.

To-day has been set apart for the purpose of honoring officially in this city e memory of the deceased President of the United States of America. Incited the honorable Allan A. Burton, the government of Colombia, that of State of Cundinamarca, the diplomatic ministers, and the members of the sular body residing in the capital of the republic, have raised their flags at f-mast, as a manifestation of their respect and admiration for the illustrious d, and the sincere affliction caused by his premature death.

It appears that some other spontaneous manifestations of sympathy in honor he great deceased statesman have been prepared; but be these what they may, honorable Mr. Allan A. Burton must be convinced already that the deplorable s of Mr. Lincoln has profoundly wounded the Colombia people, who have g looked to him as the bulwark of the world of Columbus and of the glories democratic America.

The two foregoing articles from "El Tiempo" are written by the honorable Lleras, ex-secretary of foreign relations and late chief justice of the republic.)

[Translation.]

TED STATES OF COLOMBIA—SOVEREIGN STATE OF BOLIVAR—PRESIDENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT.

BANANQUILLA, *June* 26, 1865.

IR: The municipal council, at its session of the 17th instant, adopted the ted resolution duly authenticated by its secretary, which I have the honor to l you upon that unhappy event, the death of the citizen Abraham Lincoln, sident of the United States of America.

n fulfilling this most honorable duty my heart is overwhelmed by the greatest most glowing pain, which can only be felt by true republicans at the sad end hat great man.

I am, your most obsequient servant,

MANUEL MOLINARES.

he VICE-CONSUL *of the United States of America.*

RESOLUTION.

he municipal council of Bananquilla, faithful interpreter of the people it esents, declares that Abraham Lincoln has merited the sympathies of society is eminent services lent to humanity, by returning to the condition of free- four millions of beings held by shameful avarice in the catalogue of beasts, emned to labor night and day to uphold in idleness and luxury their essors.

hat it disapproves and condemns the horrifying crime committed, on the of April of this year, on the person of the enlightened citizen Abraham oln, by the treacherous hand of the partisans of the traffic in human flesh.

That the death of Mr. Lincoln* is touching and painful to the people Bananquilla, and the council performs a duty in inscribing this resolution on records as a testimonial to his memory.

Let this be communicated to whom it may concern.

MANUEL MOLINARES, *President.*
RAFAEL P. FONUEYRA, *Vice-President*
D. MALABET.
JUAN DE D. ROCHA.
JUAN SANTRICH,
JOSÉ G. NUBIO.
MANUEL PREN.
J. M. DE LA PEÑA, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

Resolution of the municipal council of the district of Corozal to the men of the illustrious citizen Abraham Lincoln, President of the United State America.

COROZAL, *June* 6, 186

The liberty of the world has lost its most fervent defender, civilizatio most gallant representative, humanity its most generous protector, the Amer nation a type of civil valor and heroic self-denial which ought to charact the first magistrate of a republic, the principle of constitutionality its most en siastic sustainer, and the sympathetic and progressive republic of the Un States of America its enlightened son, twice called to guide it—the cit Abraham Lincoln, who died on the 14th of April last, at the hands of men prefer vileness and degradation to human liberty and independence.

A crime of such magnitude is to be justly execrated by this generation consigned to posterity as an act without parallel, and the most atrocious in annals of nations.

The municipal council of the district of Corozal participates in the which has befallen the North American nation in the solemn moments w that extraordinary man was waving the flag of his country in triumph; tender the expression of their grief at so unhappy an event to the consul of United States of America in the capital of the state of Bolivar, through deputy to the state convention for this province, citizen Juan Manuel Grau

Let a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary general of state, fo information of the executive power, and two copies to citizen Grau, that may be presented to the American consul.

PEDRO J. DE VIVERO DE LA TORRE,
Preside
AUGUSTIN MOGOLLON,
Vice-Preside
JOSÉ ANDRES SIENA,
J. DE LA N. TORRES,
Councilm

---

*My hand refuses to translate the word "leñador," as it was intended. It is here with perfect respect, as it is in the resolution of the constituent assembly of Bolivar, I translate it "woodsman," at the expense of fidelity. What a change in its signific from 1860 to 1865!

ALLAN A. BURT

[Translation.]

ITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—SOVEREIGN STATE OF BOLIVAR—THE PRESIDENTE OF THE STATE.

. 27] CARTHAGENA, *May* 12, 1865.

SIR: The sudden and violent death of the citizen Abraham Lincoln, Presi-t of the United States of America, was an event so unhappy that it could otherwise than have produced a deep sensation in the minds of the people this capital, justly and truly expressed in the resolution of the constituent embly, which the undersigned has the honor to send to your excellency, duly henticated by the secretary general of the state.

In performing the very honorable duty of serving as the organ for communi-ing this resolution to your excellency, the undersigned obeys one of the sin-e inspirations of his heart by expressing his particular grief at that sad event, ose immense magnitude, arising from the very high importance of the magis-te and citizen, he prays heaven may in no wise affect the flattering future of great republic.

With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration the undersigned has honor to subscribe himself his excellency's attentive and obedient servant,

A. GONZALEZ CARAZO, *President.*

His Excellency ALLAN A. BURTON, *&c., &c., &c.*

---

solution of the convention of the sovereign state of Bolivar to the memory f the excellent and illustrious citizen Abraham Lincoln, twice President of he United States of America.

The convention of the sovereign state of Bolivar recalls with profound feel-s of gratitude and respect the great and eminent services rendered to the se of liberty and independence to the human race, and particularly to the cendants of Ham, the populator and civilizer of Africa, by the enlightened illustrious citizen Abraham Lincoln, who was twice elected President of the ited States of America.

The convention laments, with tokens of public mourning, the sad event of the h of April last, when the honest and upright woodsman was assassinated—a n who by industry and the study of law reached the high position of Presi-t and savior of the American Union, by the votes of his fellow-citizens—requests the towns, as well as the inhabitants of the state, to organize eral ceremonies in commemoration of the unfortunate event.

Let this be communicated to the executive power that he may make it known he town authorities of the state, to the consul of the United States of Amer-in this city, and to the minister of that nation in Bogota.

CARTHAGENA, May 10, 1865.

Moved in the convention by the following members, from the provinces of gangue, Mompos, Lorica, Carmen, Sincelejo, Sabanalarga, Baranquilla, Chinu, tajena, and Corozal:

J. Benedeti, R. Santodomingo Vila, J. D. Carmen Bula, Francisco de P. on, Juan N. Ballesteros, Fernando Sanches, Ramon Torres Anjel, Manuel Bello, Manuel Espinosa, Facundo Madrid, Pablo Hernandez, Manuel N. ñez, jr., Pedro A. Polo, Avelino Manotas, José Martin Blanco, J. Anjel navides Z., A. Samper Llanos, M. Antonio Pineda, Ignacio Navas, M. M. de tos, Celso de la Puente, F. G. Carazo, Juan Manuel Grau.

The above resolution was unanimously approved by the members prese
the session of to day.

MANUEL URUETA,
Secretary of the Conventi

A true copy:

M. AMADOR FIERRO,
Secretary General of St

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—PRESIDENCY OF THE SOVEREIGN STAT
PANAMA, NO. 4.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, imparting to me the official information o
death of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United Sta
America, would have produced the most heartfelt and painful feelings of
prise, if I had not already became aware through the press, by private le
and by the loud and public expressions of sympathy in this city, of this
lamentable occurrence.

I was sir, one of the first to receive the sad news, and without loss of
I directed the flag of Colombia to be unfurled at half-mast for the period o
week, to demonstrate the lively sympathy with which will be received the
of this event throughout the territory under my jurisdiction, as well as th
of this republic.

The untimely and cruel death of Abraham Lincoln by the assassin's ha
a great calamity, fallen not alone on the eminent nation of whom he wa
chief, but also upon humanity at large, who must and will yield their tribu
admiration to the eminent virtue which adorned the illustrious man. I con
myself greatly honored in uniting my voice with those of his compatriots,
so sincerely deplore their great and irreparable loss.

To-morrow at noon I shall, in union with the principal officers of the S
comply with the sad duty of paying you a visit of condolement at the la
able event.

In the mean time permit me once more the honor of subscribing myself
obedient servant,

JIL COLUNJ

The CONSUL *of the United States of America.*

CONSUL: The virtues of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United S
of America, were so prominent, that the news of his tragic death coul
have been received otherwise than with feelings of sincere sorrow.

His constancy and firmness in bringing to a happy end one of the gr
of rebellions of the civilized world, made his life precious and inestimable t
American nation, which deserves the sympathy of all for this unfortunate e

The government and people of Peru will lament this deplorable event
I am sure will be filled with the same lively sympathy which I now hav
honor to express to you, in replying to those words of kindness with whic
have honored me in your official communication of yesterday.

Allow me to offer the affectionate considerations with which I have the
to be, your humble and obedient servant,

MANUEL GENERO CARILLO,
Peruvian Con

A. R. MCKEE, Esq.,
United States Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Panama, May 3, 1865.

Y DEAR COLLEAGUE: It was with the deepest sorrow that I learned the
h of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by
hand of an assassin, as communicated to me in your note of yesterday, and
ke the liberty of expressing to you my respectful sympathy with the family
friends of the late President, and with the government and people of the
ed States in their bereavement, a sympathy which will be universally felt
ver the world.

I have the honor to be, my dear colleague, yours, faithfully,

C. A. HENDERSON.

olonel ALEXANDER R. MCKEE,
United States Consul, Panama.

URUGUAY.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Montevideo, June 5, 18

SIR VICE-CONSUL: The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has the h
to inform you that he has received special instructions from the superior
visional government to manifest its profound sentiments, and the part they
taken in the just mourning produced by the deplorable loss of the unfort
President Lincoln, whose precious existence has been cut short by the dagg
the homicide.

In proof whereof, the undersigned accompanies legalized copy of the d
issued by the superior government, that you may transmit the same to the U
States.

God guard you many years.

C. DE CASTR

CHARLES PARSONS,
Vice-Consul of the United States.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Montevideo, June 3, 18

DECREE.

Whereas a most horrid crime has been perpetrated upon the person o
worthy Chief Magistrate of the United States, a sister republic, to the sorr
its inhabitants and regret of all civilized nations of the world, and the provi
government wishing to make a public demonstration of its sentiments, res
and decrees:

ARTICLE 1. At sunrise, on the 5th of this month, the national flag an
United States flag shall be hoisted at half-mast on the fortress of San Jo
remain till sunset, and cannons shall be fired every half hour during the da

ART. 2. The national flag shall be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to s
on all the public departments of the capital.

ART. 3. The ministers of state are charged with the execution of this d
in their respective departments.

ART. 4. Let this be communicated, published, &c.

FLORES.
FRANCISCO A. VIDA
JUAN RAMON GOM
CARLOS DE CASTR
LORENZO BATTLE.

A true copy:

ALBERTO FLANGINI
Chief Official of Foreign Relati

At a meeting of the citizens of the United States resident in the city of Montideo, held at the residence of Dr. Peter Bourse, No. 200 Calle 25 de Mayo, the 7th instant, for the purpose of manifesting their profound grief at the eipt of the sad news of the death of the illustrious President of the United tes of America by the hand of an assassin, and of testifying their gratitude he government of this republic for its demonstrations of sympathy towards American nation, after some discussion regarding the objects of the meeting, Peter Bourse having been called to the chair, and Mr. B. Whitman appointed retary of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas we, the American citizens resident in Montevideo, have received the ancholy intelligence which places beyond doubt the sad fact of the assassiion of Abraham Lincoln, President of our country: Therefore—

Resolved 1. That, as loyal citizens of the United States of America, we sinly lament and deplore the untimely death of our late President, Abraham coln, whose memory we revere as one of the noblest patriots of the age.

Resolved 2. That we tender to the bereaved family of our beloved President expressions of our profound grief and unlimited sympathy.

Resolved 3. That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the provisional governt of the Oriental republic for its sympathy with us in our cause and in our avement, as expressed in the public official demonstrations of grief, by causing national and American flags to be hoisted at half-mast on the public offices he 5th instant, and half-hour guns to be fired from sunrise to sunset during lay.

Resolved 4. That our gratitude is also due to the public press of this city, h, without exception, expressed its sorrow and indignation at the fiendish which deprived us of our Chief Magistrate, and also placed its columns in rning as a token of respect to the illustrious dead.

Resolved 5. That we thank Almighty God for preserving to us the life of iam H. Seward, Secretary of State, and at the same time we extend to that ent statesman our sympathy and our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Resolved 6. That to our fellow-citizens in the United States we renew our ge of continued and unfaltering fidelity to the Union and to the federal govent as constitutionally organized at Washington.

Resolved 7. That three copies of these resolutions be presented to the consul United States in this city, with a request that one copy be forwarded to ereaved family, one to the Department of State at Washington, and one provisional government of the Oriental republic.

Resolved 8. That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of this in the Standard of Buenos Ayres, and be also forwarded to the United s for publication.

PETER BOURSÉ, *Chairman.*
B. WHITMAN, *Secretary.*

NTEVIDEO, *June* 9, 1865.

VENEZUELA.

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS—C
TRAL BUREAU, NO. 106.

CARACAS, *2d year of the Law and 7th of the Confederation, June 2, 186*

CITIZEN MINISTER: I have read to the citizen the first designated in exercise of the presidency of the republic a note which the legation of United States of America addressed to this Department on the 31st of M and in which it communicates already, and upon official information, the ass nation of the President of that nation, the wounds inflicted upon the Secre and his Assistant, and the entrance of the Vice-President upon the function the executive power.

On replying to you, and according to the orders which I have receive must bear in mind that your legation, understanding perfectly the spirit o instructions, and interpreting with fidelity the sentiments and principles of government of the republic, anticipated of its own motion at the earliest op tunity the taking of a part in the mourning produced by the immense mis tune; and upon the arrival here of this information, the government commissi me to make a visit, in its name, to Mr. Culver, at which I should make kn the grief and horror with which it had learned the very afflicting event.

Now the citizen President *ad interim* has ordered the sympathies of the pe and government of Venezuela to be reiterated to the United States of Am for the loss it has just experienced. Those crimes, atrocious in all thei cumstances, and which demonstrate on the part of their authors the extre of wickedness, unavailing to the object which they propose to themselv any, always condemned by universal opinion, even when they may seem donable by causes of great magnitude, acquire extraordinary proportion this occasion, in which a virtuous man, tenacious of the fulfilment of his d and who triumphantly sustained the cause of the Union and the extirpa of slavery in the great democracy of the New World, fell by the hand an infamous perfidy. Formed by himself in the practical school of life, amidst the severities of fate, his deserts were the result of his own effort, through them he twice reached the presidency of the American federation. integrity, the moderation, the energy with which he discharged that office i most calamitous times of his country, contending with obstacles of every k which his sagacity foresaw and his ability overcame, will ever do honor t political qualities and to the country which produces such men; and his opin permanently inimical to slavery, which in the end he succeeded in seeing pressed by a constitutional amendment now very nearly consummated, him among the benefactors of his fellow-creatures. All these talents, if, o one hand, they assign to him an eminent position in the estimation of his temporaries and of posterity, on the other hand, but redouble the grief fo death, and of the attempt which, adding to the injuries of nature thos human wickedness, increased the dangers of the wise statesman who, in so a degree, was the sharer of his toils and measures, and which were exte even to his Assistant Secretary.

The government of the United States of Venezuela which, scarcely insta ommissioned a minister to Washington to represent the sympathies of this

ıtion to that of the North, during the cruel trials through which it was passing, using his efforts to cultivate the friendship, and multiplying the relations of th countries, proves itself faithful to its antecedents, if it to-day equally par-ipates in the grief of that nation for the loss of its President, snatched from e when about to reach the end of his hopes and toils, and condemns an of-ıce which the unanimous opinion of the present generation will transmit to e future ones under the appellation of execrable.

Furthermore, Venezuela feels assured that the United States, whose robust ality events so grave and unexpected have not been able to curtail in the st degree, will thus continue in their career of greatness and glory, under the lightened guidance of him who, through the confidence of his fellow-citizens, s named to take the place of the President in certain cases. The govern-nt of Venezuela, while it conveys to him these wishes, will at the same time ısider it a very agreeable duty to maintain the good understanding which ex-ed during the administration of his predecessor.

You will be pleased to communicate to the honorable Secretary of State the sent note, which, as you see, approves of the one which your legation ad-ssed to him voluntarily on the same subject.

God and the federation!

RAFAEL SEIJAS.

A true copy·

F. RIBAS, *Secretary.*

[Translation.]

. 181.] CARACAS, 2*d year of the Law and* 7*th of Federation, July* 20, 1865.

The undersigned, minister of the department of foreign affairs of the United tes of Venezuela, replies to the note of the 17th instant, in which the hon-ble minister resident is pleased to communicate to the government of Vene-la the fact that his Excellency William H. Seward, had so far recovered from wounds as to have resumed the discharge of his duties at the head of the partment of State.

This most welcome intelligence has gratified extremely the citizen President he republic, and for the same he congratulates also the people and govern-nt of the United States, not less than its representative in Caracas.

The far-seeing statesman who has contributed so largely to obviate the effects he insurrection which at one time threatened to destroy the United States, completely subdue that rebellion, is doubtless one of the men best fitted for ying to perfection the plan which the late unfortunate President conceived h such matchless good sense, and which embraced not only the measures of rcoming the partisans of separation, but also the means of assuring the peace prosperity of the Union, to which the marvellous advance of the country is and whereby that country, fully recovered from the great evils of the war, return to occupy in the world the elevated position to which she is entitled.

is gratifying, moreover, to perceive that the hopes of new calamities which assassination was to fasten on the country have all been frustrated, while the ervation of the associate of Mr. Lincoln, and his return to the Department tate, must now become the sting and punishment of those who attempted ife.

ıch, in brief, are the sentiments of the government, and such those of the ersigned, and, in communicating them to Mr. Culver he begs to renew to the protests of assurance of distinguished consideration.

RAFAEL SIEJAS.

r. E. D. CULVER, *&c., &c., &c.*

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
New York, 35 West 33d street, 2d year of the Constitution and 7th of Independence, April 16, 186

SIR: I was lulled by the most flattering hopes for the termination of civil war that threatened to sever this great republic, when the echo of the ple's lamentation brought to my ears the sad news of the most horrid crime perverse humanity ever committed upon earth.

The assassination of the President of the United States and of his Prime retary, at a time when the cabinet was applying the balm of generosity clemency to the wounds that perverted reason had inflicted upon the bos the country, is a crime unheard of and unexampled in the history of the w

The grief which that crime has caused my heart is as intense as the affli of the American people for the loss of their second benefactor, the eminent m trate who has guided the ship of state through the most critical storm of its nat existence, with so much patriotism, intelligence, and abnegation.

And the sorrow of the government and people I represent will be equall great when they receive the news of the horrid event that has just cast gloom of mourning over the nation to which I have the honor to be accred

Please receive for yourself, and communicate to his Excellency the Presid Mr. Andrew Johnson, my most sincere condolence for the death of that e lent man, Abraham Lincoln, whose great virtues have enshrined him in the h of his countrymen by the side of the father of his country.

With sentiments of the most high consideration, I have the honor to re you attentive and most obedient servant,

B. BRUZUA

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
New York, 35 west Thirty-third street, April 17, 1865,
Second year of the Constitution and seventh of Federati

SIR: I have just received your note of the 15th instant, informing me o great misfortune that has put an end to the important existence of that mos cellent man, Abraham Lincoln, and brought the Hon. William H. Seward, retary of State, and Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, to a b pain and suffering. A note of condolence, on account of this horrid and lam able event, was sent to you yesterday by me.

You also inform me that the Hon. Andrew Johnson has entered upon the ties of the presidency, and has appointed you Secretary of State *pro tem* I am sure that judgment, reason and benignity will form the torch to illum the administration of the new President and guide him in the terrible through which the republic must pass.

I embrace the occasion to repeat to you the sentiments of consideration which I have the honor to be your humble servant.

B. BRUZUA

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Culver to Mr. Seward.

o. 113.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, May 8, 1865.

SIR: It was but yesterday that the mournful intelligence reached Venezuela, the death of the President of the United States, and of the critical condition yourself and son, by reason of violence at the hands of an assassin. The ene community was shocked at the intelligence, while the grief at the death of e President is profound, and the solicitude for yourself is universal. The ting President here, General Guzman, and his minister of foreign affairs, r. Seijas, have been pleased to express themselves in terms of tenderest sym- thy for the people of the United States in this their hour of affliction.

Our news only reaches to the morning of the 15th of April. Of course we n know nothing of the effect produced by, or the agencies that contributed to, s terrible calamity. As I have received no official notice of the event, I have t thought proper to bring it officially to the notice of this government. I ll await with painful and mournful anxiety the receipt of despatches of a date bsequent to the sad event. My own feelings are too much saddened and erwhelmed to add more.

I beg the department will accept the assurances of my deepest sympathy for distinguished head in the afflictions visited upon him and upon the nation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. D. CULVER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

. 116.] *Mr. Culver to Mr. Hunter.*

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, June 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos and 105, together with copies of the proclamations enclosed in the latter.

have lost no time in communicating officially to the government of Vene- la the melancholy intelligence conveyed in your No. 104, and I have no bt I shall, at the proper time, receive the appropriate reply.

Deep sorrow pervades the hearts of all loyal Americans residing here, and cere sympathy seems everywhere to be expressed in Venezuela for the people the United States.

Suitable demonstrations of mourning have been made at the different consu- s and at the legation.

Since commencing this despatch I am gratified to say the minister of foreign irs has called upon me to say that he came, by special order of his govern- nt, to express to me verbally, what he is preparing to do in writing, the p sorrow and sympathy felt by the President and people of Venezuela for people of the United States, by reason of the death of their President.

* * * * * * * *

have the honor to be, with sentiments of highest respect, your obedient rant,

E. D. CULVER.

Hon. W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

WÜRTEMBERG.

Mr. Von Bierwirth to Mr. Seward.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF WÜRTEMBERG,
New York, June 2, 186

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit to you a copy of a letter recei this day from his excellency Baron de Varnbuler, minister of foreign affair his Majesty the King of Würtemberg, and I avail myself of this opportunit assure you, sir, that nobody can feel greater satisfaction than the undersi at your recovery from the assassin's blow. The feeling of horror excited the assault upon your life was as general and as strong as the consternatio the atrocious murder of the good President, and as general and sincere are wishes for your restoration to perfect health.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient serva

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
Consul General of Würtemberg

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.. Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

STUTTGART, *May* 9, 186

SIR: I thank you for your despatches of the 15th and 20th ultimo, in r tion to the assassination of the President of the United States, Mr. Abrah Lincoln. This deplorable event has called forth from the people of Würt berg, as it has done elsewhere, the greatest consternation and sincerest sympat and his Majesty the King, himself most painfully affected by the atrocious d has, immediately after the receipt of the news thereof, graciously commissio me to express, for himself and in the name of his government, to the pres representative of the United States, Consul Klauprecht, their sincere condole in the great loss which, in this death, the United States and the entire civili world have sustained, a commission which I have lost no time to execute.

Requesting you to make the proper use of this communication, I avail m self, &c.,

VARNBULER,
Minister of Foreign Affair

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
Consul General of Wurtemberg.

[Translation.]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

[Extract from the records of the session of April 29, 1865.]

Address of the president to the Chamber of Deputies.

GENTLEMEN: The report of the assassination of the President of the N American republic, Abraham Lincoln, is now confirmed. Trusting that whole Chamber stand united in their judgment on this political murder, and t I meet the sentiment of all of you, I request you to rise from your seats in p of your sympathy with this disaster that befell not alone America, but which c cerns the whole civilized world.

The member rise from their seats.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 18, 1865.

Whereas the melancholy event of the violent and tragic death of Abraham ncoln, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess Congress, and the two houses sharing in the general grief, and desiring to anifest their sensibility upon the occasion of the public bereavement: Tnere- re,

Be it resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring.) iat the two houses of Congress will assemble in the hall of the House of epresentatives on Monday, the 12th day of February next, that being his an- versary birth-day, at the hour of 12 meridian; and that in the presence of e two houses then assembled an address upon the life and character of Abra- m Lincoln, late President of the United States, be pronounced by the hon- able Edwin M. Stanton, and that the President of the Senate *pro tempore* d the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the esident of the United States, the heads of the several departments, the judges the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign governments near this vernment, and such officers of the army and navy as have received the thanks Congress, who may then be at the seat of government, to be present on the casion.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be re- ested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Lincoln, and to assure r of the profound sympathy of the two houses of Congress for her deep per- nal affliction, and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
December 18, 1865.

Resolved, That the House concur in the foregoing resolution that the two uses of Congress will assemble in the hall of Representatives on Monday, 12th day of February next, being the anniversary of the birth-day of the e President, to hear an address upon his life and character, and participate such other commemorative exercises as may be proper on that occasion, ited in said resolution.

Attest:

EDW'D McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

---

icial arrangements at Washington for the funeral solemnities of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who died at the seat of overnment on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1865

The following order of arrangement is directed:

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

FUNERAL ESCORT—*in column of march.*

One Regiment of Cavalry.
Two Batteries of Artillery.

Battalion of Marines.
Two regiments of Infantry.
Commander of Escort and Staff.
Dismounted officers of Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named
Mounted Officers of Marine Corps, Navy and Army, in the order named.
All military officers to be in uniform, with side-arms.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.
Clergy in attendance.
The Surgeon General of the United States army and physicians to the decea

Pall-bearers. HEARSE. Pall-bearers.

On the part of the Senate.	*On the part of the House.*
Mr. Foster, of Connecticut.	Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Morgan, of New York.	Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Johnson, of Maryland.	Mr. Smith, of Kentucky.
Mr. Yates, of Illinois.	Mr. Colfax, of Indiana.
Mr. Wade, of Ohio.	Mr. Worthington, of Nevada.
Mr. Conness, of California.	Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

Army.	*Navy.*
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.	Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Major General H. W. Halleck.	Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick.
Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Nichols.	Colonel Jacob Zeilin, Marine Cor

Civilians.

O. H. Browning.	Thomas Corwin.
George Ashmun.	Simon Cameron.

Family.
Relatives.
The delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as mourners.
The President.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-Presidents.
The Chief Justice,
And Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Senate of the United States,
Preceded by their officers.
Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.
Governors of the several States and Territories.
Legislatures of the several States and Territories.
The Federal Judiciary,
And the Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and t

Assistant Postmasters General, and the
Assistant Attorney General.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institution.
The members and officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
Corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown, and other cities.
Delegations of the several States.
The Reverend the Clergy of the various denominations.
he clerks and employés of the several departments and bureaus, preceded by
The Heads of such bureaus and their respective chief clerks.
Such societies as may wish to join the procession.
Citizens and strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the avenue, north the President's house, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock a. m., on ednesday, the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The ocession will move precisely at 2 o'clock p. m., on the conclusion of the religious rvices at the Executive Mansion, (appointed to commence at 12 o'clock meridi-,) when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery, stationed near . John's church, the City Hall, and at the Capitol. At the same hour the lls of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th instant, a federal salute will be fired m the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute-guns between e hours of twelve and three o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of e sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of e sword.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ALBANY ZOUAVE CADETS,
A Company, 10th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.,
Albany, N. Y., April 18, 1865.

At a special meeting of this organization, held this evening, the following pression of its sentiments was unanimously adopted:

A strong column in the nation's defence is fallen! Liberty mourns a cham-n—humanity a friend. The great head of the republic has passed away; l as citizens and soldiers we desire to publicly record our sorrow and give pression to the admiration we cherish for the spotless purity of the character he departed, the singular originality of his mind, the firmness of his resolu-n, the courage of his temper, and the success which has crowned his efforts preserve unimpaired the integrity of our federal Union. We solemnly renew allegiance to the sacred cause for which he died, and pledge ourselves to rish in grateful remembrance the virtues he illustrated and the principles of ernment he held so dear.

"Nothing can cover his high fame but heaven;
No pyramid set off his memory
But the eternal substance of his greatness."

n his life, without a stain or blemish to disfigure his private fame, he was wned with glory in his public career; through every casualty and round of on he stood a model and exemplar to the human race. In the disinterest-ess of his acts, the nobleness of his designs, and purity of his motives, he nds without a rival or an equal—ornatus Dei. The unrivalled accuracy of his gment is demonstrated in the extraordinary success of his eventful career.

Knowing the power of truth, he renewed his strength day by day with the c sciousness of being right. Without a doubt of the issue—placing entire co dence in the strong arm which had upheld the nation through a succession dangers and disasters, aided by the prayers and support of millions scattered over the world—he pushed on unerringly in his great purpose, and was enal to see the dawn of universal victory and peace. Alas! that the bright da of reconciliation and restored brotherhood should be disturbed and the pag history contain the recital of the "taking off" of a character so beneficent, so f and so mild, so enthusiastic and yet so rational. "Wherever among m heart shall be found that beats to the transports of patriotism and liberty, aspiration shall be to claim kindred with thy spirit."

To his family and friends, upon whom this affliction falls so heavily, would give assurance of our heartfelt sympathy, with the hope that the Div Comforter may pour His healing balm into their hearts.

The usual badge of mourning is assumed for the period of sixty days.

L. U. LENNOX,
Captain.
D. S. BENTON,
H. M. WATSON,
First and Second Lieutenants
ALEX. McROBERTS,
Orderly Sergeant
WILLIAM A. HAMILTON,
WILLIAM H. BURHANS,
CHARLES C. NICHOLS,
JOHN H. HASWELL,
Sergeants

To the honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, United St of America.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian As ciation of the city of Albany, State of New York, the following expression adopted with reference to the recent national calamity:

I. God has laid his hand on us, as a nation, sorely, in removing by a sud and terrible death our beloved Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln. We l beneath the stroke with resignation, yet with deep sorrow. We supplicate grace to sanctify the mysterious dispensation to our people, that we may enabled to look unto Him in the hour of darkness, and confide the interest this great nation to His paternal care.

II. The hand of the assassin has sought also to lay low the President's ch adviser, William H. Seward, the honored son of our own State. We see these crimes the legitimate fruit of that treason whose seed was planted in cession, and whose growth it has cost the nation four years of bitter struggle uproot. We believe that God has a great work for Christians to do, in educ ing the rising generation to right sentiments of loyalty to our government its free institutions.

III. As members of the Young Men's Christian Association, we renew President Johnson the pledge we made to his lamented predecessor. We pray God to sustain him in the arduous duties of his office, and give him dom, so to direct the affairs of the government in this time of peculiar plexity, that our nation's integrity may be secured, and peace in righteousn once more smile on our land.

JOHN E. PAGE, *President.*
JAMES H. THOMAS, *Secretary*

ALBANY YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Young Men's Association ld at their rooms, April 17, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions re unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the very hour of our restored nationality, after the complete and rious triumph of our armies, at a time when perplexing difficulties of policy re vanishing before a generous and magnanimous statesmanship, and when glad heart of the country, full of passionate longing for reconciliation, was ut to find expression in a grand jubilee of enthusiasm, the President of the ited States and the Secretary of State have been made the victims of most el and inhuman assassins, whereby the national joy is turned to sadness, and white robe of returning peace stained by a crime unparalleled in atrocity l infamy: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation of ovidence, which in the death of the President of the United States has icted our country, we desire to express the grief and sorrow that fill our rts in this our national bereavement, and our detestation of the crime which, the person of Abraham Lincoln, was perpetrated upon the whole nation.

Resolved, That we believe Abraham Lincoln, as a ruler, to have been gov- ed by patriotic motives and honesty of purpose; and when we remember that the darkest days he never despaired of the republic, but in the last acts of life showed that he was actuated by a spirit of charity and conciliation ard the enemies of his country, the exercise of which gave promise of the edy restoration of the Union, we cannot but regard his sad and untimely ath as a misfortune to the whole country

Resolved, That the wicked murder of the President while he was endeavor- to force obedience, on the part of the South, to the laws and government of common country, and to restore peace and union once more to our land, has strengthened our love for our country, and given us renewed assurances, by common sympathy of all good citizens, that the Union must be again re- ed, and the national authority asserted and maintained over the whole land.

Resolved, That the rooms of the association be draped in mourning, as a tes- ony of respect to the deceased, for thirty days, and this committee, and the ociation at large, will unite with the city authorities or citizens of this city in mnities suitable to the occasion.

Resolved, That the President, be and is hereby, authorized to call a meeting of members of the association and make the necessary arrangements for pro- ly attending any funeral obsequies of the late President of the United tes, or otherwise taking part in the day set apart as a day of mourning for national bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers.

FRANKLIN EDSON,
President, Y. M. A.

---

ceedings of the city council of Boston, April 17, 1865, on occasion of the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

CITY OF BOSTON, *April* 17, 1865.

A special meeting of the city council of Boston, was convened at 12 o'clock day, by order of his honor Frederick W. Lincoln, jr., mayor, for the pur- e of expressing their respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the late sident of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

There were present at this meeting, the mayor and all the aldermen.

The board having been called to order by the mayor, the following preamb and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVES.

Whereas, in the providence of God, the shadow of a great grief is now rest on the people of the United States, in the sudden death, by the hand of violen of their beloved and honored Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, now offici announced to the city council by his honor the mayor: Therefore, resolved—

1. That in this early hour of the nation's bereavement and sorrow, the gre ness of our loss cannot be adequately expressed by words, but it is evinced the unspoken and unutterable language of the heart, and the tears of millio our loyal countrymen, telling how truly and affectionately he who was from people, and loved the people, was loved by them.

2. That we devoutly thank God for the noble work our loved and hono President was permitted to do for the nation, guiding it with consummate sag ity and skill through the most difficult epoch of its existence; that we rec nize especially his great wisdom and foresight in issuing his proclamation emancipation, which will entitle him to the gratitude of the lovers of libe throughout the world in all future ages, and give him a place in his countr fame by the side of the immortal Washington.

3. That we accord to the family of our late Chief Magistrate our heart and tender sympathy in their irreparable loss, assuring them that we cherish one of our country's priceless legacies the memory of him whom the nat mourns.

4. That the atrocious attempt to take the life of our Secretary of State, honorable William H. Seward, and the assaults on the members of his hou hold have excited the liveliest interest for his preservation, and we trust that life may long be spared, and his valuable counsels continue to benefit his count

5. That we assure President Johnson of our cordial support in the great t devolved upon him by this horrible crime, entreating him to believe that the nat instructed by this last bitter experience, will sustain the government more u edly than ever in vigorous and effective measures for suppressing a wicked a unnatural rebellion, in meting out justice to all its abettors, and securing amplest guarantees for peace in all coming time; trusting that he will not pa until every seed of its possible life is destroyed, and our whole country rests the sure basis of full and impartial liberty.

6. That, as a proper mark of respect, Faneuil Hall and the City Hall draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that on the day of funeral ceremonies in Washington his honor the mayor order all public offic schools, and places of amusement to be closed, and request an entire suspens of business on the part of our citizens.

7. That a delegation from the city government, consisting of his honor May Lincoln, two aldermen, the president and three members of the common coun attend the obsequies of the late President of the United States.

8. That a eulogy on the character and services of Abraham Lincoln be p nounced before the city government at an early day, and that a joint commit be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

9. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Uni States, the heads of the different departments at Washington, and the family the deceased.

The passage of the foregoing resolutions having been advocated by Alderm Nathaniel C. Nash, with some appropriate remarks, they were unanimou adopted by the board, each member rising in his place.

The chair having appointed Alderman John S. Tyler and Charles F. Dana a committee, in behalf of this board, to attend the funeral obsequies in Washton; and Alderman George W. Messinger, John S. Tyler, and Thomas ffield, upon the committee of arrangements for a eulogy on the deceased, as ntemplated in the eighth resolve, said resolutions were sent down to the comn council for concurrence, and the board of aldermen then adjourned.

Attest: S. F. M. CLEARY, *City Clerk.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The members of the common council were called to order by the president, lliam B. Fowle, esq. The message of the mayor having been read, the resoions adopted by the board of aldermen were then submitted to the common ncil. Their passage by this branch of the city council was advocated by ssrs. Clement Willis of ward 8, Joseph Story of ward 5, Benjamin Dean of rd 12, and Solomon B. Stebbins of ward 10, who spoke most earnestly and opriately on the subject. The resolutions were then passed unanimously, concurrence, each member present rising in his place.

The chair appointed Messrs. Solomon B. Stebbins of ward 10, Benjamin an of ward 12, and Moses W. Richardson of ward 11, delegates, on behalf of common council, to attend the funeral obsequies at Washington, and the sident of the common council, together with Mr. Joseph Story of ward 5, n C. Haynes of ward 9, Summer Crosby of ward 12, William D. Park of rd 7, and Solomon B. Stebbins of ward 10, were joined to the committee of angements for the proposed eulogy on the illustrious deceased.

The common council then adjourned.

Attest: W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

BOSTON, *April* 16, 1865

At a vestry meeting held this day by the Hebrew congregation Ohabei lom, worshipping in Warren Street synagogue, a committee was appointed draw up resolutions in regard to the late lamentable national calamity, and following preamble and resolutions were drawn up and passed unanimously:

Whereas it has pleased an all merciful Father to remove from our midst his cellency Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States of America, by th, at a moment when the whole nation rejoiced in the promised peace of our racted country; and

Whereas this death has been caused by the foul hand of an assassin, who e unawares upon his illustrious victim while enjoying relaxation from his ious duties, in the company of the partner of his bosom; and

Whereas, feeling that this calamity concerns every individual, not alone in country but throughout the civilized world, affecting as it does the capay of mankind to govern themselves, and dealing a fearful blow against ublican institutions: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the congregation "Ohabei Shalom," of the city of Boston, ply deplore this sad event, and we humbly bow to our Heavenly Father, ving that this last, this "greatest sacrifice" of all will suffice "the monster och," and that the Lord our God will be pleased to sanctify the death of Chief Magistrate to the end that no more victims shall be required to end unholy war.

Resolved, That with grief and horror we noticed the attempted double assassion of the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Seward, and his ly, one ripe in years, wisdom and honor; that this attempted assassination arcely less to be deplored than that of the Chief Magistrate, whose death

the nation now mourns, and that no words can convey the deep sorrow wl we feel within us that the first officer of the country should thus be cut off fr among us at the moment when his wisdom and prudence were about to lead out of the chaos of war to the paradise of peace.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the most worthy Chief Magistrate, and that no words of ours can convey the d shock, the thrill of horror, the unspeakable agony with which the sad tidi were received by our community. But we hope that He who tempers the wi to the shorn lamb—He who was from the "beginning" "the protector" of "widow and orphan," will also vouchsafe to be the protector of the family the lamented dead; (dead in the flesh, but living in the hearts of his coun men.) May he temper their grief, and let them remember, and let us hope, t the good deeds done by him whilst on earth will intercede for him before throne of Almighty God, and that the crown of martyrdom be sanctified u him.

Resolved, That the synagogue shall be draped in mourning for thirty da and that a prayer for the dead shall be chanted every Sabbath day and Mond and Thursdays during that time.

Resolved, That on the day of the funeral of the lamented dead, a funeral s mon shall be preached in the synagogue, and that we, the members of this c gregation, unanimously resolve to close our places of business on that day, the purpose of keeping it as a day of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the widow the lamented President, as also to the family of the Secretary of State; that th be sealed with the seal of the congregation and signed by the president a vice-president and secretary.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered on the minutes of the cong gation and published in the Post, Journal and Herald newspapers of this cit

Done this 19th day of Nisam, 5626; of the year of the Creation, April 16, 18

[SEAL.]

S. MYERS, *President.*
S. STEINBURG, *Vice-President*
N. EHRLICH, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, *April* 20, 186

SIR: The undersigned takes the liberty to send you a copy of the resoluti passed at a meeting of the German citizens of Boston, held on Wednesday ev ing, April 19, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in relat to the death of President Lincoln:

Resolved, That we, the German citizens of Boston, have learned the tidi of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted murder of Secret Seward, with a mixture of the highest surprise, alarm, grief and indignation

Resolved, That we mourn in the murdered victim a man who was placed the helm of the state under the most trying and difficult circumstances, who spite of the enmities from one and importunities from the other side, contin his straight course without haste or passion; who employed the liberal me offered by the people wisely for the restoration of the Union, and the validit the laws of this great republic; who by his proclamation of emancipation acted in the spirit of the time, and thereby crushed the main pillar of rebell but who at all times was ready to grant to the rebels a peaceful return to old Union, provided they would return to their old allegiance, and who has with surprising leniency all those who in the chances of war have fallen into hands of our armies and authorities.

Resolved, That we condemn the perpetrators of this double crime as common rderers, and that we eagerly and confidently hope they will soon be handed r to a just and severe punishment.

Resolved, That this horrible crime, even if only a few should be implicated the direct conspiracy, nevertheless must be traced in its origin and object to rebel chief Jefferson Davis and his traitorous consorts.

Resolved, That we hereafter regard leniency and indulgence as a wrong to victims of this crime, as a criminal exposure of our highest civil and military horities, and as treason against the welfare and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State, Washington, and another to the Governor of Massachusetts.

F. GELDOWSKY, *President.*

CH. BECK,
A. KREISSMANN,
G. FLALLICH,
E. HEIDENREICH,
CH. HESS,
R. LANGERFELDT,
G. PASSENDRIEK,
C. KRAMER,
E. C. F. KRAUSS,

J. ELSON,
H. LAUTERBACH,
E. HABECH,
Dr. WESSELHŒFT,
C. ZENAHN,
Dr. BIRNSTIEL,
F. HERCHENRODEN,
A. F. WONDRER,

Vice-Presidents.

L. WEISSBEIN,
C. KNAPPE,

Secretaries.

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS WEISSBEIN,
Secretary.

he ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

JACKSON LITERARY ASSOCIATION,
METAMORA HALL, ROOM No. 1,
Baltimore, April 20, 1866.

t a meeting of the "Jackson Literary Association," held this evening, the wing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in view of the awful calamity that has befallen the whole nation in violent and sudden death of its honored and illustrious Chief Magistrate, aham Lincoln, who has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin in midst of his untiring and profoundly patriotic endeavors to sustain the law- constituted authorities of his country against the assaults of those in arms nst it, we bow with resignation to this sad calamity, and trust in the rutable wisdom of Providence to bring light out of darkness, and sanctify deep affliction to the welfare of the nation: Therefore,

esolved, That the officers and members of the "Jackson Literary Associa- " have heard with horror and indignation the foul assassination of President oln, and add their voice to the general mourning of the nation over the great nity.

esolved, That in token of our grief for the nation's loss, the members of this um wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these reso- ns be placed among the regular business of the association, and that a copy eof be sent to the Secretary of State.

SAML. I. MORGAN, *President.*

AS. S. COURTNEY, *Cor. Secretary.*

AGED GUARD OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SIR: I have the honor to present you the following declaration adopte the "Aged Guard of 1862, of the city of Baltimore," at a meeting held a old City-Hall, on the morning of the 19th instant.

An atrocious crime has been committed in our midst. The great, the n the magnanimous, kind-hearted, and too forgiving President, Abraham Lin has been in a most cowardly and dastardly manner murdered by the order with the connivance of traitors.

While we acknowledge the retributive hand of an Almighty and righteous in thus afflicting us for our national sins, we also recognize our national du drive from our soil the men who have been mainly instrumental in bringi this great people this heart-crushing calamity.

We hereby tender to the deeply afflicted widow of our late beloved Presi and to all the bereaved members of his highly honored family, our heart-felt dolence, hoping and praying that the Father of mercies and God of all con tion and grace will sustain and comfort them under their overwhelming so

With the honorable Secretary of State and with his suffering family we w sympathize, and would affectionately express our deep sorrow for the porti this great crime inflicted upon them, praying to Him with whom are the i from death, to grant unto them a speedy and perfect restoration. May the hi valued life of the honorable William H. Seward be preserved for many y an honor and blessing to his country.

We must here congratulate the loyal citizens of our whole country on ha such a worthy successor to the lamented President Lincoln as Andrew John who said in the Senate of the United States in 1861, in the face of traitors, it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors should s the penalty." And further, "the halter to the intelligent and influential tra but to the honest boy, the deluded man, who has been deceived into the ranks, I would extend leniency." The stability and future permanency of Union demand the rigid enforcement of these principles, and no better m needed than Andrew Johnson to carry them out.

Pledging ourselves in conformity with and obedience to law to do whatev necessary and in our power to crush out this wicked rebellion, and to put all who give aid and comfort to those engaged therein, we order that these ou cere expressions of condolence and sympathy, and this our firm resolutio most respectfully presented to Mrs. Lincoln and family, to the honorable H. Seward, and to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the U States.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Aged Guard of 1862 of the city of timore, on the 20th day of April, anno Domino one thousand eight hundred sixty-five.

SAML. CHILD, *Capta*

JOHN W. WOODS, *Secreta*

From the record. A true copy:

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

At a large meeting of the loyal citizens of Boone county, Missouri, hold the court-house in Columbia, on the 22d April, 1865, on motion of Hon. Jam Rollins, Professor J. H. Lathrop, LL.D, was elected president, and Rev. Jones and General Joseph B. Douglass vice-presidents, John F. Bake Robert L. Todd secretaries.

On motion a committee consisting of Hon. J. S. Rollin, Elder F. M. Allen, . M. R. Arnold, Judge David Gordon, and Colonel James R. Shields was ointed to submit resolutions for the action of the meeting

Major Rollins, on behalf of the committee, submitted the following, accompany- the same with an earnest, eloquent feeling tribute to the memory and worth Mr. Lincoln, after which the preamble and resolutions were unanimously pted:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, on the night the 14th instant, was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and removed a violent death from his exalted position of usefulness and honor; and, ereas the simultaneous attempt to take the lives of other eminent public men icates concert of action with a traitorous as well as a murderous intent; and ereas it becomes a great people, whom God has set up as an example to the ions of the earth, to purge themselves from all taint of sympathy with this me against civilization, and also to give utterance to their sense of the national eavement: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, in common with our fellow citizens throughout the country, d up to present execration and perpetual infamy, as enemies of the human e, the procurers and the perpetrators of the savage and revolting murder of the ief Magistrate of the American republic, and other like crimes simultaneously empted but mercifully averted.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to Almighty God for the leadership of distinguished dead in the period of our country's peril; for the exemplary ity of his private and public life; for his just appreciation of the national is; for the admirable temper with which he met its exigencies in defeat as l as in victory; for his heroic faith in the exalted destiny of the American ple; for his self-devotion to the cause of human liberty, even unto death; for the consolation which we cherish that now, in the triumphant moment of eminent public service, the hand of the assassin has failed to impair the value his official work, and has been only able to commit to the historic page the ne of Abraham Lincoln as the second founder of the great republic.

Resolved, That, although this attempt has been made by traitorous hands to h the life of the country, through the assassination of its distinguished public , we have unshaken confidence in the speedy restoration of the national au- ity over every acre of its soil, and the termination of the shock of arms in formation of a still closer Union; in the establishment of a more comprehen- and authoritative justice; in the assurance of an enduring domestic tran- ity; in a more effective provision for the common defence; in a more vigorous notion of the general welfare; in the immovable security of the blessings of ty to ourselves and our posterity, and in the extension of the benefit of our t example to the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we recognize in Andrew Johnson the chosen instrument of American people for the promotion of these great national ends, a patriot esman,

"Among the faithless faithful found,"

commend his incoming administration to the generous and persistent sup- of every steadfast heart that tempers the sorrow of our national bereave- t by an undying confidence in the integrity, the perpetuity and the ever ressive greatness of our American Union.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of our fallen chief, ublic buildings of Columbia be draped in mourning for thirty days; and is end the resident curators of the State University, and the county court oone county are respectfully requested to carry into effect this resolution.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the illustrious dead heartfelt sympathies for the great loss which, in common with the nation,

they have sustained; and request the chairman of this meeting to commu
a copy to them of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers th
and that the newspapers of the State be requested to publish the same.

---

*Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the St. George's Benevolent S
Cincinnati, Ohio.*

At a meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Society, held in their roo
102 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, April 20, Mr. Daniels,
ident of the society in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions
unanimously adopted:

Whereas, while rejoicing over the victories which have crowned the
and secured the triumph of the government of the United States over the
lion we were astounded by the news of the assassination of the President: T
fore, be it

Resolved, That with unfeigned sorrow under this national calamity, w
before this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, and with unfal
faith in the wisdom and goodness of God, we pray that the people of the U
States may have the assistance of His grace to bear this heavy trial with
tude and patience.

Resolved, That we record our testimony to the exemplary integrity, patri
sagacity, and goodness of Abraham Lincoln, and deplore his death as a cala
not only to the United States, but to the cause of human progress and fr
throughout the world.

Resolved, That amidst our mourning we are pleased to find that our co
men all over the United States and Canada have manifested their sorro
abhorrence of this diabolical act, and with them we sincerely hope that the
of this, our adopted country, will be peace, unity, and prosperity.

Resolved, That owing to this national calamity we postpone our a
celebration until further notice.

Signed by the committee.

J. A. DANIELS.
REV. RICHARD GR
E. WOODELTON.

---

*Resolutions passed at a meeting held by the city council of the city of Colu
Ohio.*

SUNDAY, *April* 16, 18

At a special meeting of the city council of the city of Columbus, held thi
all the members thereof being present, the following preamble and resol
were unanimously adopted:

For the first time in this country has our Chief Magistrate fallen by the
of an assassin. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States has thus f
For the first time with us has the life of a cabinet minister been assailed.
crime that has cursed and blighted other lands has been inaugurated in
That practice that ever has produced, and that, if unchecked, ever mus
duce, first anarchy and then despotism, has begun here. The example has
set of removing a magistrate, not by the constitutionally expressed will
people, but by murder. Let this example grow into use and there will be a
of free government among us. There can be no true liberty where life
secure; there can be no stable or beneficent government where the dagger

ssin overthrows or usurps the national will. To these general truths, of vital ortance to society, the occasion presents other and most painful reflections. he midst of the universal rejoicings over the success of our arms and the pects of peace, the Chief Magistrate, during whose administration the rebel- had been crushed, and from whose power, influence, and patriotism the most uine hopes of a speedy pacification were entertained, has been violently taken our midst. The banners that yesterday morning proudly and joyously ed from the mast-head, now hang in the drapery and gloom of mourning; where but lately universal gratulations were exchanged there are now seen heard universal greetings of sorrow.

this most painful hour of a nation's distress, it is most meet and proper that fficial bodies and all citizens should solemnly express their abhorrence of deeds of murder that have caused this distress; that they should deter, by unanimity, a repetition of such deeds, and should manifest clearly to the ld that the people of these States are not, and do not mean to be, involved ie horrors of anarchy, and that they will never give up the blessings of law, r, and free government. And it is also most meet and becoming that the pathy of the nation for the bereaved family of the late President, and for the iving and suffering victims of the tragedy, should be expressed.

e it, therefore, resolved, by the city council of the city of Columbus:

That this council and the people of Columbus view with abhorrence the ls of murder that have deprived the country of its President, and have ngered the lives of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

That this council and the people of this city most deeply deplore the death President Lincoln, and regard it as a great public calamity, and hereby er their sincerest sympathy to his bereaved and afflicted family.

That we desire, on this solemn occasion, to place upon record our appreciа- of the high and commanding qualities of the late President Lincoln, as a man ntegrity and a patriot statesman, one who lived and labored for what he ned to be the honor and best interests of his country, who united mildness kindness of heart with firmness of purpose, and whose character, on the le, fitted him peculiarly for the great work of pacification and reconciliation which he had entered.

That the warm sympathy of this council and community is felt for the ering Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State.

That a committee of nine of this council (one from each ward) be appointed ct in conjunction with such committees as may be appointed by the State orities and the citizens generally, to make suitable preparations for the re- ion here of the remains of the late President, should they be conveyed ugh this city.

That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the president of the ncil to Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

J. REINHARD,
President of the Council.

ttest:

JOSEPH DOWDALL, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *April* 17, 1865.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, a citizen of Illinois, a man eminent for the purity is life and his unselfish devotion to his country, and for four years Presi- of the United States, while still performing the duties of that office to ch he had been re-elected by a confiding people, has been stricken down by hand of a murderer;

And whereas his honored remains are now lying in state at Washington, the funeral ceremonies will take place on Wednesday next: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chicago, That have received the news of this terrible calamity with the deepest emotions horror and of grief.

Resolved, That the deceased will stand among the foremost of the brigh names of history, and will be forever remembered with admiration and ho not only by his countrymen, but by the good and true of all countries and o times.

Resolved, That while we deplore our own and the nation's loss, our warm sympathies and sincere condolence are extended to the bereaved widow fatherless children of the late President.

Resolved, That a committee from this city be appointed to visit Washing and in behalf of the citizens of Chicago take part in the funeral ceremon also to accompany the remains to Springfield.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased, and to each member of his cabinet, and be furnished for publicatio the press.

Resolved, That the eminent statesman, William H. Seward, now suffer from wounds received from one of the same band of assassins who murde the late President, has our deepest sympathy and respect, and our most ear wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

Approved: F. C. SHERMAN, *Mayor*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *City of Chicago, ss:*

I, H. W. Zimmerman, clerk of the city of Chicago aforesaid, do hereby tify that the foregoing is a true copy of resolutions adopted this day by common council of said city.

[SEAL] Witness my hand and the corporate seal of said city of Chicago, 17th day of April, A. D. 1865.

H. W. ZIMMERMAN, *City Clerk*

IN MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CITY OF CONCORD, N. H

Resolutions respecting the recent national bereavement.

Resolved by the city council of the city of Concord, as follows:

1. That in the death of Abraham Lincoln we deplore the loss of a great a good man; an able, faithful, and honest President, a sagacious and pure-mind statesman, a guileless patriot; in his life the God-appointed champion of Un and liberty, and in his death their sacred martyr.

2. That in the manner of his death we recognize a natural manifestation the fiendish barbarism of slavery, which, having sought in vain the natio life in four years of bloody rebellion, culminated in world-astounding murd striking down the people's chiefest and most beloved servant, and spreading pall over the whole land.

3. That with humble reliance upon God, in whose hands are the destinies men and nations, we would take to heart the lesson of this deplorable event solemnly enforcing the imperative duty of the utter extirpation of hum slavery from our land, and the execution of full justice upon slavery-engender treason as mercy to the nation.

4. That we rejoice that the life of the honored and faithful Secretary of St has been spared from the assassin's knife to the service of his country; a

t the murderers' plot so far failed as it contemplated within its fell scope the th of other high executive and military officers of the government.
. That we have entire confidence in the abil ty, integrity, and patriotism of drew Johnson as a worthy successor of Abraham Lincoln in the presidency these United States, and we pledge him our earnest and hearty support in performance of his high and onerous duties, and bid him, and all those en- ed with him in the administration of our national affairs, God speed in the at work of reconstruction upon the basis of justice, liberty, and equal rights.
. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United tes and the heads of the several departments at Washington.
n common council, April 29, 1865. Passed unanimously.

ISAAC N. ABBOTT, *President.*

n board of mayor and aldermen, April 29, 1865. Passed unanimously.
AL.] MOSES HUMPHREY, *Mayor.*

---

esolutions passed at a meeting held by the citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported to an adjourned meet- of citizens of Erie, held at Farrar Hall on Tuesday evening, April 18, and nimously adopted.

The committee through which they were reported consisted of Charles W. so, Andrew Scott, George W. Starr, Irvin Camp, George W. De Camp, eph M. Sterret, John P. Vincent, and M. R. Barr.

Whereas, after four years of terrible and destructive war, waged by traitors the purpose of subverting our government and destroying our Union, the ple of the United States were celebrating with joy and thanksgiving the ess of our arms, and the speedy return of peace and fraternal concord ugh these successes, due, under God, to the wise administration of the Chief gistrate of the nation, Abraham Lincoln;

nd whereas, in the midst of these rejoicings, the sudden and terrible ca- ity of the death of our revered and beloved President by the hand of a orous assassin has fallen upon us, turning our pæans of joy and thanksgiv- into dirges of sorrow and anguish;

nd whereas it is proper that the people of the United States everywhere should ifest their sense of this their great bereavement, as well as their confidence e patriot and statesman who, through the inscrutable dispensation of Provi- ce, is called upon to administer the government of the United States, and r determination to sustain him in his great and important duties as they e in the past sustained his lamented predecessor: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of the city of Erie, while bowing with sub- ion to the will of God and His inscrutable decrees, do hereby express our and unfeigned grief at the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of United States, a magistrate so pure, so upright, and so clear in his great of- as to have won the admiration and esteem even of his political enemies, the affection and love of all who faithfully and truly loved their country its integrity—a man so honest in all his intercourse with man, so kind- ted in all the relations of life, that no man who knew him could be his per- l enemy unless filled with passions so barbarous as to unfit him for inter- se with civilized humanity.

Resolved, That, severe as the affliction is, we bow in humble submission to will of that Being who has in his inscrutable wisdom permitted the deed to done, saying, "Not our will but thine be done."

Resolved, That this affliction comes with peculiar severity at this time of our

country's trial, when the consummate wisdom and undoubted patriotism of good President was about arranging the disordered condition of our countr affairs, and that, while life shall last, we will cherish the memory of the gr and good Abraham Lincoln as one of the most precious of our country's p sessions.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism, integrity, ability of Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, fully bel ing and hoping that he will carry out the wise and judicious policy of our l lamented President, and spare no effort to crush this infamous rebellion, wh shows its legitimate character in the employment of base assassins to ef that which their want of manly courage could not effect—the destruction our civil rulers, and that we, one and all, "Pledge our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honors" to maintain and defend the government of our fath whether assailed by armed traitors in rebellious States, or skulking assas in the national capital.

Resolved, That we are gratified at the evidence already given by Andr Johnson of his disposition to carry out the views and policy of our late loved President by the retention of his counsellors in the cabinet, believing t they were the hearty and able co-operators of Mr. Lincoln in his most wise successful administration of the government.

Resolved, That we sincerely and deeply sympathize with our Secretary State, Hon. William H. Seward, in his multiplied afflictions, and are thank for his escape with his life from the poniard of the assassin, and we pray m heartily that he may be spared and restored to health and activity, when, his matchless ability, he may continue to confound, as he has in the past, infamous machinations of foreign governments to involve our country in ru

Resolved, That we sympathize, from the very depths of our hearts, w Mrs. Lincoln and the other members of her family in their deplorable bereav ment, and that we most heartily commend her and them to the tender merc of that God who does not willingly afflict the children of men, and has pr ised to be the protector of the widow and the fatherless, earnestly praying t from behind this dark and heavy cloud they may yet discern the smile o merciful and gracious God.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the officers of t meeting, be transmitted to Mrs. Lincoln, his Excellency Andrew Johns President of the United States, and the Hon. William H. Seward, Secret of State.

F. F. FARRAR, *President*
J. B. GARRA, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Huntsville and M ison county, Alabama, was held in the court-house at 12 m. on the 18th inst which was very largely attended.

On motion of Hon. Nicholas Davis, Hon. D. C. Humphreys was called to chair. He explained the object of the meeting to be to give expression to sentiments of the community, and the citizens generally, in regard to the de of the President of the United States by the hands of the assassin. His rema evinced deep feeling, and were forcible and judicious.

On motion of Hon. D. P. Lewis, W. B. Figures was requested to act as sec tary of the meeting.

Judge P. M. Dox then moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the assemblage, which carried.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as said committee, viz: P. M. x, chairman, D. P. Lewis, F. A. Saunders, Smith Adams, Nicholas Davis, seph Ward, Britton Frank, B. M. Lowe, jr., Thos B bb, A. J. Johnson, C. E. uglass, S. M. Weaver, Thos. U. Green, Jas. M. Venable, and Theo. Lacy.

The committee retired for a short while and then reported the following pre- ble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas official information has been received in this community that Abra- n Lincoln, President of the United States of America, has been killed by the d of an assassin, and that an attempt, by assassination, has been made on life of William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and whereas civilization and ristianity alike, the laws of God and the laws of man, regard such acts with nixed horror and execration; the citizens of Huntsville, in primary meeting embled, and without distinction of parties, do resolve—

1. That they can view the acts of assassination of President Lincoln, and the empt to assassinate Mr. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, only with otions of unmixed grief and detestation; and that the assassins are the ene- s of civilization and humanity.

2. That the acts and the actors can find parallels alone in the calendars of most flagitious crimes and the most fiendish criminals. They can only be ssed in infamy with the savage and the cannibal, the guerilla of Spain, the bonari of Italy, and thugs of India.

3. That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be laid before Brigadier neral R. S. Granger, commanding the district of northern Alabama. That ies of the same be sent to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States America; to Mrs. Lincoln, relict of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the ited States; and to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United tes of America.

4. That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the president and secre- y, and that the same be forwarded to the newspapers in the cities of Nash- e and Washington, D. C., with the request that they publish the same.

On motion of Judge Lewis, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, sisting of Messrs. D. P. Lewis, William B. Figures, and J. W. Scraggs, to y out the wishes of the meeting expressed in the resolutions.

In response to loud calls from the multitude, feeling, appropriate, and elo- nt remarks were made by Judge Dox, Hon. Nicholas Davis, Judge Lewis, the chairman of the meeting, which were received with hearty applause.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

D. C. HUMPHREY, *Chairman.*
WM. B. FIGURES, *Secretary.*

HUNTSVILLE, *Alabama, April* 18, 1865.

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, since the last meeting of the synod, emove, by death, the late Chief Magistrate of our nation, whom we believe ave been peculiarly guided by Divine wisdom in the discharge of the great onsibilities devolving upon him in the terrible crisis of civil war through ch we have passed; and

Whereas we believe him, in answer to prayer, to have been greatly supported strengthened in his efforts, as well by the assurance repeatedly given him he had the sympathies of Christian people: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Synod of Michigan, hereby respectfully assure the pres- Chief Magistrate of this nation, Andrew Johnson, that we fully appreciate difficulties of his position, and the weight of responsibility resting upon him e work of completely restoring the Union, and in removing the chief causes

of future national disturbance; and that he has our warmest sympathies, a shall have our most earnest prayers to the Throne of Heaverly Grace that he m in the performance of all his duties, be sustained and directed by the hand Him in whose support and guidance individuals and nations can alone secur trust.

W. S. TAYLOR, *Moderator.*

KALAMAZOO, *Michigan, October* 28, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Martinsburg, Va., April 17, 1865.

At a meeting held at the headquarters 1st brigade, 3d division, department W Virginia, on this the 17th day of April, 1865, composed of the regimental a detachment commanders of the brigade as aforesaid, in pursuance of an invi tion to that effect from Captain C. S. Ilsley, acting assistant adjutant gener convened for the purpose of expressing more especially their feelings of profou sympathy with Brigadier General Seward, their esteemed commanding offi in the recent affliction that has befallen him, the following resolutions w adopted:

Whereas it has pleased an all-wise Providence to visit a terrible calam upon the nation through the death of our Chief Magistrate,

And whereas, in conjunction with the sad tidings of the assassination of t honored and revered President and patriot, his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, have heard of the dastardly attempt to assassinate the honorable William Seward, Secretary of State, the father of our commanding general.

And whereas, it is eminently proper that we, the commanding officers of t different organizations comprised in this brigade, and as the legitimate medi of the same, should exhibit more especially some evidence of the p ofou sympathy which this entire command feel for their beloved commanding gene in this the hour of his tribulation: Therefore, be it resolved—

1st. That the wicked, unprecedented and inhuman murder of the natio Chief Magistrate and most honored son, is a crime the most horrible that l ever disgraced our country's history.

2d. That as the representatives of the 1st brigade, 3d division, department West Virginia, we take this method to exhibit to our commanding general th feelings of respect and admiration in which his person is held by this comma and which he has merited by his uniform justice, equity, and kindness tow them.

3d. That we extend to our beloved commanding general and his afflic family the most heartfelt and unfeigned sympathy.

4th. That it shall be our prayer that the honorable Secretary and his c dren may be restored to full health and happiness, and to many long years future usefulness.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions and proceedings be signed by the o cers of this meeting, and be transmitted without delay to Brigadier General H. Seward, and also that they be published.

Captain Andrews, upon seconding the motion to adopt the resolution, delive a most solemn and impressive address.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted. Upon mot of Lieutenant Colonel Vernon, the meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

R. E. COOK,
Colonel 1st P. H. B. Md. Vol. Inf., President
C. S. ILSLEY,
Captain A. A. A. General, Secretary

MATTAPOISETT, MASS., *April* 19, 1865.

Whereas, in the mysterious providence of Almighty God, Abraham Lincoln, revered and beloved Chief Magistrate of these United States, has been stricken wn by the hand of an assassin, and the nation has thus been robbed of its cho- and cherished head; and whereas the blow thus struck falls with the same blenness and severity on the whole country, making it incumbent on every mmunity to give public expression to their sentiments respecting this appall- event: Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the death of President Lincoln, at the moment en the results of his first administration, sustained, as it was, through a period reckless rebellion, and a civil conflict unparallelled for its atrocities, were rap- y ripening into increased national glory, prosperity, and peace, as altogether great a calamity to be fully estimated at the present time.

Resolved, That the murder of the President, while it immensely aggravates sorrow for our great loss, fills us with humiliation and shame, as the darkest most indellible blot ever yet fastened upon the American name.

Resolved, That we regard the killing of President Lincoln, in connection with attempted assassination of the head of the Department of State—himself one the most distinguished statesmen of the age—as unquestionably the fruit of t spirit of southern devotion to slavery and hatred to northern freedom which already plunged the South into the guilt of the blackest treason ever known he civil zed world, and the whole republic into the horrors of an unprovoked terrible warfare.

Resolved, That we regard the lamented Abraham Lincoln as a man of rare owments, for conducting this great nation through an unforeseen and per- xing crisis in public affairs; and that we deem ourselves, as a people, deeply ebted, under God, to his united wisdom and strength, foresight and firmness, nity and courage, high statesmanship and incorruptible integrity, for the servation of the country from fatal dismemberment, and for the prospect of roaching Union and peace.

Resolved, That we bless God for having raised up just such a man as Abra- Lincoln was, to become the discreet and successful emancipator of more four millions of bondmen, and for the utter extinction of a system of op- sion and wrong wholly incompatible with a republican government, with onal prosperity, and the fundamental law of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That we tender to the surviving companion and family of our de- ed President our heartfelt sympathy in their great sorrow and bereavement, ently commending them to the gracious care and protection of their Father eaven.

Resolved, That we likewise offer to William H. Seward, the prostrated but ly honored Secretary of State, our affectionate congratulations on his well- miraculous escape from the same brutal death which was inflicted on his e friend, and which was equally intended for himself; and we join with y loyal man in the country in devout thanksgivings for the prospect of his dy return to the post of duty and of honor, which he has so ably filled and ned.

Resolved, That we present our most respectful and sincere assurance to the . Andrew Johnson of the cordiality and confidence with which we greet his ssion to the chief magistracy of the nation, and of our earnest prayer that ay be enabled to carry out, to a triumphant consummation, the great work spiciously begun by his lamented predecessor.

Resolved, That we reverently invoke the continued favor of Heaven for our ved but distracted country, firmly trusting that, as Jehovah was our fathers' He will be ours and our children's God, to the latest generation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and se retary, be forwarded to the family of the deceased President, to the Secreta of State, and to the new President.

HENRY BARSTOW, *Chairman*.
W. E. SPARROW, *Secretary*.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, N. H.,
Mayor's Office, April 18, 1865.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL: Abraham Lincoln, President of th United States, died at Washington on the morning of the 15th instant, betw the hours of seven and eight o'clock.

The death of the great and good must always bring sorrow to the heart; a when the honored Chief Magistrate of a great nation—one who, through all trials and vicissitudes of such a four years' experience as our country has ne before seen, has labored and waited, watched and endured, patient and ser alike under the malignant attacks of enemies and the mistaken zeal of frien pursuing at all times and under all circumstances the even tenor of his way, le ing to Heaven for his guidance and the promotion of the best welfare of whole country as the end to be sought—when such a man and at such a tim suddenly stricken down by the ruthless hand of the assassin, well may great heart of the nation throb with an anguish too terrible for words to expr The anchor of our hopes at such a time is trust in Almighty God.

That President Lincoln was eminently fitted to guide the ship of state throu the stormy period of the past four years must be apparent to all. His abid faith in the final triumph of our government over rebellion was wonder Even in the darkest days of the struggle, when some of the wisest and bes our statesmen were almost if not quite ready to abandon the contest, he ne faltered nor wavered; but, strong in the might of a holy cause, and firm in reliance on a righteous God and the great heart of the people, he pressed stead on till the prize for which he labored, PEACE and UNION, was almost within grasp. But while his eyes saw it, his hand was not permitted to grasp it; has been taken from us and gone to his reward.

In view of this great national bereavement I think it fit and proper that should place upon our city records, in some form, an expression of the feeli which I believe animate the hearts of all our citizens.

D. J. DANIELS, *Mayor*.

The communication of his honor the mayor was read and referred to a j special committee, who subsequently reported the following preamble and r lutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has sudde been removed from the scene of his earthly labors by the hand of an assas and whereas we desire to place upon the records of our city some expres of the feelings which animate the hearts of our citizens: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore his untimely death as one of the most stupend calamities which has ever befallen the nation.

Resolved, That by this sad event the country has lost a sagacious and lightened statesman, an incorruptible magistrate, a benefactor to the friend and unfortunate, a pure and devoted patriot, and an ardent defender of rights of man.

Resolved, That in the assassination of President Lincoln we recognize same malignant spirit which struck down Charles Sumner upon the floor of

nited States Senate; that has driven free thought and free speech from every bel State; that planned and inaugurated this unholy rebellion; that spilled e first martyr-blood in Baltimore; that starved and tortured our prisoners of ar, and that has destroyed the lives of the noblest and best of the land.

Resolved, That while we would reverently bow in meekness before the Sureme Ruler of the universe, who has suffered this great affliction to overtake , we declare our undying hostility to treason in all its forms, and our solemn etermination to maintain, at whatever cost, the Union established by our thers and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory and emulate the exalted rtues of our late beloved and illustrious President, and, like him, we will labor effect the removal of the cause of slavery from the land and establish freeom to all, of whatever race or color, that the unity, the peace, and the glory the republic may be secured and perpetuated.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the ability, the integrity, d the patriotism of Andrew Johnson, who, by the decree of Him who doeth l things well, has been called to the presidency of the United States; and, view of the great responsibilities he assumes and the trials he may encounr, we extend to him our warmest sympathies, and pledge to him our unfalterg support in consummating the patriotic designs and in the completion of the st and beneficent work of his lamented predecessor.

Resolved, That the intelligence of the murderous assault on the honorable illiam H. Seward, Secretary of State, awakens in our minds the most painl anxieties, and we ardently hope that his life may be spared, and that the tion may continue to be blessed by his great experience and profound statesanship.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the nited States, the heads of the several departments at Washington, and the mily of the deceased.

In common council, April 18, 1865. Passed unanimously.

I. H. RUSSELL, *President.*

In board of mayor and aldermen, April 18, 1865. Passed unanimously.

[SEAL.] D. J. DANIELS, *Mayor.*

---

solutions passed at a meeting held by the St. George's Society of Madison, Wisconsin.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, *April* 21, 1865.

At a special meeting of the St. George's Society of the city of Madison, following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has suddenly len by the hand of an assassin, and been called to eternity—

Resolved, By the St. George's Society of the city of Madison, that we deeply l sincerely sympathise with the family of the illustrious deceased and our ow-citizens throughout the Union in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That although we regard the death of an able and devoted Presiat at this time as a great calamity, yet that we have abiding faith in the ver and determination of the American people to preserve their nation and nor, thus erecting the most substantial and appropriate monument to the worth character of their deceased leader.

JOSEPH HOBBINS, *President.*

Attest:

EDWARD BARBER, *Secretary.*

"One shall be taken and the other left"

RESPECTED SIR: Amid the throes of our beloved afflicted land, when loyal millions put on sackcloth and were bowed to the earth in sadness; w the heart of the nation beat with one universal and weighty impulse for memory of the immortal Lincoln, the lightning flashed the dire intelligence the curtains of thy secret chamber had been rent by the assassin, thy co blood-stained by the villanous hireling, thy sons maimed, and, oh horrible, thou, too, had suffered death; and we mourned for thee as lost to our suffe country, for thy wisdom, thy prudence, thy firmness, and the wealth of thy triotism, all doubly needed now. But—joyful, grand truth—the subtle fluid veals to us thou art not dead, and that thy forethought and thy God hath p thee live.

Then live, live; guide the nation through the coming crisis, for her orph her widows, her maimed, her future, and for humanity's sake live.

In testimony whereof, please receive this as a memento of our love, and a the humble attendants and sick and wounded soldiers of Harvey United S Army General Hospital to subscribe their names.

O. M. ROCKWELL, V. R. C.
IVER JOHNSON, 23d Wis. Infantry
O. J. BORN, 36th Wis. Infantry.
C. W. BERRY, 36th Wis. Infantry.
H. S. ABBOTT, 32d Wis. Infantry.
C. H. TALLARD, Wis. Battery.
And four hundred and twenty-five others

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

Resolutions on the death of President Lincoln offered by Professor Vince Botta, at the meeting of the Italian residents of New York, held at Cooper Institute, April 23, 1865, and unanimously approved.

In pursuance of a call from the duke of Licignano, the consul genera Italy, the Italian residents of New York held a meeting on Friday night, 23d April, at the Cooper Institute, to express their sympathy for the Ameri people in their national bereavement The meeting was well attended, composed of all classes of the Italian immigration.

The following resolutions, submitted by professor Botta, were unanimou approved:

Resolved, That the meeting share with heartfelt sympathy the deep sor in which this nation has been plunged by the sudden death of its Chief Ma trate.

Resolved, That they share with equal intensity of feeling the horror wh the infamous assassination of the President of the United States has awake in all hearts not entirely dead to all genuine sentiments of human nature.

Resolved, That in the death of President Lincoln, they deplore the loss o eminent statesman, who, issuing from the people, and educated in the schoo free labor, has throughout the whole course of his administration shown him the faithful exponent and true representative of the p ople. Simple in his modest, affable, meek and generous, President Lincoln, living in an age of ruption, was a lofty example of sterling integrity, placed at the helm of S

an unparalleled crisis, in all his political career he proved himself governed the purest patriotism. He stood the unflinching champion of Union and erty; preserved free institutions; restored to the nation the territory which d been usurped by traitors, and erased the dark stain of slavery which for a ntury has sullied the glories of the country. His memory as the defender of e American nationality and of constitutional liberty, as the emancipator of e African race, and the redeemer of the southern people deserves the unbounded neration and the gratitude of all the world.

Resolved, That while they deprecate assassination, even when committed der the pretext of promoting the cause of liberty, they do not find words to press their sense of the iniquity of the murder of the late President of the ited States. A flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the people, of whom was the legitimate representative, perpetrated in revenge of his glorious ievements in upholding the American Union and promoting the emancipation the slaves. The crime has no parallel in history, and deserves the unqualid abhorence of all civilized people.

Resolved, That in admiring the unanimous sentiment of loyalty which the ional bereavement has awakened in the breasts of all the American people, y cordially unite with them in pledging themselves to stand by the governnt, faithful to the laws of the country, devoted to the Union, and ready to e their unflinching support to those measures which his worthy successor y consider expedient in order to accomplish his work, to restore order and ce, and to extirpate from all the territory of the republic slavery, which has ught on this nation the calamity of civil war, and prompted the foul crime which it is now appalled.

Resolved, That they extend their cordial sympathy to the honorable Secrey of State, Mr. Seward, and his family, victims also of the cowardly attack; that they offer their heartfelt condolence to the widow and the family of deceased Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the Italian immigration will attend the funeral of President coln to take place in this city on Tuesday next.

At a meeting of Portuguese citizens, held at the consulate general of Portugal, the afternoon of the 26th April, 1865, to give expressions of their feelings at atrocious act committed on the President of the United States, the follow- resolutions were passed:

. That the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has awakened the highest gnation among the Portuguese population of the United States.

. That we, Portuguese, hereby offer to the people of the United States our erest sympathy on the loss of the Chief Magistrate of the country.

. That to the family of the late President we also offer a tribute of our pest grief for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

. That we profoundly regret the attempt made on the lives of the Secretary State, Mr. William H. Seward, and that of his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, ring our sincerest wishes for the recovery of both.

. That we also offer our ardent wishes for peace and prosperity to the ted States under its new administration.

. That these resolutions be forwarded to the legation of Portugal, to be smitted to the government of the United States, to the family of Abraham coln, to the Secretary of State, Mr. William H. Seward, and to his son.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF SPAIN, *New Yor*

Record of proceedings.

In the city of New York, on the 22d day of the month of April, 1865 Spaniards residents of said city assembled at the Lafarge Hotel to bear wi publicly to the part they take in the sorrow of this republic of the U States, by reason of the tragical and lamentable events of the 14th instan

The meeting having come to order, and Don Rafael Alvarez being appo secretary thereof, the consul of her Majesty delivered the following addre

GENTLEMEN: This meeting has for its object to give a public demonstrati the sorrow and indignation which has been caused to all of us by the horribl rages committed at Washington, on the night of the 14th instant, on the pers Mr. Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, with which our cou is in the best relations of peace and friendship; to condemn in the most so manner the wicked attempt at assassination made against the persons o Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and his son; to manifest our sympathies wit American people; to associate ourselves in the public sorrow for the loss w the country has just suffered, and to offer our most sincere condolence to family of the deceased Mr. Lincoln.

It is a mournful duty of humanity that we are called on to discharge, wit being in any manner influenced by the spirit of party, being, as we have and are, strangers to the untoward war which has for more than four y afflicted this country.

The secretary, Don Rafael Alvarez, then read the following resolutions:

The Spaniards resident in the city of New York have this day assem to bear witness publicly to the indignation and sorrow which has been ca to them by the horrible crime committed on the person of President Abra Lincoln, which has filled the people of the United States with grief, and agreed to adopt the resolutions following:

That they energetically condemn the horrible and cowardly assassinati President Abraham Lincoln.

That they sincerely sympathize with the people of the United States, participate with them in the sorrow produced by the great loss they have suffered in the death of their Chief Magistrate.

That they offer the most earnest wishes for the close of the war which afflicts the United States, and that peace and prosperity may be re-establi among them.

That they offer the most sincere condolence to the family of the dece Mr. Lincoln, and share in the profound grief in which they are plunged by great loss they have just suffered.

That they lament and solemnly condemn the iniquitous attempt at assas tion made on the person of the Honorable William H. Seward, Secreta State, and on that of his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, and pray the Almight the prompt restoration of the health of both, that they may again take ch charge of the Department of State, which they have so ably and with good results conducted during four years.

That for such cause they earnestly press upon Mr. Seward and his so offer of their sympathies, to which they are so well entitled.

That these resolutions be transmitted to his excellency the minister of S at Washington, that he may please to communicate them officially to the ernment of the United States, to the family of Mr. Lincoln, and that o

ecretary of State, as the true expression of the feelings of the Spaniards resi-
nt in New York, who do not hesitate to make assurance that they are also
ose of all the people of Spain.

JUAN PICO Y VILLANUEVA,
Consul of her Majesty.
RAFAEL ALVAREZ, *Secretary.*

HAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—INSTITUTED A. D. 1768.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 22d day of
ril, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. A. A.
w, president, were unanimously adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America,
Saturday, the 15th day of April instant, by its suddenness and attendant
cumstances overwhelming the people of the whole land with a feeling of pro-
nd grief, this chamber deems it proper, in assembling at the present time, to
ke record on its book of minutes of the loss sustained by the nation at a very
portant juncture in its affairs, a loss the magnitude of which is made manifest
the most wide-spread demonstration of sorrow by the suspension of business
the space of six days, during which our fellow-citizens have voluntarily
hdrawn from their customary secular avocations, on Wednesday and Thurs-
y, the 18th and 19th instant, in obedience to the proclamation of the civil
horities, closing their places of business, and resorting very generally to
ises of public worship in a spirit of humiliation and prayer. The whole city
ped in mourning testified as no language can to the universal sentiment that
reat and good man had departed this life. Sharing deeply in the nation's
ef, and feeling deeply the greatness of the nation's loss, it is hereby—

Resolved, That this chamber will earnestly co-operate in any measures that
y be suggested by the city authorities to receive and attend with due respect
remains of the late President of the United States in their passage through
city on Monday and Tuesday next.

Resolved, That this chamber will cherish and honor the memory of Abraham
coln as of one who was wise in council and remarkable for his singleness
purpose; in practical good sense, upright aim, and devotedness of life
mbling the immortal Washington, who, throughout four years of civil war,
conducted and guided the administration of public affairs as to lead up the
ds of our people to a higher and still higher estimate of his character for
acity, combined with utmost simplicity; for firmness tempered by moderation;
justice allied with a spirit of conciliation; and that in death all parties are
ed in his praise, and vie with each other in their undivided homage, of whom
nay be justly said that if not "first in war" in his day and generation, he
"first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

n testimony whereof this chamber orders that the foregoing be entered at
th on its book of records, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family
he deceased, with whom it is the nation's privilege to sympathize and mourn
or a common and irreparable loss.

ttest:

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
Secretary.

Resolutions of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York.

Whereas God, in His providence, has removed from this earth Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, a man simple and childlike, truthful in intercourse, earnest in purpose, meek in spirit, pure in heart, illustrious in deeds and Christian in all his ways; and whereas God has likewise permitted to be stricken down our chief counsellor of state—

Resolved, That we bow to His high purpose in perfect faith, knowing that our Heavenly Father doeth all things well, and that we mourn for the good man who has gone before as children mourn for their father, and that we offer our fervent prayers for the recovery of our Secretary of State.

Resolved, That we recognize in these assaults the familiar hand of that system of assassination which for eighty years has embittered the councils of our country, stricken down senators in Congress, repressed free speech, bought and sold and whipped the laboring class, starved to death prisoners of war, and deluged a nation in blood; and that we will never rest till that sum of all villanies is extirpated in the land.

Resolved, That we humble ourselves in contrition for the assent by us given in times past, to this system of sin, and devoutly promise for the future a more perfect conformity to that freedom wherewith Christ has made us free.

Resolved, That in the succession to the presidency of the late Vice-President a man of the people, who has suffered deeply by this rebellion, we see the hand of a just God, and we offer our prayers that the Ruler of nations will give him grace, wisdom, and firmness of purpose to fulfil aright the duties of his exalted office.

Resolved, That when we reflect that this act, by which a nation is thrown into mourning and a government threatened with confusion, was affected through the instrumentality of young men, we profoundly feel the necessity for a more united and earnest effort on the part of our associations to care for the morals and habits of the young men of America.

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
Corresponding Secretary.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of Trinity church, called by the rector upon the arrival of the news of the assassination of the President of the United States, and held at three o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, on the evening of the 14th day of April, 1865, being Good Friday, by an assassin as yet unknown, the venerated and beloved President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was suddenly assaulted and slain; and whereas the announcement of that appalling crime has just been made to this community, filling all hearts with a grief, astonishment, and indignation, which cannot be described; and whereas this vestry has been called together by the rector to take such action as, in their judgment, may be fit and becoming: Therefore

Resolved, That this Vestry, as sharers in the common distress and afflict, unite in the public lamentation over the untimely death of the honored Chief Magistrate of the Union, and, shocked beyond measure at the intelligence which has just been received, remain without words adequate to express their sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognize in this calamitous event one of those visitations permitted by Almighty God, before which a nation can but bow in silence and awe, with the prayer that they may be overruled for the good of our country.

Resolved, That while we regard the act by which our beloved country has been, through indescribable malice and fury, plunged into the deepest afflic-

one of those crimes of which no language can adequately paint the atrocity—
which the history of Europe has not for many centuries furnished a parallel;
which our own history has afforded thus far no example, and than which no
story presents a more detestable and infamous act to the view; we cannot but
ld it to have been dictated by the spirit which, from the commencement of
r national troubles has sympathized with the enemies of the public peace, and
led and abetted the rebellion now, as we trust, subdued; a spirit whose ten-
ncies and essential character had previously been manifested in the July riots
this city in 1863, in the attempt to destroy this city by incendiarism in No-
mber last, and in the systematic outrages inflicted on our captured soldiers in
e prisons of the South.

Resolved, That this Vestry hereby record their tribute of respect to the mem-
y of the late President, with profound sorrow for his loss, recognizing in him
ingleness of purpose, an honesty of intention, an ardent patriotism, a fidelity
duty, and a growing mastery of the circumstances of his position, which en-
led him, under Providence, to fulfil and bring to successful completion a work
most unprecedented for difficulty; and that in his removal, at the moment in
ich the labors of his last four years had culminated in the triumph of the na-
nal authority, and the evident approach of the blessings of peace, we see the
mpletion of a career which the nation will ever look back to with thankful-
s, and hold in affectionate and tender remembrance.

Resolved, That the rector be requested to take order, that the churches of
s parish be draped in mourning, in token of our sympathy with the distress
l anguish which have been caused throughout the length and breadth of the
d by the murder of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate.

Attested by order of the corporation of Trinity church, in the city of New
rk.

J. MORGAN DIX, *Rector.*
G. M. OGDEN, *Clerk.*

---

solutions passed at a meeting held by the trustees of Columbia College, New York.

t a meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York
the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
dred and sixty-five, the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas, in the midst of universal exultation and gladness at the brilliant suc-
es of the national arms, and at the prospect of the speedy extinction of the
ting great rebellion, and of the restoration of Union and peace to our dis-
ted country the nation has been suddenly shocked, and the hearts of the
ple have been wrung with anguish, by the foul assassination of our venerated
beloved Chief Magistrate, and by a simultaneous attempt upon the life of
honored Secretary of State of the United States: Therefore be it

esolved, By the board of trustees of Columbia College, that by the death of
aham Lincoln the American nation has lost a man whose simplicity and native
gy of character, honesty and tenacity of purpose, pure and disinterested
otism, and a rare combination of justice and humanity, made him honored,
ved and revered, and whose career as a Magistrate of a free people, will render
illustrious, wherever free institutions and universal emancipation shall
through all ages.

esolved, That the act by which Abraham Lincoln has been stricken down
ne midst of his usefulness, is one which, for fiendish atrocity, is without a
llel in the annals of history, and which stamps its author, its instigators,
all who approve the crime or shelter the criminal, as deserving the detest-
and abhorrence of all mankind to the latest generations.

Resolved, That a like abhorrence and execration must pursue the wre who aimed the assassin's dagger at the heart of William H. Seward, as he helpless upon a bed of suffering, and who only desisted from his dastardly tack when he supposed that his diabolical purpose had been accomplished.

Resolved, That this board recognize in these acts of stupendous and un cedented malignity only the legitimate manifestations of that spirit of hosti to all law, human or divine, which originally prompted and has since conti to sustain the nefarious attempt upon the life of the nation which, for four y has made our once happy land a scene of such horrors as the world has neve fore witnessed.

Resolved, That a cause identified in its inception, by the avowals of its supporters, with the perpetuation of the cruelest form of human bondage; w has employed in its support practises so shocking to humanity and so ab rent to every precept of religion as to partake rather of the ferocity of beasts and savages than of the spirit of an enlightened Christian civilizati practises such as the deliberate starvation of prisoners-of-war, the brutal sacre of prostrate garrisons, the sacrilegious desecration of the remains of dead, the persecution, torture and murder of unhappy recusants, and the in man hunting down, with bloodhounds, of miserable refugees; and which fin sends into the heart of our populous towns, and into our national capital, midnight incendiary with his torch and the dastardly assassin with his knife, is which cannot much longer continue to receive the countenance or encourage of any people which calls itself Christian, but must compel all good men all good governments everywhere to make common cause against its maintai and abettors as common scourges of mankind and enemies of the human r

Resolved, That this board tenders its most respectful sympathy and co lence to the bereaved family of the lamented Chief Magistrate, assuring t that the terrible calamity which has deprived them of their natural prote and support has only the more endeared them to the hearts of the Amer people, and has entitled them to receive, and made it sure that they shal ceive, every tender care and every generous provision in the power of a g and magnanimous nation to afford to soften to them the bitterness of their a tion.

Resolved, That this body extend also a sympathy equally sincere to suffering Secretary of State, preserved, as by a miracle, from death at th sassin's hand, and to his family, outraged by this demoniac violence, and possibly to be shrouded in mourning for the loss of one of its cherished m bers fallen a victim to his filial devotion, and earnestly trusts and prays God in his mercy may soon restore to renewed strength and usefulness tried and faithful public servant, that he may continue long in the future, a has done in the past, by his sagacity and wisdom, to guide our ship of s safely among the perils to which, in the present trying time, the complicat of diplomacy are continually exposing it.

Resolved, That the fiendish ferocity which has marked the conduct of people of the insurgent States throughout the progress of this nefarious atte to subvert the foundations of the government and to extinguish popular lib upon the American continent is, in the opinion of this board, but the natural necessary fruit of that half-barbarous social system which boasts as its di guishing feature and chief corner-stone the hopeless enslavement of a weak helpless race of human beings; and that, if upon this subject any differenc opinion among loyal men has heretofore existed, this crowning act of delibe premeditated, malignant atrocity must, from this hour henceforth, unite all sible men, all good citizens, all honest patriots, and all sincere Christians, i fixed and unalterable determination to wash out and exterminate from the every trace of an institution which, after so long disgracing our civilization brutalizing large communities of our people, has at length generated crime

hich the whole world must stand amazed, and whose frightful enormity will ake them forever fearfully and unapproachably pre-eminent in the annals of uman wickedness.

HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
J. WILLIAM BETTS, *Clerk.*

HONORED SIR: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the ew York Annual Conference of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, its session in the city of New York, commencing April 19, 1865, and ordered be engrossed, and a copy forwarded to your excellency.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Resolved, That we render to our highly respected and able Secretary of State, on. W. H. Seward, and to the members of his family suffering with him under e murderous blows of the assassin, our deep sympathy in their sufferings, and r earnest prayers that the power which so far held the hand of the conspirator at life was saved, may be pleased to raise them to health again; and that the ained mind which has so wisely guided our foreign relations may be permitted ll to offer its well-considered counsels to the President of the United States.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
New York, April 29, 1865.

At a special meeting of this association, held this evening, the following ex- essions of its sentiments and feelings were unanimously adopted:

The national joy has been suddenly turned to mourning. Exuberant con- atulations at the brilliant victories of the Union armies have given place to nentations of grief and sadness. The glorious banner of our liberty, proudly ating from every housetop, emblem of our strength, now droops with the nbre draperies of woe, at half-mast. A great and good man has fallen. ricken down by the hand of an assassin, in a moment of fancied security and axation from cares of state, without note of warning. Abraham Lincoln, esident of the United States, is dead.

Whereas the parricidal hand has been nerved by this wicked rebellion which, four years, has been striving to overthrow our government, we desire, in nmon with all good and loyal citizens, to place upon record our utter detesta- n of the horrid crime, and our unqualified condemnation of the cause which luced or incites to assassination—the most odious means known to civilization the removal of an enemy.

And whereas at a time when, by the surrender and dispersion of the rebel nies before the invincible hosts of the Union, the so-called confederacy was t crumbling away, and the prospect of speedy peace gave us the right to ex- ct no more bloodshed, the very head of the nation—the highest representative a free people in all the world—is called at such a time to give his life's blood defence of the right: Now, therefore,

Resolved, That, in humble submission to the decree of Almighty God, who,

in His own inscrutable providence, permits this great crime to be visited u
us, we reverently and devoutly pray that the wisdom which governs the u
verse, and permits not "even a sparrow to fall to the ground without
knowledge," may so guide our hearts and direct our minds that we may d
realize the lesson intended to be taught us as a nation by this afflicting disp
sation.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the widow and fam
of the illustrious dead. We mourn with them for the loss of a common
tector and father; one whose heart ever beat with the largest humanity; w
wept with those who wept over the fallen heroes of this desperate struggle; w
expended his efforts to relieve the oppressed; and who succeeded in setting
captives free.

Resolved, That the eulogy of Abraham Lincoln is already written in
hearts of the American people. The mighty outpourings of a generous nat
to cast a look or shed a tear upon the remains of all that was mortal of the n
patriot, testify to the reverence and love with which he was regarded by
classes—that love which he so magnanimously reciprocated and manifested
all his public acts.

Resolved, That, as Washington is revered and honored as the Father of
Country and the founder of our government, so will Abraham Lincoln be
rolled as the great martyr to human liberty, and who gave his life in supp
and defence of that government. Together their names will be blended in
immortal wreath—both among the names that were not born to die.

Resolved, That in the exigencies of a great struggle for the preservation of
life, this government puts into the hands of its President greater powers th
were ever before, in the history of the world, voluntary bestowed upon one m
yet, in the exercise of this power, Abraham Lincoln proved himself qualified
its proper uses. He was wise in council, calm in judgment, unmoved by p
sion, actuated by considerations of public good, the love of his country,
preservation of the Union, the protection and perpetuity of the government, a
the welfare of the republic.

Resolved, That, although the Executive dies, the government lives. Our C
stitution has wisely provided for continuous and permanent existence. By t
provision, the mantle of Elijah has fallen upon Elisha. We believe that in A
drew Johnson, the representative head of the government, the people have
earnest, able, sincere, and tried statesman and patriot. We tender to his
ministration of the difficult task imposed upon him by this blow our entire co
dence and support. In his exercise of the powers intrusted to him, we h
perfect faith that he will so temper justice with mercy that the great crimin
the leaders of this rebellion, the authors and abettors of the murder of hundr
of thousands of our loyal people, shall be made to suffer the penalties that
lated laws impose for their crime. We calmly rely on his own declarati
"that mercy to one is cruelty to thousands," and that "treason is a crime, a
must be punished;" and, although we advocate no measures for revenge, we co
mend just punishment in vindication of outraged law.

The mortal remains of the beloved President have been borne from the
tional capital towards his own home. The bitter grief of the people has b
manifested in every step of their progress. This association has borne its hu
ble part in the escort through our metropolis. The funeral knell—the muf
drum—the sad and solemn procession of the martial hosts—the sombre tr
of the citizen mourners, have accompanied them towards their final resting pla
and still they are moving on. Soon they will be deposited in their last abo
there to await the final resurrection. The ashes may remain in the tomb t
will soon enshroud them, but the monument that will arise to the memory of
great departed will be more enduring than granite column or marble urn, fo

ill be in the hearts of a grateful people, and bear on its tablet the record of a fe given for his country. The highest honor of all ascriptions to his memory , that Abraham Lincoln died a martyr to human liberty. His spirit has as- ended to the throne on high, there to receive the reward of "Well done, thou ood and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

"Shroud the banner! rear the Cross!
Consecrate the nation's loss;
Gaze on that majestic sleep;
Stand beside his bier and weep;
Lay the gentle son of toil
Proudly in his native soil;
Crowned with honor, to his rest
Bear the prophet of the west."

Officers, 1865.

Colonel—Washington R. Vermilye.
Lieutenant Colonel—Jackson S. Schultz.
Major—Philetus H. Holt.
Adjutant—Edwin R. Tremain.
Quartermaster—Andrew Hoogland.
Paymaster—Thomas M. Adriance.
Chaplain—Reverend S. D. Denison.
Commissary—Gilbert L. Arrowsmith.
Captains—H. C. Shumway, W. A. Pond, C. H. Loutrel, E. A. Brooks, Wil- ım D. Briggs, Alvin Denike, Charles Chamberlain, I. B. Dickinson.
Lieutenants—Thomas Franklin, Albro Howell, John A. Hadden, Charles B. ostwick, Henry A. Kerr, Waldron Young, Asher Taylor, John W. Salter.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the New York Historical Society, held in its hall on uesday evening, April 25, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were opted unanimously:

On the evening of Good Friday, the fourteenth day of April, one thousand ght hundred and sixty-five, Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the nited States of America, was treacherously assassinated in the city of Wash- gton.

It was the anniversary of the day on which, four years before, traitors in en arms had caused the flag of the Union to be struck from a national fortress, the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina. The same day, under Presi- nt Lincoln's own order, that same flag was raised again on Fort Sumter, rough the might of the American people. Rebellion was surrendering to the tion. In the very hour of its victory over disunion the undivided republic is led to mourn the decease of its chief servant: It is, therefore,

Resolved, That, in common with the whole country, the New York Historical ciety deplores the calamity which has befallen the nation in the foul murder an honest-minded Chief Magistrate, whose large sagacity, true love of liberty d right, patriotic devotion to the public service, approved by the affectionate ce of the people, had just been crowned by the triumph of the national arms er treason, and the near prospect of peace thoughout the land.

Resolved, That the eminent American who has thus gone down to the grave has t to his countrymen the legacy of a name forever identified with the era of the vation of the Republic, through the destruction of slavery, and of a fame which iversal history will justly record.

Resolved, That this society, cherishing the memory of President Lincoln, rects that its hall be draped in mourning.

Resolved, That attested copies of these resolutions be sent to the family the deceased, and to the Department of State.

Extract from the minutes.

ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
Domestic Corresponding Secretary

At the triennial meeting of the board of directors of the United States Life surance Company in the city of New York, held on the 15th day of May, 18 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last meeting of this board, there has been disclosed to horror and indignation of the civilized world a diabolical plot to plunge this nat into anarchy, by the cruel and savage murder of the chief executive and adm istrative officers of the general government; and

Whereas our beloved President Abraham Lincoln, who had become endear to this people by the tenderest ties of an ardent patriotism, has fallen a victim this foul plot, which has also prostrated and brought near to death the distinguish Secretary of State and his faithful son—other officers of the government havi narrowly escaped with their lives; and

Whereas the unhallowed passions aroused by the leaders of the late rebelli in their frenzied efforts to destroy the national life, have culminated in other m barbarous cruelties and outrages perpetrated on the high seas as well as on lan involving the sacrifices of multitudes of lives of defenceless prisoners, and jeo arding the lives of helpless women and children in the attempted burning cities by incendiaries, as well as the sacrifice of the property of non-combatan Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln we mourn the loss of a pu patriot, an honest man, an upright Chief Magistrate, the memory of whose priva virtues and public services will ever remain enshrined in the affections of t people.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the illustrious deceas our profound sympathy in their affliction, assuring them that in this sad hour their and the nation's sorrow, we mourn with them as for the loss of a father

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the merciful Providence that has g ciously preserved to the country the eminent counsels and services of the Sec tary of State, and we hereby tender to that distinguished statesmen the assuran of our profound sympathy with him and his family in their afflictions.

J. B. COLLINS, *President.*
JOHN EADIE, *Secretary.*

IN MEMORIAM—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—ATHENÆUM CLUB.

Proceedings of the Athenæum Club in New York city.

At the written request of several members of the association an informal me ing was held at the club-house on the evening of the 18th day of April, 18 The president, Mr. William T. Blodgett, in calling the meeting to or addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The members of the Athenæum Club have assembled t evening under circumstances of the most painful and distressing character.

tional calamity has befallen us which has no parallel in the history of the orld, in modern times. Our representative head has been stricken down by e hand of an assassin in the hour of our country's regeneration, and has turned nation's joy and jubilee into a nation's grief and woe. We have met this ening to take such action as may be meet and proper to give expression to e feelings of this club at the great calamity which has befallen us all in the s of our wise ruler and that good man Abraham Lincoln, President of the nited States. Let us as a club mingle our sympathies with those of our com- n country.

On motion of Mr. T. Bailey Myers, the following resolution was unanimously opted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to propose d submit to the club resolutions expressive of the profound grief felt by its embers at the loss the country has sustained, in the assassination of the Presi- nt of the United States.

The following gentlemen were designated to compose such committee: T. Bailey Myers, chairman; Francis A. Stout, Henry T. Tuckerman, W. ry Smith, George P. Putnam, John H. Platt, Richard Wuint.

On motion of Mr. John A. C. Gray, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate with the authori- s and make such arrangements as will enable the club to participate in any neral obsequies that may be instituted in honor of the late President.

The Chair announced the following committee of arrangements: John A. C. ay, chairman; Jas. H. Van Alen, William S. Constant, W. Gracie Ullshoef- , Horace M. Ruggles, Schuyler Skaats, John H. Prout.

Captain Charles Pyne suggested that we should recommend to the art com- ttee to secure from one of the artist members a portrait of the late President, be hung in the club-house. This suggestion was approved.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on the following evening, to receive reports of the committees.

GEORGE V. N BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

APRIL 19, 1865.

Pursuant to adjournment the club assembled at 8 o'clock p. m., the president he chair. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. T. Bailey Myers, chairman of the committee on resolutions, prefaced their oduction with the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: The duty has been devolved upon me of submitting to the o resolutions feebly expressing our sympathy in this great national bereave- nt. It would appear eminently proper that we should participate in the lic grief over our fallen leader. We have sympathized in his struggles; e appreciated his exertions and his sacrifices; and now that he has crowned n with his life, it is just that we should lay our humble tribute on his bloody b. We all recollect how doubtfully his first inauguration was received; many of us distrusted his ability to cope with the southern people, goaded a bitter hatred of the North, under the lash of their unscrupulous leaders. remember, too, how the heart of the nation rose when he proclaimed that the y of the States should be preserved. We had doubted, under the feeble ad- istration of his predecessor, whether we were a nation or a temporary con- lation of communities, to be broken at will by any factious member. We ized when the cannon thundered before Sumter that we still possessed the of country and the disposition to save it at any cost which were necessary nsure that end. We had rung conciliation, compromise and concession ugh all their phases; had hesitated at coercion; but now we recognized

subjugation if necessary, as preferable to annihilation held one more Un saving meeting, threw down the olive-branch and drew the sword. Party p erences forgotten, a whole people rushed to arms and accepted Abraham Lin as their leader.

Clubs are little worlds in themselves. Each member brings to a com centre his prejudices and his sympathies, his intelligence in discussion, and candor in accepting conviction. The clubs of New York, as organized b of intelligent men, at once became the centre of patriotic activity, and much g was done in those early days, and many a man buckled on his sword, took his pen, or arrayed himself actively and usefully in the great cause inspired the convictions ripened by club discussion.

The Athenæum, sir, was not behind in this great work, and she can p with pride to a long list of members who have done good service in the fiel the study, or in the councils of the nation.

We can recall how intently those who found no better opportunity in ac exertion, watched the struggle and followed the progress of our armies, v their flag markers, on the map, as they slowly progressed on the borders of dark region of secession—grand enough to form the area of an empire—d enough for the ante-chamber of Hades. The news from the army was recei with intense anxiety; we mourned over their reverses; we rejoiced in t triumphs. We fought their battles over again; canvassed private informa and private reports, and sometimes accepted probabilities for results, and ru for facts, often to be disappointed. We had our favorite generals and our judices against generals, and discussed the merits of Butler, (first in the fie McClellan, Frémont, McDowell, Pope, Burnside, Rosecrans, Sherman, Thom Sheridan, and Grant, as each in turn assumed a prominent place. Perhaps had a stronger bias for our own three major generals in the field, and a war desire that opportunity should be given to them than to others, not only beca they were Athenæum men, but because they had distinguished themselve many a desperate struggle. Nor were our naval heroes overlooked in councils of the club, or their brilliant achievements forgotten. With ther engage was to succeed, and a battle was almost invariably a victory.

Perhaps these easy-chair criticisms of more earnest patriots who fought suffered while we were discussing their efforts in a peaceful seclusion from din of battle, to which we were indebted to their valor, might argue indiffere to the mighty events which were passing around us; but while it was possible for all to participate, it is but just to believe that many reluctan accepted inaction as a necessity. To discuss and read the newspapers are p American characteristics. The deliberations of the Athenæum were but typ of those of all circles at home, and of the cabinets and people of every civil nation of the globe. The institutions of a mighty nation were on their t and the question of self-government to be passed upon. Well might those battling for them watch and pray!

Meanwhile four years were dragging slowly on. The hand on the dial sce leaden in its course. The hope of peace often apparently near at hand, intangible and remote.

In all this period there was a patient, hopeful, earnest man, gifted with a c perception, and an honest patriotic heart, struggling at the national capital, o within sound of the enemy's cannon, at once the ruler and the servant of people. To him years were but as days in preserving the life of the nati he stopped at no labor, he complained of no fatigue, he shunned no respo bility; his only recreation seemed to be the indulgence of a quaint humo an occasional epigram or joke, which served to show how light his heart in his good work. We have heard of no jokes made by Jefferson Davis in course of this war. He has lived to realize in the very existence of his pa fabric of a confederacy, the saddest burlesque of the century.

The exertions of Mr. Lincoln, and the immense labors thrown upon him in ese years, those who have witnessed them can scarcely realize, and they will but faintly portrayed when the history of the struggle is written. He had organize a government, an army, a navy, a treasury; to select his co-laborers; reconcile their jealousies; to harmonize discordant factions; to satisfy grasping ace-seekers; to decide on such vexed questions of policy at home and abroad, as d never been passed upon by any of his predecessors. He had to reward the serving; encourage the desponding; temper the zeal of the too confident; plĕnish and protect the treasury; claim the services and the blood of new ies; and carry on, often upon his own responsibility, a war the most gigantic the history of the world. Who could wonder that he made occasional errors, that the people sometimes complained of his policy?

But when his course was passed upon by the people, his re-election proved the North that his general policy was sanctioned, and that they were ready to rry on the war if it lasted four years longer, aye, or forty years longer, until the eat result was gained.

It proved to the South that there was no escape for them in empty truce or llow compromise; that Lincoln had promised that he would repossess our ts and public places, and restore every star to our flag, and that promise was out to be fulfilled. Lincoln was re-elected; Sherman was advancing; Grant od firm before Richmond, after refusing to recognize defeat, and the anaconda s winding itself slowly around the body of the beast.

At length came the crowning success—Richmond had fallen! and Lincoln s in person in the rebel capital, intent, with the generous impulse of a noble art, to check the carnage and protect the fallen foe. Scarcely returned from t mission of mercy the felon blow was struck which calls forth a nation's ef.

Had he fallen by the hand of an unyielding rebel on his entry into the capital re would have been some palliation for the act in the voluntary risk he as-ned, but to strike him unarmed and unprotected, in the bosom of his family, a place of amusement, where he had gone as a simple American citizen, un-tected by the guard his rank could have claimed, and the value of his life he people required, was to take advantage in his confiding nature; and in act the assassin displayed the utter baseness and depravity of his nature, the horrible teachings of the fallen cause he sought to sustain by murder. t will be said, sir, that his act was not justified by the whole southern people; there will doubtless be those there who will denounce it as a crime and de-e the assassin, but there will be many to exult in Lincoln's fall, and would e if he he had not lived to inaugurate measures of forgiveness which they fear his successor may not carry out. The claim of the South to represent second age of chivalry has departed. A gentle heart was as necessary to s gentle blood. Such a heart beat in the bosom of Abraham Lincoln, and eat long enough, after humbling the haughty and setting their bondsmen , in turn to temper his treatment to the vanquished with mercy, and allow captives to depart in safety, each with the free gift of his charger and his rd. Chivalry had no nobler achievement or more gentle courtesy than this. trast it with Libby prison, and the prison pens of the remote South, where our her members have participated in southern hospitality. They were not nged after the fashion of chivalric receptions of a fallen foe. There was e of chivalry in the massacre at Fort Pillow. We have no record of threats cut out the hearts;" no minute descriptions of curious knives to disembowel dversary; no shell hidden in coal-bunkers; no theory of starving a cap-d foeman into a non-combatant in the pages of Froissart or Monstrelet. It the savage teaching of secession and not of chivalry that we are indebted we have to-day a wide house of mourning in our land, and a martyred suc-or of Washington in our annals.

On behalf of the committee I offer the following resolutions:

Whereas Providence has permitted in its wisdom that the President of United States should fall by an assassin's blow, aimed at the dignity of nation, the Athenæum Club, recognizing the loss which they have sustaine common with their fellow-citizens, do

Resolve, That we recognize in the life of our lamented Chief Magistrate patient and untiring efforts of a noble, magnanimous and patriotic heart to res to its integrity a nation over which it was his fortune to be called to pres when divided and torn by a rebellion more savage and vindictive than known in the history of the world; and that in his death we have witnesse martyrdom to those efforts which turned against his life the fangs of the ser which he had torn from the heart of his country.

That in his efforts to achieve this great work he has displayed a pat perseverance and an ardent desire to restore the Union with as little distres was practicable, even to those misguided men who, from motives of pers ambition, have striven with a fiendish malignity to destroy what their fat created.

That at the moment of his death he had fully accomplished what he had long struggled for with varied success, earning a reward only second to bestowed upon the Father of his Country, and leaving it to his successor to with the leaders of this vile conspiracy, and to reorganize and protect their guided followers under the protection of the old flag.

Resolved, That in the manner of his death we witness the results of teachings of secession, and how they have succeeded "in firing the south heart," as manifested in the bitter hatred which has been displayed by rebels in all their acts; and that in the assassination of one so genial, so kin and so generous, at the very moment when he was standing between the feated and prostrate traitors and the indignation of an outraged people, when consciousness returns to these misguided men, teach them that they l more to regret in his death than those who have, under the Constitution, re nized his administration and strengthened his hands. As Moses from the to Pisgah beheld the promised land, he was permitted to view the coming rest tion of the Union of the States and the triumph of the laws, for which he patiently labored through four tempestuous years, before his eyes were close death.

Resolved, That we tender the expression of our deep sympathy to the fa of the late President and to our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the club-house be draped in black, and that the mem wear the ordinary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our profound sympathy to the Secretary of S and to the Assistant Secretary in the dastardly assault committed upon th and our contempt for the cowardice manifested in attacking a man while fined to a bed of sickness; and we trust that Providence will speedily res them to health and to their patriotic duties.

Mr. Park Goodwin, in seconding the resolutions, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: How grand and how glorious yet terrible the times in which we are permitted to live! How profound and ous the emotions that alternately depress and thrill our hearts—like these A skies, now all smiles and now all tears. Within a week—the Holy Week is called in the rubrics of our churches—we have had our triumphal en amid the waving of the palms of peace; we have had our dread Frida crucifixion; we have had, too, in the recently renewed patriotism of the na a resurrection of a new and better life! [Sensation.]

It seems but a day or two since we listened to the music of the glad festive parade; we saw the banners of our pride waving in beauty in every their stars bright as the stars of the morning, and their rays of white and

e the beams of the rainbow, telling that the tempest was past. We pressed nds and hurrahed, and grew almost delirious with the joy that peace had me, that unity was secured, that liberty and justice, like the cherubim of the , would stretch their wings over the altars of our country, and stand forever the guardian angels of her sanctity and glory. [Applause.]

But now these exultant strains are changed into the dull and heavy toll of lls; these flags are folded and draped in the emblems of mourning, and our arts, giving forth no more the cheering shouts of victory, are despondent and l of sadness. The great captain of our cause, the commander-in-chief of r armies and navies, the President of our civic councils, the centre and director movements, this true son of the people—once the poor, flat-boatman, the lage lawyer that was, the raw, uncouth yet unsophisticated child of our nerican society and institutions, whom that society and those institutions had ed out of his low estate to the foremost dignity of the world—Abraham ncoln, smitten by the basest hand ever upraised against human innocence, is ne, gone, gone! He, who had borne the heaviest of the brunt in our four g years of war; whose pulse beat livelier; whose eyes danced brighter than y others when

> ——"The storm drew off,
> In scattered thunders groaning round the hills,"

the supreme hour of his joy and glory was struck down. That genial, kindly rt has ceased to beat; that noble brain has oozed from its mysterious beds; t manly form lies stiff in death's icy fetters, and all of him that was mortal sunk "to the portion of weeds and out-worn faces." [Sensation.]

Our feelings are now too deep to ask or warrant any attempt at an analysis the character of the services of the man whose loss we deplore. Standing r his bier, looking down almost into the tomb to which he must shortly be signed, we are conscious only of our grief. We know that one who was at in himself, as well as by position, has suddenly departed. There is some- ng startling, ghastly, awful in the manner of his going off. But the chief gnancy of our distress is not for greatness fallen, but for the goodness lost. esidents have died before; during this bloody war we have lost many eminent erals—Lyon, Baker, Kearney, Sedgwick, Mitchell, and others; we have lost ly our finest scholar, publicist, orator—

> —"That when he spoke,
> The air, a chartered libertine, was still,
> To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.'"

r hearts still bleed for the companions, friends, brothers, that sleep the sleep at knows no waking;" but no loss has been comparable to his who was our remest leader, our safest counsellor, our wisest friend, our dear father.

Would you know what Lincoln was? Look at this vast metropolis, covered with habiliments of woe. Never in human history has there been so universal, pontaneous, so profound an expression of a nation's bereavement. In all churches, without distinction of sect; in all our journals, without distinction party; in all our workshops, in all our counting-houses, from the st teliest nsion to the lowliest hovel, you hear but the one utterance—you see but the emblem of sorrow. Why has the death of Abraham Lincoln taken such p hold of every class? Partly, no doubt, because of the awful and atrocious hod of his death; partly because he was our Chief Magistrate; but mainly, ink, because through all his public functions there shone the fact that he was ise and good man; a kindly, honest, noble man; a man in whom the people gnized their own better qualities; whom they, whatever their political con- ions, trusted; whom they respected; whom they loved; a man as pure of rt, as patriotic of impulse; as patient, gentle, sweet, and lovely of nature, as history lifted out of the sphere of the domestic affections to enshrine ver in the affections of the world. [Loud and continuous applause.]

Yet we sorrow not as those who are without hope. Our chief has gone, our cause remains, dearer to our hearts because he has now become its mart consecrated by his sacrifice; more widely accepted by all parties, and fragr and lovely forevermore in the memories of all the good and the great of lands, and for all time. The rebellion, which began in the blackest treache to be ended in the foulest assassination—for, as Shakspeare says,

> "Treason and murder ever kept together,
> As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose"—

this rebellion, accursed in its motive, which was to rivet the shackles of slav on a whole race for all the future; accursed in its means, which have been " ruin and the breaking up of law," the overthrow of the mildest and blessed of governments, and the profuse shedding of brother's blood by brother's han accursed in its accompaniments of violence, cruelty and barbarism, is n doubly accursed in its final act of cold-blooded murder. [Applause.]

Cold-blooded, but impotent, and defeated in its own purposes. The frenz hand which slew the head of the government, in the mad hope of paralyz its functions, only drew the hearts of the people together more closely strengthen and sustain its power. All the North once more, without party division, clenches hands around the common altar; all the North swears a m earnest fidelity to freedom; all the North again presents its breasts as the livi shield and bulwark of the nation's unity and life. Oh, foolish and wick dream! oh, insanity of fanaticism! oh, blindness of black hate, to think th this majestic temple of human liberty, with its clustered columns of free a prosperous States, and whose base is as broad as the continent, could be shak to pieces by striking off the ornaments of its capital! No; this nation liv not in one man, nor in an hundred men, however eminent, however able, howe endeared to us, but in the affections, the virtues, the energies, and the will the whole American people. It has perpetual succession; not like a dynas in the line of its rulers, but in the line of its masses. They are always aliv they are always present to empower its acts, and to impart an unceasing vital to its institutions. No maniac's blade, no traitor's bullet, shall ever penetr that heart, for it is immortal, like the substance of Milton's angels, and c only "by annihilating die." [Applause.]

These sudden visitations of Providence, these mysterious and fearful vicis tudes in the destinies of nations and individuals, always seem to our sho sighted human wisdom as inscrutable; nor would it be less than presumpti in any one to attempt to interpret the meaning of the Divine Mind in this l and most appalling affliction. God, as he passes, the Scriptures tell us, c only be seen from behind—can only be seen when events have gone by. Un then, we grope in darkness; we guess at best but dimly; we more often mu in mere mute wonder and awe. Yet it is always permitted us to extract su good as we may from his seeming frowns and judgments. Thus I discern the removal of Mr. Lincoln, lamentable and horrible as it was in its circu stances, some reasons for a calm and hopeful submission to the Divine w I can see how our nation is cemented by its tears into a more universal a affectionate brotherhood; I can see how the proclamation of freedom must become the eternal law of our hearts, if not of the land, through the martyrd and canonization of its author; I can see how the atrocious crime of assassi tion must tear away from the rebellion every friend that it had left in the civ ized world abroad; and I can see how the successor of Mr. Lincoln, a southe man, known to the southern people by the fact of his origin and principles, n amenable to the prejudices knotted and gnarled about Mr. Lincoln, shall und mine the supremacy of the southern leaders, and reconcile the deluded mas more rapidly than any acts of amnesty or promises of forgiveness. [Cheers.]

But what impresses me most forcibly in all this business is the new dem

ation that it has given of the inherent strength and elasticity of democratic vernment. We have conducted the most stupendous war ever undertaken—war that involved the blockade of six thousand miles of seacoast, the de-ce of two thousand miles of frontier, the clearing and holding of the second gest river of the globe, and the occupation of a territory greater than all rope, (without Russia,) not only energetically, but successfully. We have e it without abandoning, or vitiating, or dislocating any of our fundamental citutions; for in the midst of this gigantic convulsion, we carried on a polit-canvass and a presidential election as quietly as they choose a beadle or a rchwarden elsewhere; and now we have our principal men of office killed disabled and the government goes on without a jar, and society moves in its ointed way without a ripple of outbreak or disorder. Oh, yes, Americans, good ship of state, which the tempests assail with their wild fury, which angry surges lift in their arms that they may drop her into the yawning , which the treacherous hidden rocks below grind and torture, yet sails on rely to her destined port, and when the very prince of the power of the air es her captain at the helm and the first mate in his berth, she still sails on rely to her destined port, for her crew is still there; they know her bear-, and will steer right on by the compass of eternal justice and under the stial light of liberty.

r. George D. Putnam sustained the resolutions as follows:

R. PRESIDENT: It may be presumptuous, especially for one who has no er as a speaker, to add anything to the forcible remarks of the gentleman have already spoken. I would, with deference, merely refer to one or two ghts which have been already expressed.

r. Goodwin has well said, that even in this overwhelming calamity, and dst this deeply affecting spectacle of a great nation in tears for the loss of oved and honored chief, we do not sorrow as those who have no hope. May t be, sir, that the beneficent Ruler of the universe has permitted this heavy to be struck for his own wise and merciful purposes of permanent good to nation; that this crowning bereavement, like many lesser disasters through-the great struggle of these troublous and fruitful years, may prove to have needful for our national salvation and national purification? May it not e that there was danger of too much leniency and forbearance to traitors, that God would teach us that justice must not be wholly superseded even benignant mercy? Is not our new President right in saying that, in the ent position of this nation, indulgence to leading traitors may be cruelty to tate?

or one, sir, I must confess a mortal repugnance to bloody revenge, and I ve the worst use you can make of a man is to hang him. I would give force to all those considerations which are rightly urged against vindictive iation, even for the crimes of the authors and leaders of this foul rebellion. spirit of our Saviour's teachings should govern this people as well as the from Mount Sinai. But, sir, what can any one of us ask or expect of our rnment in disposing of the responsible leaders of the late audacious and ed conspiracy against the life of a nation, the torturers and butchers of our ners, and the authors at least of the teachings which have prompted the npt at midnight murder of thousands of peaceable women and children in cities, and now the dastardly assassination of the great and good chief of ation? Can we expect that these criminals (wherever the difficult line be drawn) shall suffer less than permanent expatriation from the land they steeped in blood and covered with the graves of tens of thousands of yrs to their unholy, selfish, reckless ambition?

we say nothing of the shining marks—the nobler victims of the war itself—Elsworths, the Lowells, the Sedgwicks, the Winthrops, the Wadsworths—

who have fallen in the field—can we again welcome to honorable citizenship men who either directed or countenanced the doings at Fort Pillow, at Laure at Salisbury, and Andersonville?

Sir, we are glad to believe, whatever may have been previous impress that in our new President we have a man of nerve, of integrity, and of abi who will not shrink from the duties devolving upon him; but will admin justice in no spirit of mean revenge, but as the executive agent of a great pe who have earned by their best blood the right, under God's blessing, of fu security and permanent peace.

We are willing to believe that he, too, as well as his martyred predece has been fitted by the Almighty, over and above all defects of educatio the personal associations of a slave State, for the momentous duties of the h upon which depends the future of this continent.

Glance back a few years, nay a few months; the suggestions of experi the wonderful teachings of Providence, which crowd upon us as we look at events, would fill volumes I do not presume to detain you; but just thin Abraham Lincoln, legally, rightfully chosen though he was for his high o yet obliged to reach the capital almost as a fugitive, in disguise. Think of then current jeers about "Old Abe, the rail-splitter," "the buffoon," ape," not so-called only by southern rebels, but openly in the streets of York. Think of the amazing task which lay before this untried lawyer western village. Think of his difficulties and discouragements, not from foes alone, but from professed friends, his own party supporters, almost de ing him, as unequal to the crisis, and calling for a "dictator." Think of fact that his wisdom and ability were thus doubted, not merely in the first of repulses and disasters, but that, even within the last eight months, so the most active republicans were busily planning to supersede him as "weakest candidate" for the succession. Consider the harrassing pressure him by visionary or selfish friends for widely opposite and variously dou schemes of public policy; consider his quiet patience, his quiet energy, modest and kindly bearing to all, his sublime and enduring faith in the G justice and of mercy! And now that his bodily presence with us has ce forever, look around and see this great city, nay almost every habitation in land, literally draped in mourning—not dictated by imperial edict, but spontaneous symbol of a deep and earnest sorrow, shared, let us believe since by thousands who had hitherto reviled, while they secretly must have respe and admired this "true man of the people." Observe men of all shade opinion and faith lauding his virtues, doing homage to his noble patriot his immortal services to the people he loved so well.

Has any one of us walked our streets since Saturday without having t rise unbidden at these spontaneous tokens of heartfelt affection and respec our late President? Has the world ever seen a spectacle more touching, worthy of a free people? Suppose he had lived a few weeks longer to se full consummation of that glad time when the old flag, waving in every city village over the broad land, is again acknowledged and respected and love the symbol of a great nationality, governed by the eternal principles of jus and enjoying the blessings of freedom in peace and prosperity; suppose new era had fully dawned, and Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, had a visited our great cities, what would have been his reception? But he was mitted to reach only the near view of this glorious result of all his patient and quiet faith now so well assured.

It has been well said, also, by Mr. Goodwin that this event leaves a g lesson, and a cause for national gratitude amidst our grief, in the proof it given the world of the stability of our institutions. Shrewd and judicious, th perhaps over-timid, men feared at first that a blow so startling must be foll by distrust, confusion, anarchy. But the wheels of government have m

adily and serenely on, the gold thermometer of Wall street was scarcely dis-
bed by a fraction, and on the Saturday which proclaimed the national ca-
ıity, and while the nation was almost paralyzed with horror at the parricide,
nation's popular loan received larger subscriptions than ever before. The
ıfidence of the people was firm and unshaken. Well may we look at the bow
promise, even now visible over the heavy cloud of affliction. Well may we
ieve that the tears now mingled over the bier of the last great victim of the
ıiring monsters, slavery and treason, with the blood of the noble army of
rtyrs who have gone before, will together unite the hearts of this great people,
ified and renovated, and rising, as in the resurrection morning, to a future life
ıappiness and peace. For well it is already written of Abraham Lincoln:

——"His patient toil
Has robed our cause in victory's light;
Our country stood redeemed and bright,
With not a slave upon her soil.

"A martyr to the cause of man,
His blood is Freedom's eucharist,
And in the world's great hero-list
His name shall lead the van."

Mr. W. Cary Smith followed with these remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have a natural hesitancy in rising to speak at such a time,
ile your minds are still under the spell of the eloquent words to which you
e just listened. But as it has been thought well that there should be some
ression on the part of the younger members of the club, I beg your indul-
ce for a moment.

ir, the President of the United States has fallen by the hands of an aasassin.
h an announcement needs no remarks. For a period of two hundred and
nty-five years no such event has occurred. For the first time in all the
y vehement and heated struggles of our national history, political animosity
partisan hate, defeated at the ballot-box and in the field, has vented its
led rage in the perpetration of a crime at which the civilization of the age
ds appalled, a crime against humanity and Christianity, against man and
nst God.

his is no natural out-growth of our American institutions. But it becomes
s citizens of a common country, to consider well whether there be anything
ne social organization of any portion of it favorable to the engendering of
a moral monster as the doer of this deed; any habits of thought, of action,
tone of feeling pervading a community of which this crowning iniquity is a
imate expression. I desire to avoid offence; but, sir, as a southerner by
, I maintain, and it cannot be denied, that there is a portion of this land,
se leaders, grown rich on the unrequited toil of bondsmen, yet claiming to
chivalric nation of gentlemen, have openly advocated this deed, the very
ow of whose monstrous iniquity darkens the heavens.

cannot be denied that this assassin can look for approval, for aid, for pro-
on in no part of Christendom save in the limits of that section of the Union
cently in rebellion against the government.

he responsibility of this crime is justly chargeable upon the South. Their
lled domestic institutions and their leaders stand to-day arraigned at the
f the civilized world as criminal against the rights of mankind.

is our duty to see to it that the last vestige of this barbarism be eradicated.
owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to liberty, never to pause, to rest, nor to
till the land be purged.

view of the humble origin of the late President, of his upright character,
s inestimable services, let no man despair of the safety of this republic.
unbroken civil order maintained during the shock which followed his un-
y death, fully vindicates the majesty of popular government.

he blow which reft his life dissipated in an instant the vapors of prejudice

and partisan misrepresentations which endeavored to impede his progress. place in history is henceforth secure; the memory of his just deeds immort

His body mingles with the sacred ashes of those over whom a nation wat with jealous, loving care. His spirit has gone to lead the van of that lon umphant procession of heroes and martyrs of liberty, who, in all the pomp circumstance of a militant faith, have passed through the portals of time int light of perfect day.

Mr. Francis A. Stout made the following remarks in regard to a signifi fact connected with the last hours of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Stout said:

An incident has come to my knowledge, which at this sad time is of unu interest.

About ten days since one of our members, General Van Alen, became more than ever profoundly impressed with the inestimable value to the cou at this peculiar juncture of public affairs, of the life of Abraham Lincoln, wisest and best of contemporary Americans.

Under the impulse of an uncontrollable and almost prophetic anxiety, he wrote to the President, urging him to guard his life with greater care, that personal security might suffer no detriment from rebel knife or bullet, and the nation might be assured of its own safety by contemplating his.

On Friday last, the day when he was to be added to the noble army of tyrs who have died for freedom and for man, the President despatched to eral Van Alen a letter of considerable length, in which, after touching topics of public and private concern, he stated his intention to use here "due precautionary measures." Mr. President, I can make no comment.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. John H. White then arose and said that while the proceedings of evening would be noted upon the records of the club, he deemed it emine fit and proper that the outside world should know the horror and detesta with which the members of the club looked upon the fiendish crime which filled the land with mourning. The assassination of the President of the Un States, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, in its hein ness and enormity, had no historic precedent or parallel. It stands soli and alone, language being inadequate to give it a fitting and a proper na and it can only be accounted for as an emanation from, and the legitimate of, *slavery*, *secession*, *treason*, and the *fiend incarnate*. He did not intend take up the time of the club by further remarks; but he hoped the move the resolutions which had been adopted with such unanimity would fur copies of the same to be published with the other proceedings of the club.

After the adoption of the resolution the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN,
Secretary

ODE,

WRITTEN BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, FOR FUNERAL OBSEQUIES, APRIL 25, 1865.

I.

Shroud the banner! rear the Cross!
Consecrate a nation's loss;
Gaze on that majestic sleep;
Stand beside the bier to weep;
Lay the gentle son of toil
Proudly in his native soil:
Crowned with honor, to his rest
Bear the prophet of the west.

II.

How cold the brow that yet doth wear
The impress of a nation's care;
How still the heart, whose every beat
Glowed with compassion's sacred heat;
Rigid the lips, whose patient smile
Duty's stern task would oft beguile;
Blood-quenched the pensive eye's soft light;
Nerveless the hand so loth to smite;
So meek in rule, it leads, though dead,
The people as in life it led.

III.

O let his wise and guileless sway
Win every recreant to-day,
And sorrow's vast and holy wave
Blend all our hearts around his grave!
Let the faithful bondsmen's tears,
Let the traitors' craven fears,
And the people's grief and pride,
Plead against the parricide!
Let us throng to pledge and pray
O'er the patriot martyr's clay;
Then, with solemn faith in right,
That made him victor in the fight,
Cling to the path he fearless trod,
Still radiant with the smile of God.

IV.

Shroud the banner! rear the Cross!
Consecrate a nation's loss;
Gaze on that majestic sleep;
Stand beside the bier to weep;
Lay the gentle son of toil
Proudly in his native soil;
Crowned with honor, to his rest
Bear the prophet of the west.

n the funeral obsequies on the 25th of April, the Athenæum Club partici-d, bearing an appropriate banner, the members wearing distinctive badges nourning, and headed by their vice-president, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont; the ident, Mr. William T. Blodgett, being then absent as chairman of the citi-' committee.

MEXICAN CLUB IN NEW YORK.

y direction of this club, I have the honor to enclose to you the manifestation h it has deemed proper to address to the Secretary of State upon the occa-of the death of President Abraham Lincoln, and to request you to do us avor to cause it to reach the hands of the government of this country, for club desires that through your instrumentality, who are the worthy repre-ative of the lawful government of Mexico, that of the United States may be med of feelings which animate them on this occasion.

protest to you my distinguished consideration.

dependence and liberty! New York, April 15, 1865.

IGNACIO MEJIA.

ne MINISTER *of Mexico at Washington.*

MEXICAN CLUB AT NEW YORK,
New York, April 15, 186

SIR: The Mexican Club of New York, profoundly affected by the tragic premature death of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln resolved to manifest to your excellency that the citizens which compose it sympathize with the affliction of the American people; that they look upo loss of this eminent patriot not only as a great calamity to the United St but as a just cause of mourning for all the peoples who in America enjoy lib or are contending to restore it; and they believe that with Lincoln there disappeared from earth one of the great benefactors of humanity, who, o scending to the tomb, has been crowned with the laurel of immortality martyrdom.

To the veneration which Lincoln will have in history, as the personifica of the great American people, in his firmness, in his energy, in his enlightenm and in his magnanimity, to his great title of the emancipator of the slave will always add in the hearts of the Mexicans the acknowledgment which love of justice and the respect for law inspires, of which he gave proofs, in sanctioning the outrages committed against Mexico, and in not acknowled in that republic any other power than that which is derived from the institu and the free national will.

The Mexican Club, in taking part in the affliction of the people of the Un States, upon whom it looks as a nation of brothers, cherishes the hope tha the spirit of Washington has animated this nation in the work of consolida its institutions, so the spirit of Lincoln may continue to guide it until peace union are restored, slavery abolished, and until it shall become the bulwar liberty for all America.

On addressing this manifestation to your excellency, we have the hono offer to you the assurances of our very distinguished consideration.

In the absence of the president, from indisposition,

IGNACIO MEJIA, *Vice-Presider*

CIPRIANO ROBERT, *Secretary.*

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE *of the United States.*

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of Frenchmen held at New York, on T day, April 18, 1865.

The French residing in New York, assembled on occasion of the deplor event which has stricken the people of the United States in the person of Pr dent Abraham Lincoln, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has aroused the re bation of the French population of New York.

Resolved, That we offer to the people of the United States our mour sympathies on the loss which the death of its Chief Magistrate causes the na to experience.

Resolved, That we offer up our ardent prayers for the re-establishment of peace and prosperity of the people of the United States under the new admi tration.

Resolved, That we offer to the family of Abraham Lincoln our sincere dolences on the occasion of the sad trial to which it is subjected.

Resolved, That we equally regret the criminal attempt of which Mr. Sew is the victim; that we offer our prayers for his speedy restoration, and that seize this occasion to transmit to him the expression of our lively sympath

It is moreover resolved, That the above resolutions be transmitted to the ation of France at Washington to be presented to the government of the ited States, to the family of Mr. Lincoln, and to that of Mr. Seward.

GAULDREE BOILLEAU,
Consul General of France.
L. DE GEOFROY,
Chargé d'Affaires of France.

At a meeting of British residents in the city of New York, held at the Astor use, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865, the following preamble and olutions were adopted:

Whereas a sudden and awful calamity has fallen on this nation in the death, the hand of an assassin, of its honored and highly esteemed Chief Magistrate, sident Lincoln:

Resolved, That we participate in the universal feeling of grief and anguish sed by the atrocious and appalling crime which has deprived the nation of revered Chief Magistrate, at a most important and critical conjuncture of olic affairs; and we desire at the same time to record the expression of our found respect for the eminent private virtues and public character of the late sident, as well as for the integrity of purpose and uprightness of intention h which he devoted himself to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare he whole country, in whose service he has fallen an honored and ever-mem-ble victim

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the bereaved widow and family of late Chief Magistrate the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and condo-ce under this most afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, on alf of the meeting, and be forwarded to her Majesty's minister at Washing- with a request that he will communicate them, in such manner as he may k proper, to the government of the United States, and to the widow and ily of the deceased President.

E. M. ARCHIBALD,
H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
ARTHUR KENDALL,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, *April* 20, 1865.

Whereas a dastardly, foul, and infamous assassination has bereaved our dear pted country of the best and most kind-hearted Chief Magistrate, in the hour victory, and in the midst of his good work of pardon and conciliation to-ds the vanquished, and has thereby plunged in sorrow and grief all true nds of human liberty: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of this republic, of Polish and Bohemian descent, dren of sires who were never stained with the blood of their own chiefs, on account feeling more deeply the horrid atrocity of the infamous parricide, icipate more feelingly in the national sorrow for the loss of a man who, n hour of the greatest triumph, proved himself to be yet greater by his be-olence and magnanimity towards the erring and guilty.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy and compassion are with the family ur lamented President in this sad and painful bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the sorrowing widow and dren of our late honored President.

And further—

Whereas, at the very moment of the infamous murder committed on our loved Chief Magistrate, another equally ignominious attempt was made on life of our excellent Secretary of State, and his worthy assistant, the Hon. F W. Seward: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That our sympathy and compassion for their moral and phy sufferings, as well as our wishes for their speedy recovery and restoratio health, and for the continuance of their noble and useful career, are he warmly and earnestly expressed. And

Resolved, That this expression of our sentiments be communicated to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and to the Hon. Fred. W. Sew

In behalf of Poles and Bohemians:

HENRY KALUSSOWSKI,
Chairman on the part of Pole
ANSON MERUNKA,
Chairman on the part of Bohemian
R. J. JAIVOROWSKI,
Secretary on the part of Pole
CENEK ROCAREK,
Secretary on the part of Bohemian

NEW ORLEANS, *April* 28, 186

At a public meeting held in the city of New Orleans, on Saturday, April 1865, for the purpose of honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late P dent of the United States, and expressing the universal condemnation felt this community of the deed whereby the late President lost his life, and the of W. H. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, was attempted, following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has been permitted by an Allwise God that the life of Abra Lincoln, our President, should be taken by the hand of an assassin, and th murderous attack should be made upon William H. Seward, the Secretar State for the United States, and both under circumstances of strange atroc and whereas the citizens of New Orleans have now gathered in solemn assen to signify their emotion at these awful dispensations: Be it

Resolved, That the people of New Orleans utterly condemn and abhor th infamous deeds, by which the American name has been disgraced—the Amer heart wrung with sorrow.

Resolved, That the attack upon the President and Secretary of State n inspire all friends of security and law throughout the world with apprehen and dismay; that the safety of every government is endangered, and all dearest rights of the citizens given to hazard by such appalling, hor examples.

Resolved, That in the death of President Lincoln, we mourn the loss of fe patriotism, unwavering honesty, personal purity, a liberality that reached n nanimity, a love of liberty that was passionate, and practical large ability; mourn a man who more than any other of his time was a representative of people of America. By the nobility of his nature, not less than by the valu his services, he won his way to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. T loved and greatly respected him while living; their tears flow for him now.

Resolved, That we learn with great satisfaction that the assault upon Seward was not wholly successful, and that the eminently serviceable labor that distinguished statesman and true patriot may yet be continued for benefit of the nation.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of our late President we

ar badges of mourning for thirty days; that we will unite to-morrow in our veral places of public worship in imploring Divine assistance, that this great blic chastening may be made the means of good to our national life, and that e Ruler of the universe will continue to vouchsafe to us that loving protection r fathers received, and which has not been hitherto withheld from us.

Resolved, That the citizens of New Orleans unite with the people of the nation hich Abraham Lincoln preserved, in the expression of a heartfelt sympathy the sorrow which has suddenly invaded the family of which he was the ved and honored head.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy these resolutions to the family of the late President, and to the Secretary of ate.

H. KENNEDY,
Mayor, President.
D. L. GIBBONS,
SIDNEY G. BROWN,
EDW'D C. BILLINGS,
W. T. GILBERT,
Secretaries.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

SIR: The painful intelligence received here from the North this morning of e death of the President of the United States by the hand of an assassin im- is me to offer you, general, and the military authorities of this department, sincere condolence on this calamity which has befallen the country.

I am sure that I but express the universal sentiment of the British subjects o reside in this military division when I say that the intelligence of this adful calamity will be received by all with feelings of deep sensibility.

Occurring at a time when the approaching return of peace was being welcomed, t only by the people of this country, but by the whole civilized world, this eat national calamity is more especially to be deplored.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient, mble servant,

DENIS DONOHUE, *H. M. Consul.*

Major General CANBY, U. S. A.,
Commanding Military Division of the West Mississippi, &c., &c., &c.

. 430—B.] CONSULAT DE BELGIQUE À LA NOUV'E ORLEANS,
New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

GENERAL: It is with profound regret that the people of the United States ve this morning heard of the untimely death, by the hand of an assassin, of e honored and honorable Chief Magistrate of the United States, Abraham ncoln, and Secretary of State, William H. Seward.

Fully appreciating the merits of the deceased, I feel it my duty, as the repre- ntative of the kingdom of Belgium, to express to you, as commander of this partment, my most earnest sympathies.

I have the honor to be, general, with the highest consideration, yours very pectfully,

JOSH. DEYNOODT,
The Consul of Belgium.

Major General E. R. S. CANBY.

ORANGE, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY,
April 22, 1865

At a meeting of Council No. 30, Union League, of the State of New Jers held at their room last evening, the 21st April, 1865, the following pream and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Abraham Linc late President of these United States of America, and an honored member the League;

And whereas the circumstances attending his sudden decease are startling appalling beyond all precedent, it becomes us as loyal citizens to express feelings and sentiments on this momentous occasion: Be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to that Infinite Wisd which has so suddenly removed the beloved and noble head of this mighty tion, and while heart-stricken ourselves, tender our respectful sympathies to afflicted family of the deceased.

Resolved, That in this dastardly act of an assassin, as in the attempt upon life of the honored Secretary of State and family, we recognize the same infer malignity which inaugurated the rebellion, and has made Fort Pillow, Belle I Libby prison, Andersonville, Danville, and Salisbury the synonyms of "*h upon earth*" among the civilized nations of the world.

Resolved, That to Andrew Johnson, the executive head of this nation, pledge our firm, united, and loyal support in all places, and under all circu stances, to the end that this rebellion be annihilated, and the Union be preserv

Resolved, That in the eloquent and almost inspired words of our marty President, "With malice towards none, and with charity for all," we still most fully recognize the practical truth of the hour, that "Mercy to traitors cruelty to the state," and that in the grandest sense, this nation lives not to its alone in the mighty sacrifice it has laid upon the altar of freedom, but its ample and success shall be the assurance of hope to every down-trodden, suf ing nationality of the earth.

SAMUEL D. BACCHUS, *President.*
JAMES D. BYERTY, *Vice-Presiden*
ALFRED F. MUNN, *Secretary.*

To the Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Respectfully showeth that on the 19th of April, in the year of grace 1865, the hour appointed for the funeral rites of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, at t city of Washington, the inhabitants of the village of Oyster Bay, in Quee county, State of New York, assembled at their respective places of worsh and after due observance of religious services adapted to the occasion, they ag assembled in the evening of the same day in general meeting of all denomi tions, when a deeply impressive and interesting discourse was delivered by fellow-townsman, Mr. Charles King, at the close of which the following reso tions were offered and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

1. That we deplore in common with our fellow-citizens everywhere the gr loss sustained by our beloved country in the death of Abraham Lincoln, tw elected by the people to the highest office within their gift, and we cannot l regard with horror and detestation "the deep damnation of his taking off."

2. That we look upon the manner of his death as calculated, in the way God's moral government of the world, to arouse the nation's consciousness t proper sense of the enormous iniquity of this wicked rebellion, culminating the assassin's blow aimed at the nation's heart.

3. Impressed with the foregoing consideration, we believe that the Almigh

sposer of Events, in the mysterious workings of his providence, will turn the ful calamity we now deplore into a blessing, by strengthening the power of e nation to meet its foes, both at home and abroad, and "lead to a just and ting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

4. That we have the fullest confidence in Andrew Johnson, who was the cond choice of the people, and on whom has now devolved all the power and ties of the Chief Magistrate. Guided by his own practical good sense and the sdom of the constitutional advisers with which he is surrounded, we doubt not t the same wise policy of his predecessor will be carried out to a glorious and ppy termination.

5. And while we mourn our great bereavement, we return thanks for the hope rmitted us that the life of our fellow-citizen, Secretary William H. Seward, y still be preserved for the benefit of our common country.

6. And while we would not intrude upon the sacred griefs of the widow and nily of the deceased President, we must, nevertheless, express our sincere ndolence and sympathy for their irreparable loss. May the Father of All be h them.

Lastly. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the meeting, transmitted to President Johnson and to the Secretary of State, and likewise Mrs. Lincoln, as some humble expression of their regard and esteem.

W. T. McCOREN, *Chairman.*
CHARLES KING.
R. G. HUTTON,
Rector of Christ Church.
S. Y. LUDLAM,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
Officers of the Meeting.
THOS. H. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

Oyster Bay, *April* 21, 1865.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Historical Society of Pennvania, held on Monday evening, April 24, 1865, the following preamble and olutions were presented and read by Professor Charles D. Cleveland, and nimously adopted. It was then moved that a special meeting of the society called on Thursday, the 27th, to consider the same. On that evening, Edid A. Souder, esq., was called to the chair, when the preamble and resolutions e again read, and were unanimously adopted by the society:

Whereas we recognize in the recent calamity that has fallen upon our republic, he violent death of our President, an event that not only calls forth a perl grief from every loyal heart, but rises above individual sorrow, and forms isis in our national life—an epoch in our national history: Therefore,

. *Resolved*, That it is peculiarly the duty of the Historical Society of Pennvania to inquire into the historic meaning of the sad occurrence that has thus denly overwhelmed us; to read in it, as well as may be through tears, the ons of the past of which it is the culmination, and the monitions for the re to which it sternly and undoubtedly points.

I. *Resolved*, That in the assassination of our beloved Chief Magistrate our ow for the bereavement is as intense as our horror at the crime. A life has n lost which, by a blending of mental and moral qualities in a union of rare pleteness, had a hold upon the heart of every loyal citizen, and made the tie bound him to his government no less a personal than a civic attachment; gratefully, therefore, do we bear our earnest testimony to the consummate

ability, the enduring faithfulness, the political sagacity, the far-seeing wisdo
the lofty patriotism, the enlarged humanity, the proverbial honesty, and the ev
flowing goodness which marked the character, through his whole term of off
of our late honored and loved President.

III. *Resolved*, That while with deep grief we mourn the loss of him w
on the 22d of February, 1861, when he raised the national flag over the St
House in which our Constitution was framed, declared, with what now see
prophetic significancy, that "he would rather be assassinated upon the s
than fail to maintain the great principles of constitutional liberty;" and w
in the four years of his able and momentous administration, so nobly and firm
acted up to that declaration, showing at all times a heart beating in full sy
pathy with the objects of our Constitution, as declared in its preamble, "to fo
a more perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty," and crowdi
into that brief period events and principles of deeper historic interest and
wider and farther reaching influence than were ever before, in so short a ti
recorded in history, it is peculiarly fitting in the Historical Society of Pe
sylvania to declare it to be their deepest conviction that, under God, it was
wonderfully attempered prudence and energy, justice and mercy, caution a
decision, breadth of view and strength of purpose of Abraham Lincoln that
us triumphantly through the perils of this atrocious rebellion.

IV. *Resolved*, That, by his wise, persistent, and finally successful efforts
crushing the rebellion, and thus breaking down forever the vilest and most
rannical oligarchy the sun ever shone upon, Abraham Lincoln has made Am
can citizenship mean—*protection to American citizens in every portion
the republic;* and that, by his proclamation of the 1st of January, 18
giving immediate liberty to millions long held in bondage, and by his lar
hearted humanity, everywhere conspicuous, he has earned for himself
richest of all blessings—"the blessings of those who were ready to perish
and has thus engraved his name upon the page of history, for all time to co
as the friend of man.

V. *Resolved*, That, when we view the parricide's crime, which has th
whelmed our nation in mourning, as the result of a cause—the natural o
growth of some principle of action—history and its philosophy utter no doubt
teachings; they say, as distinctly as voices from the past can say, that
murderous hand which took the life of the head of our republic is but the sy
bol of that stealthy, deadly blow which must always, sooner or later, be de
to *any* republic, when it either cares not or dares not to cast out from its mi
elements that give the lie to the simplest and most fundamental conditions
political liberty; and that our land, as a whole, must either be a unity of hon
geneous principles in its parts, or else be dashed into a shapeless wreck by
clashing currents within in.

VI. *Resolved*, That, in the long catalogue of crimes committed by the sla
power against liberty and humanity for the last fifty years—crimes too numer
to recount, and many of them too foul to particularize—consummated in
rebellion, and all the atrocious deeds committed in it, and culminating in
murderous assault upon our Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary, a
in that crowning crime of horror, stealthily taking the life of our Chief Mag
trate, this same slave-power has shown itself to the world in its true charac
in acts of malignity and wickedness unparalleled on the page of history; a
has shown to us the utter incompatibility of its existence with our own natio
life.

VII. *Resolved*, That as, by the avowed declarations of the slaveholders the
selves, who quoted the words of the Saviour—"the stone which the build
rejected, the same is become the head of the corner"—and with bold but ch
acteristic blasphemy applied these sacred, heaven-descended words to the fou
of crimes, intending to make *it* the "corner-stone" of a new governme

avery was the cause and origin of the rebellion, and to extend it indefinitely
ie purpose, by their own avowal, of those who aimed to destroy our national
fe, so now it conclusively follows, and should everywhere be held, that there
an be no true patriotism without hostility to that "sum of all villanies," and
fixed determination that it shall never be the cause of another rebellion, and
o longer, in any way or shape, curse our land.

VIII. *Resolved*, That, while we tender to the wife and children of the illus-
ious deceased our sincerest sympathies in this their irreparable loss, and fer-
ently pray that they may be sustained under it by Him who alike "gives and
kes away," we at the same time rejoice that he has bequeathed to them so
ch and precious a legacy of public and private virtues, which they will ever
ndly cherish, and which will grow brighter and brighter as time rolls on.

IX. *Resolved*, That, to our honored Secretary of State, Hon. William H.
eward, who has conducted our foreign relations with such signal ability and
isdom in a period of unprecedented difficulty, and to his able and courteous
ssistant Secretary, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, both prostrated by the dagger
nd bludgeon of the assassin, we extend our deepest sympathies, fervently
raying that a kind Providence may so restore them to health and strength
iat they may be able again to labor for their country in years to come with
e same ability as they have in years past.

X. *Resolved*, That, to our new President, Andrew Johnson, thus suddenly
lled to his high station, we pledge our earnest and cordial support, with fer-
nt prayers that he may be guided in all his varied and responsible duties by
nfinite Wisdom; rejoicing that, in the patriotism and firmness of his past life,
well as in his recent public declarations that "treason is the highest of all
imes," we have the fullest assurance that, while he will show mercy to their
isguided and deluded followers, he will visit the guilty authors and leaders
the rebellion, however numerous they may be, with the punishment they so
hly deserve; so that thus peace, tranquillity, and unity may be restored to
ery part of our land, and that thus a warning may be left to traitors for all
ming time.

On motion of Mr. Pliny Earle Chase, seconded by Mr. John A. McAllister,
was resolved that these resolutions, signed by the officers of the society, be
iblished in three of our newspapers, and that copies, engrossed or printed, be
nt to the family of the deceased, to the President of the United States, and
the Secretary of State, requesting that they be deposited in the archives of
e United States, in perpetuation of the sense of the society upon our great
tional bereavement.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL,
President.
SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY,
Recording Secretary.

---

solutions passed at a meeting held by the Baptist ministers of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 18, 1865.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of Philadelphia and vicinity, held this
y, in reference to that unparalleled crime, the assassination of Abraham Lin-
n, President of the United States, on the evening of April 14, 1865, it was
animously

Resolved, That the tremendous blow which has fallen on the nation, fills our
arts with grief and dismay. A crime, for which our language has no name,
l which startles every citizen by its magnitude and atrocity, has been com-
ted, tending to loosen the bonds of society and abolish all individual safety.

Resolved, That while we feel our hearts stricken with profound sorrow, we r in confident assurance that God doeth all things well, and will still have beloved country in His holy keeping, and so order the issue of this appalli calamity, that unborn generations will see His goodness even in the terri event, which He for wise but inscrutable purposes has suffered to befall nation.

Resolved, That we recognise in this atrocious deed the ripened fruit of vile spirit of the rebellion, and hereby express our hope that the governm will see to it, that the full measure of a righteous retribution be meted out to instigators and accomplices of this deed of blood.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late President our profou sympathy in their deep affliction, prayerfully commending them to the God grace and all comfort.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to William H. Seward, Secret of State, whose life has been so marvellously preserved from the strokes of assassin, and earnestly pray that he may be fully restored to his country, wh he has served with such pre-eminent ability.

Resolved, That we will sustain with our utmost influence and prayers new President, Andrew Johnson, so unexpectedly called to discharge the dut of his high office in the solemn crisis which is now upon us.

Rev. S. J. CRESWELL, D.D., *Chairman.*
Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D.D.,
Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM, D.D.,
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CASTLE,
Rev. J. E. CHESHIRE,
Committee on Resolutions.
Rev. JAMES COOPER, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of Council No. 12, National Union League Association, of t Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, held April 19, 1865, the followi preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the traitorous assassination of the President of the United Stat and of the Secretary of State, has overwhelmed the nation with consternati and suddenly transformed its rejoicings over its successes into the deepest mou ing and lamentation; and Whereas the assassination of His Excellency Ab ham Lincoln, and of the Secretary of State, was timed for the evening of t day upon which the nation's flag was re-raised upon Fort Sumter; and Where this act of assassination is the crowning infamy of the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That while we unite our lamentations with the mourning wail the nation, we do at the same time pledge ourselves anew to the service and support of the government whose chief has thus in a moment been stricken do by the assassin.

Resolved, That in view of the murderous event, which has deprived the n tion of its executive, we declare it to be our firm conviction that the hour mercy to the rebels has passed away forever.

Resolved, That from this day the iron hand of relentless doom should ta hold of treason, whether armed in the field or unarmed in our midst, and tha terrible retribution should be visited thereon, in vindication of the dignity, power and the justice of government.

Resolved, That further mercy towards the rebels is an injustice to the nation a mockery of the heroes who have laid down their lives in their country's fence, and an act of gross inhumanity towards the many thousands of our s and brothers who are still starving in rebel prisons, the victims of the relentl

uelty of the authors of the rebellion, who are justly chargeable with the assas-
nation of our martyred and nationally mourned President.

Resolved, That we deem the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the legitimate
uit of the secession, sympathies of disloyal men, in our midst, and we believe
e "time has come" when all such base ingrates should be held to a strict
countability for their sentiments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency
resident Johnson, to the Secretaries of the several executive departments: and,

Resolved, That we will wear an appropriate badge of mourning for such
ngth of time as the authorities may direct.

ARCH. CATANACH,
President.

JOHN BARR,
Recording Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

UNCIL NO. 4, NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION, THIRTEENTH WARD, PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting held April 20, A. D. 1865, the following preamble and resolu-
ns were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United
ates, at the capital, and the murderous assault upon the Secretary of State,
ile lying disabled at his home, by emissaries of the slave power of the South,
overwhelmed the nation with anguish and filled all loyal hearts with indig-
ion and sorrow in that which should have been throughout the Union the
r of congratulation and joy; and, whereas, for the space of four years, traitors
arms have warred against the government of the United States, and have
hed their hands in the best blood of the nation; and upon the evening of the
on which, conquered and humiliated, they were compelled to witness the
toration of the old flag to its legitimate place upon the battlements of Fort
nter, the herald of freedom to a land redeemed, their hired assassins crowned
infamy of the rebellion by stealing upon the secure moments of the revered
ds of the nation, and, by the perpetration of a crime without a name, effected
t from the contemplation of which humanity turns with mourning and execra-
; and

Whereas, since these things have come to pass, it becomes the duty of every
n, as he values the perpetuity of free institutions, and the permanency of the
ernment of the United States as the martyred Lincoln left it, to take his place
er the banner which proclaims freedom to every American in the land,
tever be the color the great Creator of the universe designed him to wear;
as He to whose ordinations in this our hour of sore affliction we submit
humble resignation prompted our forefathers to make the declaration,
at all men are born free and equal," we, their descendants, must see to it
our inheritance be transmitted to posterity unimpaired, and with that declara-
sustained to the letter in all its integrity: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the nation
any time most barbarous and unnatural, forbidden by all laws, human and
ne) as being at this particular juncture utterly at variance with known
es or existing circumstances, and altogether, according to human calculations,
stifiable; it therefore must have been prompted by that spirit of fiendish
ce and savage hate which has characterized the wicked leaders of the slave
on in the South, in all their rebellious acts against the States of the North
the government of the Union.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary and unprecedented events of t past four years, and of the outrages in every form which have been committ by the leaders of the rebellion, and their aiders and abettors in the Nor we, citizens of the 13th ward, will steadily and firmly exhibit, by voice and ample, our determined hostility to any party or candidate for office that w fraternize with such blood-stained traitors, or who favor their election or appoi ment to any position under any future administration of the government of t United States.

Resolved, That the time has now fully arrived when the nation must look treason, wherever it exists, as a crime, and as such be denounced and punish that justice, strict and inexorable, shall exert its power, and the laws and t government be maintained with the dignity and propriety becoming a united, s ereign and free people.

Resolved, That while, as a people, we ask not for vengeance against the va quished, we deserve protection from any similar attempt in the future; a hereby call upon his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United Stat to administer those laws against traitors which will give to loyal men, and loy women too, their fullest rights, and mete out to traitors, of whatever class or co dition, their justly deserved reward.

Resolved, That we indorse the principle enunciated by our present respect Chief Magistrate, "that mercy towards the rebels is injustice to the nation," insult to the memory of the heroes who have laid down their lives in defence their country, and an act of gross inhumanity towards the thousands of our so and brothers who still are starving in rebel prisons; and to the support of l administration we hereby pledge our full and undivided support.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forward to his Excellency the President, and to the heads of the several departments Washington, and to the governor and heads of departments at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That we will wear an appropriate badge of mourning for such leng of time as the authorities of the city may direct, in honor of the late Chief M gistrate of the nation, Abraham Lincoln.

ROBERT M. FOUST, *President.*

Attest:

STOCKTON BATES, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of Council No. 1, National Union League Association, of t 15th ward of the city of Philadelphia, held April 15, 1865, the following pr amble and resolutions were offered by J. Emerson Kent, M. D., seconded General William F. Small, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the traitorous assassination of the President of the United Stat and of the Secretary of State, has overwhelmed the nation with consternati and suddenly transformed its rejoicings over its successes into the deepest mou ing and lamentation.

And whereas the assassination of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, and the Secretary of State, was timed for the evening of the day upon which t nation's flag was re-raised upon Fort Sumter, and whereas this act of assassi tion is the crowning infamy of the rebellion: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we unite our lamentations with the mourning wail the nation, we do at the same time pledge ourselves anew to the service a support of the government whose chief has thus in a moment been strick down by the assassin.

Resolved, That in view of the murderous event which has deprived the nati of its Executive, we declare it to be our firm conviction that the hour for mer to the rebels has passed away forever.

Resolved, That from this day the iron hand of relentless doom should take ld of treason, whether armed in the field or unarmed in our midst, and that a rrible retribution should be visited thereon in vindication of the dignity, the wer, and the justice of the government.

Resolved, That further mercy towards the rebels is an injustice to the nation, mockery of the heroes who have laid down their lives in their country's fence, and an act of gross inhumanity towards the many thousands of our ns and brothers who are still starving in rebel prisons, the victims of the lentless cruelty of the authors of the rebellion, who are justly chargeable th the assassination of our martyred and nationally mourned President.

Resolved, That we deem the assassination of Abraham Lincoln the legiti- te fruit of the secession sympathies of disloyal men in our midst, and we lieve "the time has come" when all such base ingrates should be held to a ict accountability for their sentiments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency esident Johnson, to the Secretaries of the several executive departments; and *Resolved*, That we will wear an appropriate badge of mourning for such gth of time as the authorities may direct.

HENRY L. SMITH, *President.*
ISAAC A. PEARSON, *Vice-President.*

Attest:

J. EMERSON KENT, M. D.,
Recording Secretary, 2100 *Green street.*

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

---

om *the yearly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, now in session.*

FIFTH MONTH 19*th*, 1865.

the President of the United States and members of the administration:

We have felt constrained, as a religious body, to convey to you the expression he deep sympathy that we feel in the great sorrow that has fallen upon all us in the bereavement sustained by the violent removal from this life of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln.

We feel greatly thankful that his heart was imbued with a regard for consci- ious scruples in relation to war, and for the relief that he extended to us ein.

While we mourn the destruction of human life, and the sad consequences r attendant upon a state of war, and while we cannot regard carnal warfare ertaining to the kingdom of Christ, we desire to impart to you our heartfelt icing that millions of our fellow-beings have, by the power of Him who rrules the purposes of men been released from cruel bondage.

s "righteousness exalteth a nation," we fervently hope that the great prin- es of equality and justice may ever be recognized in the future of our be- d country, and, we would express our solicitude that in the performance of momentous duties that now devolve upon you, your reliance may be upon for wisdom, and that justice may be so tempered with mercy that your sels may be influenced for the good of all.

gned by direction and on behalf of the meeting aforesaid:

DILLWYN PARRISH,
Clerk of the Men's Meeting.
MARY S. LIPPINCOTT,
Clerk of the Women's Meeting.

[Translation.]

Extract from the minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 22, 1865.

At an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors of the French Soci of Beneficence of Philadelphia, held this 22d day of April, at 11 a. m., at house of Mr. M. Bouvier, No. 141 South Second street, on the occasion of horrible catastrophe which has befallen the United States in the assassina of President Abraham Lincoln, and the no less wicked attempt committed u the person of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and upon his family, the lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First, that the French Society of Beneficence of Philadelphia, the name of the French population of this city, desires to express the deep s row caused by the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, Second, that we tender to the people of the United States the pression of our dolorous sympathies for the loss of the Chief Magistrate of nation.

Resolved, Third, that we also offer to the family of Abraham Lincoln our s cere condolence in the terrible trial to which it has been subjected.

Resolved, Fourth, that we offer up our prayers for the restoration to hea of Mr. Seward and his family, and that we avail ourselves of this occasion transmit to him expression of our lively sympathies.

Resolved, Fifth, that the present resolutions shall be sent to Washingt through the consul of France at Philadelphia, to be handed to Mrs. Lincoln a to the government of the United States.

By the president:

S. DESTOUET.
A. LAFORE, *Secretary*

CONSULATE OF SWITZERLAND,
Philadelphia, April 19, 1865.

To the honorable Department of State of the United States of America, Washington:

The friendly and near relations which connect your country, the great sis republic, with the one they have the honor to represent for their respective partments, will justify the undersigned, apart from the steps undoubtedly tak by their representative in your city, to respectfully tender to your honora department, in representation of this sadly bereaved country, his Excellen the President, and the mourning family of the noble deceased, in the name their country as well as for themselves, their most deeply and sincerely felt e pressions of condolence at the lamentable loss sustained by this country by t death of Abraham Lincoln, its late great and noble President.

The undersigned are the more deeply impressed by the feelings of profound s row at this lamentable loss, as their country as well as themselves have, from t beginning, taken the liveliest interest in the great struggle and the heavy trials t sister republic has had to undergo, resembling so much a recent epoch in th own country's history, and have greeted with joy the splendid morning dawni after the night of war and anxiety.

To him, the illustrious deceased, with the aid of the Almighty, and the gr statesmen and generals at his side, the glorious achievements of this strug for the preservation of liberty are due, and when he died, a martyr for liber by the hands of a wretched assassin, the people of this country lost not o the preserver of the republic, but a magnanimous father and friend, and well

e appreciate and feel with them their deep mourning, though sublime be the t and glorious the memory of him whom we have lost.

Trusting in God that to his Excellency the new President will be granted follow up the glorious results attained by his noble predecessor, and that a ng time of peaceful prosperity may heal up the wounds of a lamentable bloody ar, we feel assured that the friendly connections between the two sister repub- s will continue the same, uninterrupted for all future, and have the honor to main, with feelings of the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

RUDOLPHE KORADI,
Consul of Switzerland.

[SEAL.]

P. J. WILDBERGER,
Vice-Consul of Switzerland.

CAMP 116TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
1st Division, 2d Army Corps, April 17, 1865.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 116th regiment Pennsyl- nia volunteers the following preamble and resolutions were proposed and animously adopted:

Whereas our beloved commander-in-chief and President of the United States, braham Lincoln, came to his death on the 15th of April, 1865, from wounds re- ved at the hands of a cowardly assassin: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our Chief Magistrate our country has lost its est friend, liberty, justice, and virtue their warmest advocate, and the op- essed of all nations an indulgent father.

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment, in common with their fellow- ntrymen, deplore, with inexpressible sorrow and anguish, this country's eatest calamity; and that while we bow in submission to the decree of an all- se Providence, we pray that peace and unity may reign throughout the land. en will the object be obtained for which our illustrious President has died.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his illustrious char- er as a patriotic statesman and a sincere Christian.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the honorable William H. ward, our worthy Secretary of State, in his sufferings and affliction, brought by the cowardly hand of a would-be assassin.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Col. 116th Pa. Vols., com'dg Brigade.
JOHN R. DRELTNER,
Captain com'dg 116th Pa. Vols.
LOUIS J. SACRISTE,
Captain Co. D, 116th Pa. Vols.
FRANK A. McGUIGAN,
Captain Co. G, 116th Pa. Vols.
ROBERT J. ALSTIN,
Captain Co. H, 116th Pa. Vols.
WILLIAM J. BURK,
Captain Co. C, 116th Pa. Vols.
GEORGE HALPIN,
1st Lieut. Co. A, 116th Pa. Vols.
SAMUEL G. VANDERHYDEN,
1st Lieut. Co. G, 116th Pa. Vols.
THOMAS A. GRAY,
1st Lieut. Co. C, 116th Pa. Vols.

GEORGE LEBER,
1st Lieut. Co. F, 116*th Pa. Vols.*
JACOB FOREST,
1st Lieut. Co. H, 116*th Pa. Vols.*
ROBERT J. TAGGERT,
1st Lieut. Co. J, 116*th Pa. Vols.*
ZELOCK Z. SPRINGER,
2d Lieut. Co. K, 116*th Pa. Vols.*
THOMAS McKNIGHT,
2d Lieut. Co. B, 116*th Pa. Vols.*
THOS. S. EWING,
1st Lieut. and Adj't 116*th Pa. Vols.*

Resolutions adopted in a public meeting at Pella, Marion county, Io
Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

Whereas the wicked spirit of rebellion has succeeded, by murder and ass
sination, in throwing a jubilant nation in mourning, killing the honored head
our national government, and inflicting serious and mortal wounds on
Secretary of State, his sons and attendants, the loyal citizens of Pella, dee
grieved and mourning, have

Resolved, That we acknowledge in Abraham Lincoln the genuine embo
ment of true democracy, and a model of an upright, honest, unselfish, ki
hearted, wise, and moderate American statesman, whose memory will live
the hearts of all true and honest citizens, not only in our beloved country,
also in the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That we sympathize heartily with the family of the late Presid
and hereby tender to them the expression of our sorrow and grief, and pray
that our gracious God, whose ways are inscrutable, will pour upon them, in th
sad bereavement, his heavenly balm of consolation.

Resolved, That we humbly implore the Ruler of the destiny of nations,
well as of individuals, to spare the life of Secretary Seward and his son
their families and to the nation, and we hereby tender them our sympathy
their afflictions.

Resolved, That, not scrutinizing the seemingly dark ways of Providence
the present critical period of our national existence, we humbly bow bef
Him, praying that He will sanctify this bereavement to the nation, so as to l
us to put all our confidence in Him for the restoration of peace and harmo
in all our borders, by converting or destroying the armed and unarmed enem
of our beloved country.

Resolved, That, while mourning over our departed President, we, with
loyal men of our country, will truly and faithfully support Andrew John
as our present Chief Magistrate in his arduous duties of finishing the work
nobly begun by his predecessor; and we pray for him that the Almighty m
sustain and guide him, so that, under his administration, not only the vestige
rebellion may be obliterated, but peace and harmony restored in all the Un
States, and that we, as a nation, may give to the whole world the noble ex
ple of liberty without licentiousness, independence without self-glory,
Union without destruction of individuality.

HENRY P. SCHOLTE,
B. F. ROBERTS,
C. S. WILSON,
Committe

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April* 29, 1865.

SIR: At a meeting of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, held in e city of Providence, April 25, 1865, the following resolutions, reported by ev. Dr. Caswell, were uanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed forward a copy, duly signed, to the President.

A. J. PADELFORD, *Secretary.*

Resolved, That, in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of e United States, we are compelled to recognize the fruit of that spirit of bellion, which, blinded by its own wickedness, seeks to found a government human slavery as its chief corner-stone, and can see no rights in a colored an which a white man is bound to respect. We aver that, in our opinion, rder and assassination, and every outrage which can subserve the ends of hallowed ambition, may be regarded as the just sequence of trampling under ot the most solemn oaths, and setting at defiance the Constitution and laws hich hold a nation in security.

Resolved, That, in the premature death of Mr. Lincoln, the country has lost reat and good man, whose name, in the annals of our history and of freedom, ll stand second only to the name of Washington. His life was long enough fame, but all too short for his country's good.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in ir heavy and most bitter affliction.

Resolved, That we give to President Johnson, in the great and trying re- nsibilities which the death of Mr. Lincoln has imposed upon him, our united l untiring support. As God has permitted one illustrious leader to be cut off violence, so we believe He has prepared another to conduct the nation to ce and universal freedom; and it is our ardent prayer that this may be done such a manner as to add new grace to the charms of mercy, and new dignity the majesty of justice and of law.

We may add that the above resolutions express the unanimous feeling of the gest denomination of Christians in the State.

We are, very truly, your most obedient servants,

JONATHAN BRAYTON, *President.*
REV. A. J. PADELFORD, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Resolutions of the city council of the city of Salem, Massachusetts.

IN CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS,
April 17, 1865.

Resolved, That the city council of Salem shares, with unfeigned sensibility, profound grief of the loyal people of the United States in view of the sudden th, by the hand of violence, of Abraham Lincoln, the honored and beloved ef Magistrate of our country. An event so impressive in itself, and accom- ied by acts of such awful criminality, renders us more than ever conscious he great and desperate struggle from which our government is now just rging, and of the value of the precious sacrifices which have been required ur people. We recognize that in this inexpressibly sad and fearful event only was a patriotic, magnanimous, and admirable magistrate stricken down e highest place of our land, but the assassin's blow was aimed at the country f. In view of such perils and such wickedness it becomes all loyal people enew their confidence in the Divine Providence, as leading and directing

the cause of the nation; and when the exultation of victory is suddenly chang into mourning we may accept it as admonition that there are still further tri and duties before us ere the blessings of a free and stable government shall perfectly secured.

Resolved, That the city council recommends to the citizens that, in acco ance with the suggestion of the Acting Secretary of State, they assemble, the day of the funeral of President Lincoln, in their respective houses of w ship for religious services; and that the mayor be requested to cause such furt notice to be taken of the solemn occasion as he may deem suitable.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy towards Mrs. Lincoln her appalling sorrow, and to the members of her family.

Resolved, That the city council regards the murderous and desperate att upon the Secretary of State with abhorrence and indignation, and rejoices the assurance that the assassin's blows failed of their deadly purpose.

Resolved, That the present occasion suggests the further duty of acknowle ing the lawful authority of Andrew Johnson, now President of the Uni States, and of recognizing the loyal purpose, the patriotic fidelity, the fi character, and the eminent services which he has contributed to the pu cause. We pledge to him the prompt, cordial, and unhesitating support of loyal people of Salem, and offer him our best wishes for success in the respo ble and trying but noble duty that he has undertaken.

Resolved, That the two chambers of the city council be hung with appropri mourning drapery for the space of thirty days, and that the members of the government wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Lincoln, to President, and to the Secretary of State.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote in each bo of the city council of the city of Salem, Massachusetts, April 17, 1865.

[SEAL.] Attest: STEPHEN P. WEBB,
City Clerk

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Grand Council Union League Asso tion of the State of California.

GRAND COUNCIL UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, April 20, 186

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Grand Council Union League Associat held on the 18th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were un mously adopted:

Whereas information has been received of the death of Abraham Linc President of the United States, by assassination at the national capital on 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, after a protracted and successful contest the treason and rebellion of the slave-power against the life of the nation, w act of assassination has caused the deepest emotion of sympathy and the intense sorrow to be felt by all loyal people throughout the land; and whe we believe that this act of treason and murder which has deprived the n of its Chief Magistrate is the result of the teachings of the institution of slav Therefore,

Resolved, That in the assassination of the President of the United State recognize the legitimate fruit of the "barbarism of slavery" and its antago to religion and civilization; and we believe it to be a duty to God, huma and the country to forever abolish it throughout the United States, and tha government should listen to no terms of pacification except on the basis immediate and total extinction, and the punishment of the leaders and instig of the rebellion to the full measure which retributive justice demands.

Resolved, That the members of the grand and subordinate councils of the nion League of the State of California, in view of the virtue, patriotism, and igh national character of our late beloved President, and in sorrow for this reat national calamity, wear the usual emblem of mourning during the continuance of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the secretary transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and esolutions to the national grand council and to the subordinate councils in this tate.

By order of the grand council:

S. H. PARKER,
Grand President.
ALFRED BARSTOW,
Grand Secretary.

The OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

Pursuant to a call of his honor Mayor Arnold, a large assemblage of the citiens of Savannah met at the Exchange to-day, Thursday, April 20, to give xpression to their sentiments in relation to the assassination of President Linoln and the attempt upon the life of Secretary of State Seward, and upon the ves of members of his family.

The room being incapable of holding the vast assemblage, the meeting was djourned to Johnson Square, where, upon motion of the Hon. W. B. Hodgson, he mayor was chosen to preside, and on motion of H. Brigham, esq., Henry C. reeman was requested to act as secretary.

Upon taking the chair the mayor addressed the meeting in the following rearks:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to-day under circumstances unparalled, not only in the annals of the history of this country, but in that of the hole civilized world. The unanimous request of every citizen whom I met esterday, according with my own judgment and feelings, was that a meeting of tizens should be called to give authentic record to their feelings and sentients in relation to the most atrocious assassination of President Lincoln, and e probably fatal attempt at that of Secretary Seward and his family.

"Twice before has this nation been called upon to mourn the death of the cupant of the White House, the residence of the ruler of a great republic, Presints Harrison and Taylor; but they had been stricken down by the hand of rovidence; they were the common inheritors of 'all the ills that flesh is heir .' They yielded their lives in accordance with the great law of our Creator.

"But to-day we are called upon to chronicle an event of a very different kind; deed has been committed repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity; scene which has inscribed on it, by every book of law, the stigma of the vilest ime, and the penalty justly due such a crime. I refrain from further expresons, because I cannot trust myself without trespassing on your patience. our immense assemblage is a sufficient guarantee that you comprehend the rfulness of the crime, socially, morally, and politically, and that you wish to t upon it the seal of your emphatic condemnation.

"In the unsuspecting enjoyment of a public entertainment, seated by his own ife and near another lady, a base, cowardly assassin enters the private box cupied by the President at the theatre, presents a pistol at the back of his ead, and discharging it, in a moment inflicts a fatal wound which precipitates m into eternity.

"If this had happened to an ordinary private citizen, the feelings of the coun- would have been justly excited against such an act so base, so cowardly, d our sympathies would have been excited for the suddenly bereaved family;

but in a case like the present, private griefs are swallowed up in a calamity whi affects the interests and feelings of a wide-spread country; and I would n profane the sanctity of domestic grief by mingling it with our present meetin Circumstances had so ordered it that, in my opinion, no life in the whole cou try was more important than that of President Lincoln, in settling the unfort nate condition of affairs which now exists.

"Next to his in importance was that of Secretary Seward. The assassinati of the one, and, I fear, the too successful attempt on the life of the other, a events which, from our surrounding circumstances, I believe, will be ever mark with a cursed pre-eminence of evil in the annals of time. It is right that o city should place upon record its abhorrence of the awful crime perpetrated a its views of the lamentable consequences which may flow from it. It rema for the meeting to appoint a committee to report suitable resolutions for its c sideration."

On motion, a committee of thirteen was appointed to draught suitable resol tions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired, and, after deliberati reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas authentic information has reached the city of Savannah that Pre dent Lincoln has been murdered by an assassin, and that an attempt has be made upon the life of Secretary Seward and on the lives of several membe of his family: Therefore,

Resolved, by the citizens of Savannah in public meeting assembled, in ob dience to a call from his honor the mayor—

1st. That we regard with deepest pain and sorrow, as a calamity to the who country, the assassination of the President and the attempt on the life of t Secretary of State and on the lives of members of his family.

2d. That while we should have been pained to hear of these events, even they had occurred in the providence of God, without human agency, we a especially and profoundly grieved at the manner of their occurrence.

3d. That we sincerely trust for the honor of human nature, that investig tions may prove these horrid acts to have been perpetrated by a madman, who loss of reason has made him irresponsible for his deeds.

4th. That in case it be ascertained that these deeds have been committed b any person or persons of sound mind, or that they are the result of delibera conspiracy, then we regard the criminals with abhorrence and detestation, enemies of the South, enemies of the North, and enemies to mankind, and o hope is that they may meet with speedy justice in the extreme penalties of t law.

5th. That this meeting most deeply sympathizes with the families of the la President of the United States and of the Secretary of State, and will unite any further mark of respect that may be proposed.

6th. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the fa ily of the late President and to Mr. Seward.

7th. That a copy be furnished to Major General Grover, commanding th post, and that the same be published in the public prints.

R. D. ARNOLD, *Chairman.*
H. C. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

SAVANNAH, *April* 20, 1865.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *May* 8, 1865.

SIR: At a public meeting of the colored citizens of Santa Fé, N. M., held the 5th instant, we, the undersigned committee, were appointed and instructed forward the following preamble and resolutions to you, and through you to H Excellency the President of the United States. The above-mentioned meeti

as convened upon the occasion of the death of the late President of the United tates, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously. We present this as a oken of respect for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the nited States, in consideration of the many noble deeds that he performed and as left on record in behalf of our long-degraded race; and also to manifest our evotion to the present administration, and our respect for that time honored old ag which we can now joyfully hail as the true emblem of the free.

Most respectfully submitted:

W. W. TATE,
CHARLES A. PRALL,
WILLIAM JAS. B. B. STEVENSON,
Committee.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, by the arrival of the last mail from the east we learned with th eepest regret the very sad intelligence of the untimely death of the great merican philanthropist, statesman, and liberator, his Excellency Abraham Lin-oln, late President of the United States; and

Whereas, as we feel that in the death of so great and good a man as we are roud to acknowledge that our late beloved President was, it highly and indis-ensably becomes our duty, as a part and parcel of the American people, and ore especially as we are identified by race, language, and oppression with that lass of mankind for whom the deceased so nobly and manfully labored, and for ne advocating of the amelioration of whose condition he came to an untimely eath, by the hand of a brutal, heartless, and fiendish midnight assassin, in the tolen garb of a man; yet, inasmuch as it has pleased an all-wise God, in His ind and inscrutable providence, to so suddenly remove, from a field of useful abor here to his reward in heaven, our late much-beloved President, we will ubmissively bow in a Christian spirit to the will of Him who rules the desti-ies of the universe and causes all things to work in unison with his own celes-al will, for the good of mankind: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Santa Fé, N. M., tender our heart-elt and sincere sympathy to the mourning widow and relatives of the deceased, who by a single blow of the assassin's unhallowed hand, have sustained an reparable loss, and which has caused a vacancy that all future time can never ll; and that, to show our due homage and respect for the moral worth and hristian virtues which he so truly manifested while living, we will wear the sual badge of mourning on our left arms for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln the cause of free govern-ent and free institutions has lost a mighty advocate; the United States a wise, onest, and patriotic President; the laboring classes throughout the world a ue exponent and powerful co-laborer, and the panting slave a devoted friend nd successful liberator, and who will ever hold the name of Abraham Lincoln grateful remembrance as the earnest friend of liberty and equality, without gard to color, and will henceforth speak of his name with due reverence only s the great American emancipator.

Resolved, That in consideration of the many noble and manly virtues of the on. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, as a wise counselor of the nation, ng tried and sincere friend of our oppressed race in the United States, we ceived with the deepest sorrow the intelligence of the attempted assassination f that noble officer and friend, and that we hereby express the fond hope that e may soon recover, and again assume the helm of that good old ship of state

which he has so judiciously managed for the last four years, and for which
will earnestly hope and pray.

Resolved, That we hereby renew our devotion to the government of t
United States, and solemnly pledge our loyalty and support to the new adm
istration just inaugurated, under the leadership of his Excellency Andrew Jol
son, in whose ability, sagacity, and integrity we possess the most impli
confidence.

W. W. TATE,
WM. S. KENLEY,
Committee.

On motion of W. W. Tate, seconded by G. W. Carter, it was

Resolved, That we send copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the p
lishers of the Colored Citizen, Christian Recorder, and Anglo-African, respe
fully requesting that they publish the same in their respective journals, and th
an authenticated copy be forwarded to the widow of the lamented Preside
and also one to the President of the United States.

On motion of Jas. B. B. Stevenson it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to forward these proce
ings to the publishers of the above-named journals, and also a copy each
Mrs. Lincoln and to the President of the United States.

W. W. Tate, Charles A. Prall, and William Jas. B. Stevenson were t
committee.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

WM. S. KINLEY, *President.*
CHARLES A. PRALL, *Vice-President.*
W. W. TATE, *Secretary.*

CITIZEN'S MEETING.

In pursuance of the call of the mayor a large number of citizens assembled
the theatre to express the sentiments of the community in regard to the assas
nation of the President of the United States, and the attempt upon the lives
Mr. Seward and his son.

Mayor Dawson took the chair and announced the object of the meeting in
brief address, which was in substance as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have called you together this evening, by request
many citizens, for the purpose of expressing our condemnation and abhorren
of the assassination of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincol
also of the attempts to assassinate the Hon. W. H. Seward and his son. I ca
truly say, for the citizens of this town, that none condemn the act more tha
we do. It is for you fellow-citizens, to give expression to the feelings ente
tained by us all. The first thing in order will be to choose a secretary, and aft
that to appoint a committee to prepare suitable resolutions."

On motion of S. D. Wallace, esq., Mr. George O. Van Amringe, jr., was a
pointed secretary of the meeting.

On motion of A. M. Waddell, esq., a committee of seven was appointed
draft resolutions. The chairman appointed the following persons: Alfred M
Waddell, Stephen D. Wallace, John A. Baker, James Anderson, Alfred Marti
P. W. Fanning, M. McInnis.

After retiring for a short time the committee submitted, through their cha
man, the following resolutions:

Whereas, the intelligence lately received in this city of the brutal assassin
tion of the President of the United States, and the equally brutal attempt

rder the Secretary of State, calls for a public expression of the feeling with ich that intelligence has been received by this community, be it

1. *Resolved*, By the citizens of Wilmington, that we regard with unfeigned rror this last most frightful and most disgraceful national calamity.

2. *Resolved*, That we are penetrated with deep and sincere sorrow for the s of a Chief Magistrate who has presided over the destinies of this nation ring four years of bloody war, with firmness and sagacity, and who we lieve was about to crown his administration and signalize the advent of peace a course of magnanimity which must have secured him the respect and friend-ip of the southern people.

3. *Resolved*, That the assassins who perpetrated this foul deed not only serve the execration of mankind, but have proved themselves the worst ene-es to our common country, and we trust they may soon meet the punishment ich is so richly their due.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Depart-nt of State at Washington city.

Mr. Waddell being called upon, addressed the meeting in the following perti-nt remarks:

Mr. Chairman: I have been requested to offer a few remarks upon the priety of these resolutions. It is not a proper occasion for eulogy, if I was alified for that task, and, therefore, I shall not indulge in it; what I shall will be brief, sincere, and true.

For the first time in the history of this nation, its Chief Magistrate has died violent hands, and at an hour, too, when such a crime will be more severely than it would have been, perhaps, at any previous period.

After a long night of sorrow, and trial, and agony, and just as the blessed wn of peace is lighting the land with gladness, when the nobler sentiments charity and generosity are taking possession of all hearts, an attempt is de to plunge us again into darkness and bitterness. He, the Chief Magistrate, o, in the language of the resolutions, was about to crown his administration l signalize the advent of peace by a course of magnanimity which must have ured him respect and friendship of those of his fellow-citizens from whom has been estranged for the past four years, is taken from us at the hour when appeared to be the most needed, and in a manner which must mantle every ek with the blush of shame and indignation.

t is, sir, in every point of view, a most lamentable event, and one over which ry good man in the land must sincerely mourn. I am happy to say, that ce the sad intelligence reached our town I have not met a single individual o has not thus expressed himself.

And I think it peculiarly appropriate, Mr. Chairman, in us, who have since first elevation to power only seen the victim of this foul murder through the ts of passion and prejudice, and have therefore been unable to do full justice is character, now in the light of existing facts to be among the first to ne forward and offer our sympathy and sorrow. This is doing justice to selves.

For one I am unwilling, as a citizen of the United States, to suffer this atro-us crime which is a stain upon the nation's character to pass by without rais-my voice in indignation and abhorrence, to protest against and denounce it. l I have no doubt but this is the feeling of every one present.

Let us ponder the lessons of the hour, sir, and strive to profit by them. Let cultivate our better nature more, and endeavor to develop sentiments of dness, and charity, and forbearance among ourselves as fellow-citizens of a mon country.

The failure to do this in the past has eventuated in the calamity and disgrace ch now afflicts us, and to mourn over which we are here assembled to-night. grant that it may be the last of our national calamities, and that there may

be no more sorrow and lamentation among a people who have drained the c of bitterness to the dregs, and who are now awaiting with anxious and yearn hearts and eager eyes for happier days for themselves and their country.

On motion of Dr. Freeman, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAWSON, *Chairman*

WASHINGTON, *April* 17, 1865

At a meeting of the citizens of New York, held in this city on the evening April 17, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously pass

Whereas his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, the President of the Uni States, died on the morning of the 15th of April from wounds received at hands of an assassin: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved President, our whole country lost its best and dearest friend; that his life is the brightest page of our nati glory; his death the saddest of our nation's sorrows; that we prayerfully Him who ruleth all the people of the earth, in His providence, to work out purpose in this appalling calamity, that has gone so near to the hearts of American people, and to decree and hasten that end which our lamented Pr dent so nearly consummated, and to which he died a matyr, namely, Chris liberty and the restoration and perpetuation of the American Union.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife and children of him who has b so suddenly stricken down our warmest sympathies and condolence; that we o also to the highly esteemed Secretary of State, and each member of his fam our earnest hopes for their recovery to health and usefulness in the high pla which they have so long and honorably filled.

Resolved, That we give our earnest assurance to his Excellency And Johnson, President of the United States, that he will bring to his administr the same hearty adherence and support as we have always borne to that of predecessor.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of si days, and that we attend the funeral of our deceased President in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of late President, to the Secretary of State, and to his Excellency Andrew Johns

Respectfully, yours,

A. G. PRATT,
Secretary Excelsior Union Clu

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the citizens of Connecticut, held at Willard's Hotel, Wa ington, D. C., April 17, 1865, Governor Buckingham was called upon to pres and W. A. Benedict was chosen secretary.

Governor Buckingham stated that the object of the meeting was to give s fitting form of expression to the feelings of the citizens of Connecticut in v of the great calamity which has spread its pall of darkness over the nation in death of its honored head, and to make arrangements for participating in approaching funeral ceremonies.

The following committees were appointed: On resolutions expressive of feelings of the meeting, Hon. La Fayette S. Foster, Hon. James Dixon, and H. Starkweather.

On arrangements for participating in the funeral ceremonies, Governor B

gham, Hon. James Dixon, W. A. Thompson, Colonel H. H. Osgood, J. A. hitlock, and Col. J. H. Almy.

Hon. James Dixon presented the following resolutions, which were unanisly adopted:

Resolved, That, sharing with the people of Connecticut the unutterable sorw which saddens every household and wrings every patriotic heart with a nse of personal bereavement in the death of the late lamented President of the nited States, we unite with them in expressing our profound grief, and mingle r lamentations with theirs under the crushing blow which has struck our tion, from the summit of universal gratitude and joy, into the utmost depths affliction and mourning.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of the preserver of the Union, raised up the hand of the Almighty to lead our nation through the perils of the great ellion; that in him we recognize the guiding intellect, the conscientious purse, the unfailing judgment, the resolute will, the unselfish heart, which were eded to constitute the leader of the nation in its hour of deepest peril; and t his humanity, his confiding trust in God, his devoted love of his country d of the human race, his entire consecration to the spirit of universal liberty, ve placed him among the foremost of the great benefactors of mankind who ve blessed the world and shed honor upon the human character.

Resolved, That while we mourn the unspeakable loss which our nation has ffered, we devoutly offer the Great Ruler of the Universe our reverent and nest thanks that he permitted our departed and lamented President to live d rule over our imperilled country until, under his wise and firm control, ed by the Almighty hand, he was permitted to see the rebel hosts defeated d surrendered; their capital and seaports restored to the authority of the ion; their military power overthrown; their wicked leaders driven from their ts of power; the great cause of the rebellion, human slavery, abolished and troyed; and liberty and equal rights for all made the basis of our national stence.

Resolved, That we tender to the President of the United States, the honorable drew Johnson, the assurance of our earnest and unqualified support in the formance of the arduous and responsible duties now devolved upon him, and t we invoke for him the same conscientious purpose, the same divine inspirain and support from the Almighty hand by which his great predecessor was tained.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the providential interposition which our beloved and honored Secretary of State, the confidential friend d adviser of Abraham Lincoln, has been protected and preserved from the gers and violence to which he has been exposed; that we offer to him our pest sympathy, and unite in the prayers of the nation for his speedy and fect restoration to health, and for the safety and preservation of his family.

Resolved, That we will, as representatives of our State, attend the funeral vices of our lamented President in a body, and wear the usual badge of rning for sixty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased President the assure of our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the great affliction to which God called them; and that we humbly and devoutly supplicate for them the ssing and support of their Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the President; also to the honorable Secretary of State, and to the President the United States, and that they be published in the public press of Conticut.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut, and Chairman of the Meeting.
W. A. BENEDICT, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F.,
Washington, April 17, 1865

At the regular meeting of the lodge this evening the following preamble resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this lodge has learned with heartfelt sorrow the assassination of President of the United States, and of the brutal and fiendish attempt on life of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in his helpless co tion; and

Whereas our worthy brother, E. H. Hansell, in the performance of his d to the honorable Secretary, was also wounded by the assassin's knife: Th fore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this lodge be and are hereby tendered to family of the Secretary, particularly to Mrs. Seward, who, in their hour of affliction, forgot not our worthy brother, but gave him all the care and te treatment his situation required.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the family of the h orable secretary.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, *Noble Grand*
AUGUSTUS DAVIS, *Vice Grand.*
J. P. M'KEAN, *Permanent Secretary.*

IN MEMORIAM.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *April* 15, 1865

Pursuant to adjournment from the spontaneous meeting held in front of court house at 9 o'clock this morning, an immense assemblage of the citiz of Zanesville and vicinity convened in the Market-house Hall, at 2 o'clock p Mr. Henry Blandy occupied the chair, and C. W. Potwin continued to act secretary. Rev. D. D. Mather offered an eloquent and impressive prayer.

The committee appointed at the morning meeting, composed of the Rev. K. Foster, Rev. J. M. Platt, Rev. N. A. Reed, A. A. Guthrie, esq., Col Granger, and Messrs. V. Best and H. Blandy, reported, through their chairm A. A. Guthrie, esq., the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimous

Resolved, That this community learns with consternation and profound row of the death, by the hands of murderers, of President Lincoln and Se tary Seward.

Resolved, That in deliberate and cautious wisdom in judging, in steady s and unsullied integrity, and sincere and disinterested devotion to his count cause, Abraham Lincoln closely resembled him whom a grateful people h named the "Father of his Country."

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Lincoln at this juncture of our natio affairs the country suffers a loss the magnitude of which we cannot in our p ent sorrow adequately estimate, and were it not for our knowledge that reigns over human affairs, our grief would utterly prostrate and overwhelm

Resolved, That, by the death of Mr. Seward, a learned, liberal, and statesman has been taken from us; he had ever been a faithful counsello his chief, and "in death they were not divided." He also died for his coun

Resolved, That in these diabolical murders we have but the fuller deve ment of the spirit of the rebellion and its acknowledged cause, and the summation of purposes and plans formed before Mr. Lincoln's first inaug tion; and that the teachings and acts of the rebel leaders have all tende this result; and that they are justly held responsible before God and the w

these hellish deeds; and in the name of humanity, as well as that of jus-
e, we demand their punishment.

Resolved, That our confidence still rests in the great truth that God lives
l governs, and our recourse must be continually unto Him, beseeching him to
serve and direct the Vice-President, who now succeeds to the chief magis-
cy; to guide the councils of his cabinet and Congress, and sustain the ar-
es and navy in their self-sacrificing devotion to the national cause; to cause
plots of murderous men to recoil upon themselves, and to deliver our nation
m all its present peril.

Resolved, That in this latest development of the spirit and plans of traitors
find an insuperable objection to all schemes of adjustment which ignore the
ıse of the rebellion, or propose an indiscriminate pardon of its leaders.

Resolved, That we deem this occasion a fitting one to renew our consecration
our beloved country; and now and here we do solemnly pledge ourselves to
r imperilled government to *maintain* and *sustain* it against *all its foes;*
ısting in God, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," we will stand
our glorious flag.

Resolved, That in our deep sorrow for our country we would not forget the
eper sorrow of the families who are utterly overwhelmed by this inscrutable
ovidence; and that we tender to them our deepest heartfelt condolence, and
assurance of a nation's fullest sympathy.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of A. A. Guthrie, Charles
Russell, Colonel Gilbert, and General Ball, to make proper arrangements for
ıeral services to be held in this city at the same time that they occur at Wash-
gton.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceeding and resolutions of this meeting be published
the city papers, and in the Ohio State Journal, and a copy thereof be for-
ırded to the President of the United States and the families bereaved.

Following the proceedings, eloquent addresses were delivered by Revs. Fos-
, Platt, Read, Mather, and by Hons. T. J. Maginnis and T. A. Reamy.

H. BLANDY, *Chairman.*
C. W. POTWIN, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—It is proper to notice here that since the adjournment of this meet-
g of citizens the joyful intelligence reaches us that Secretary Seward is still
ing, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.